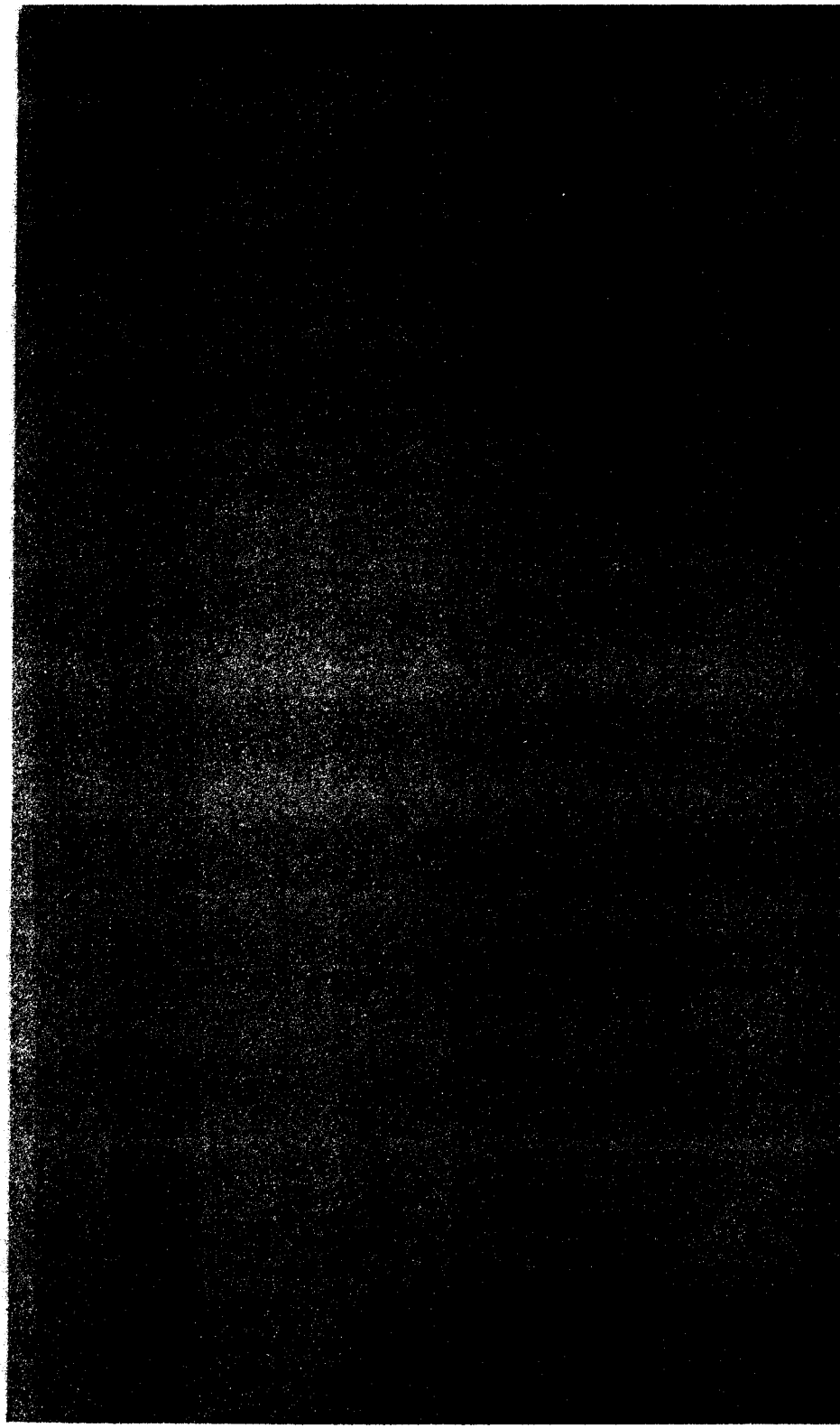
PROCEEDINGS
of
SYNODICAL
CONVENTION
1944

BX
8061
M7
A25
1944



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-NINTH REGULAR CONVENTION

OF THE

EV. LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES

ASSEMBLED AT

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

AS THE TWENTY-FOURTH DELEGATE SYNOD

JUNE 21—29, 1944

LONGER PROPERTY
THE LIBRARY OF
BOARD OF PARISH EDUCATION
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH – MISSOURI SYNOD
3558 South Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63118

Saint Louis, Missouri
CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE
1944

PRINTED IN U. S. A.



3010 20482 5

BX
8061
M7
A25
1944

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Foreword	1
President's Address	4
President's Report	11
Roster of Synod	19
Officers and Delegates of Districts	22
Tabular Survey	32
Committees	33
New Members	36
I. Seminaries and Colleges	40
A. Individual Institutions	40
B. Seminary and College Matters in General	112
C. Report of Board for Higher Education	417
Table of Contents (Higher Education)	569
II. Elementary Education	115
III. Young People's Work	137
IV. Missions	147
V. Constitutional Matters	199
VI. Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters	228
VII. Publication Matters	259
VIII. Financial Matters	293
IX. Appeal Matters	341
X. Miscellaneous Matters	359
Officers and Boards Elected for Three Years	409
Radio Address	413
Index of Printed and Unprinted Memorials	573
Topical Index	577

FOREWORD

I. N. I.

The generosity and hospitality of the congregations in and around Saginaw, Mich., made it possible for the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to meet in Saginaw from June 21 to 29, 1944, as the "Franconian Centennial Convention," commemorating the arrival of the Franconian settlers one hundred years ago, when they came to this part of Michigan, chiefly with the intention of doing mission work among the Indians.

All sessions were held in the auditorium of Arthur Hill High School. Committees met in the classrooms and libraries. The spacious gymnasium was set aside for the highly interesting and educational exhibits. All meals were served in the large dining room on the third floor under the direction of Mr. Martin Salvner, women workers of the congregations serving as waitresses. Guests were housed in the hospitable homes of fellow Lutherans in the city and vicinity, in the local seminary of the Wisconsin Synod, and at hotels.

In the first session the delegates were welcomed by the Hon. Eric F. Wienecke, Mayor of Saginaw, while addresses were made by Mr. Otto C. Pressprich, editor of the *Saginaw News*, Mr. Chester F. Miller, Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. I. M. Brock, Principal of Arthur Hill High School, who were introduced by the Rev. August F. Bernthal. The response was made by the Rev. W. F. Troeger, President of the Southern California District.

The opening service was held in the Arthur Hill High School Auditorium. First Vice-President H. Harms preached the sermon on 2 Tim. 3:14. The liturgist was the President of the Michigan District, the Rev. A. Zeile. The pastoral service with Holy Communion was held at Holy Cross Church (Emil Voss, pastor) on Thursday evening, June 22, in which President C. T. Spitz of the Southern Illinois District preached the sermon, while the Rev. O. Erbe delivered the confessional address. In the Service on Christian Education and Missions on Tuesday evening, June 27, held at the High School Auditorium, the sermon was delivered by the Rev. F. A. Hertwig of Detroit. On Sunday morning the sermons in the various churches of Saginaw and vicinity were preached by pastor delegates. The Lutheran Hour broadcast Sunday noon emanated from historic St. Lorenz Church, Frankenmuth, President J. W. Behnken, speaker. A mass meeting in memory of the Franconian Centennial was held in the Frankenmuth grove Sunday

afternoon, with about 12,000 in attendance. Dr. Behnken delivered the address.

Every session was opened with a devotional service, and in the devotional exercises every morning brief addresses were delivered by President Behnken, Dr. H. Grueber, Dr. A. Brunn, Dr. L. J. Sieck, Chaplain Milton G. Kuolt, Prof. J. T. Mueller, Ph. D., Th. D., and Prof. H. B. Hemmeter, D. D.

Personal greetings were extended to the convention by Dr. S. C. Ylvisaker of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Dr. H. L. Yochum, President of the Michigan District of the American Lutheran Church and of the American Lutheran Conference, and the Rev. Andrew Daniel, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Slovak Synod. Other greetings were extended by letter or telegram from the Finnish American Evangelical Lutheran National Church, the Convention Committee of the International Walther League, Dr. O. A. Geiseman, the Minnesota District of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, the St. Louis Lutheran Walther League, the chaplains overseas per Chaplain Du Brau, the North Wisconsin District of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, the President of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Australia, Miss Olive Gruen in China, the chaplains in China per Chaplain Mikolon, Dr. E. Seuel, and others. Mr. W. C. Dickmeyer was given the floor to report on Valparaiso University.

Dr. P. E. Kretzmann delivered three lectures on "The Doctrine of Inspiration, with Particular Reference to Present-Day Implications." Three lectures were delivered by Dr. E. W. Koehler on "Christian Education in Our Congregations." Both essays were accepted with sincere thanks.

The re-elected President and the four Vice-Presidents were solemnly inducted into their office in the last session.

Prof. Paul F. Bente served as assistant secretary, efficiently performing the arduous task of writing the daily minutes.

The following resolution was adopted in the first session on June 21, 1944, having been drawn up by our Synodical Attorney, Mr. George Eigel:

WHEREAS, The Office of Defense Transportation urged all associations and organizations to cancel their conventions for the year 1944 on account of the transportation problem; and

WHEREAS, In compliance with said request the President of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States did request all congregations to vote on the question of postponing their convention for the year 1944; and

WHEREAS, A majority of the congregations did vote in favor of canceling and postponing said convention; and

WHEREAS, It did later develop that the convention could be held, and as a consequence thereof the President notified all congregations that the convention would be held at the time and place decided upon at the 1941 convention, to wit, June 21 to June 30, 1944, in the City of Saginaw, Michigan: therefore be it

Resolved by the delegates in convention assembled, being a majority of all delegates elected to said convention, and representing all of the congregations of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, that we do hereby ratify and confirm the action of the President in calling said convention as agreed in the resolution at the convention of 1941, and we agree that the convention may proceed with its regular business in due course in accordance with said call.

President's Address

LAM. 3:40, 41

BELOVED CO-WORKERS IN THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST:

The Franconian Centennial Convention of our Synod occurs during one of the most critical periods in the history of the world. During these days and weeks political conventions under God are charting the political future of our country. On European, Asiatic, and Southwestern Pacific battlefields the political, economic, social, racial, and religious future of the world hangs in the balance. During such days of world upheaval the Church of Jesus Christ must carry on its God-appointed work. We tremble at the very thought of these tremendous responsibilities. The atmosphere charged with unpredictable possibilities emphasizes the enormous importance of our convention. In all seriousness we must ask ourselves: Are we the people God expects us to be? Are we pursuing the right course? Are we properly equipped for the enormous task? This convention naturally will consider the marvelous blessings which God has bestowed upon our Church especially also in this section of our country during the past century. However, a time such as this demands not merely a retrospective, but, as far as this is possible, also a prospective and above all an introspective look. Hence permit me to improve this solemn occasion and plead with you in the language of our text:

Let Us Search and Try Our Ways

1. *With respect to soundness of doctrine*
2. *With respect to godliness of life*
3. *With respect to activity in Christ's Kingdom*

1

The past several decades have again emphasized the urgent need of soundness of doctrine. Lutheran bodies have entered upon repeated negotiations to arrive at doctrinal unity and resultant pulpit and altar fellowship. All these efforts certainly should have resulted in thorough knowledge of doctrine. Representatives of our Synod, even as in all previous negotiations with other Lutheran bodies, insisted upon sound Scriptural doctrine before there could be fellowship. We emphasize doctrinal unity as the only basis for union. But what does the term doctrinal unity mean to us? Has it come to be a mere matter of synodical terminology? We have been accused of being mere traditionalists, who rigidly hold to certain terminology because our fathers expressed themselves thus. Is this true? Are we

failing to study God's Word with due diligence? Are we merely taking the correctness of our Synod's position for granted? On the other hand, should we not also ask seriously whether we have been too free to criticize and to abandon the position taken by the fathers simply because we have found it expedient and because it serves the cause of union? Is it possible that anyone should manifest a tendency to compromise doctrine because of a desire to effect a large united body of Lutherans?

It affords no pleasure to ask these pertinent questions. However, it has grieved many that the extreme positions indicated have found expression. Extreme views or opinions are always dubious and dangerous. In efforts toward doctrinal unity these extremes lead either to separatism or unionism. The separatist grows so impatient that he is at once ready to break off negotiations with those who are not in doctrinal agreement with him. Only too often this is associated with a very legalistic attitude and an uncharitable condemnation of expressions employed by others and even with loveless impugning of motives. Such separatism produces isolation, and this in turn results in inactivity and stagnation. The unionist, on the other hand, considers matters of full doctrinal agreement of minor importance. He finds it possible to yield a little, especially in doctrines which are not fundamental. To him the thing of major importance is that a union be effected and that the Church present a strong front numerically as she faces the seemingly insurmountable difficulties. When men imagine that great numbers are necessary to accomplish great things in God's Kingdom they are laboring under a baneful delusion. The Church of Jesus Christ has ever been called upon to battle against overwhelming odds. However, with God on her side she has always been in the majority and has been able to achieve glorious victories. The thing of paramount importance, then, is that we be on God's side. That is all God asks.

If, as we pause to search and try our ways with respect to soundness of doctrine, we find any carelessness or indifference or any mere traditionalism, let us confess our guilt and turn again unto the Lord. Let us renew our vow of allegiance to God's Word. Under no condition let us exchange our definite convictions for wavering uncertainties. As God grants us grace, let us determine that no indifference or disloyalty to God's Word shall ever besmirch the escutcheon of our beloved Church. Never shall the opiate of compromise stupefy or deaden our allegiance to the principles of God's Word. As God grants grace, we shall by no means sell our confessional birthright for a pottage of unionistic lentils. In our firm resolve of loyalty to God's Word we must, of course, guard against the infiltration of

even the slightest manifestations of unionism or separatism. As God grants us grace, let us keep the waters clean from the pollution of unionism and the stagnation of separatism.

Of course, in all this unswerving loyalty to God and His Word there must be no pride, no haughtiness, no superiority complex, no holier-than-thou attitude. We have no reason to vaunt ourselves. Whatever we have in the matter of pure doctrine is the result of God's undeserved grace. A spirit of love must permeate all our negotiations. Of course, firmness in doctrine and insistence upon doctrinal unity before there can be any thought of union must not be interpreted as haughtiness on our part. On the contrary, it is the greatest service of love which our Synod may render the Lutheran Church of America. Ours is a solemn responsibility. May God give us wisdom and courage ever to remain unflinchingly loyal where the inerrant Word of God has spoken, but charitable in all negotiations, speaking the truth in love.

2

Let us search and try our ways also with respect to godliness of life. The abnormal day in which we live calls for earnest self-examination. God is speaking today in unmistakable accents. This global war, which is rocking the very foundations of our civilization and causing the whole world to reel, is surely not a mere accident. While there are those who ridicule every suggestion that God has permitted the world to be smitten by this bloody conflict, we know that God repeatedly employed war as a scourge to chastise and to punish an ungodly nation. So also the present world catastrophe is a scourge in God's hand. There can be no doubt that this world has deserved God's righteous wrath and punishment. The wickedness of mankind, the rebellion against God, the flagrant disregard of God's holy Law, have been crying unto heaven. God is not a God that hath pleasure in wickedness, neither shall evil dwell with Him. In His perfect holiness He must abhor and punish sin. By the terrific scourge which He has now applied He would compel men to think of their sins and transgressions and to turn again unto Him. It is pathetic that mankind does not heed this earnest voice of God. Even as of Israel of old, it must be said of the world today, "Thou hast stricken them, but they have not grieved; Thou hast consumed them, but they have refused to receive correction; they have made their faces harder than a rock; they have refused to return." Even in the face of the thunderous warning of God sinful mankind continues in wickedness and rushes headlong into ruin and despair.

However, let us not rest satisfied with an exposé merely of the world's wickedness. Let us rather examine ourselves. Also members of our churches have helped to fill the cup of God's wrath to overflowing. Alas! what carelessness and indifference is found among people who are enrolled as members of congregations! How many of them are practically strangers in God's house! Our attendance upon divine services is far from what it should be. Participation at the Lord's Table leaves much to be desired. Ever so many people definitely despise the Bread of Life. When God solemnly admonishes them to make diligent use of the means of grace, though they may not say it in so many words, they declare by their action, "Just talk all you want to talk, invite all you want to invite, I'll do what I please, I'll come when I get ready." In this day when loved ones in the armed forces are facing the dangers of battle, when some are bringing the supreme sacrifice, God's house ought to be crowded beyond capacity by eager praying hearts and souls hungry for the comfort, hope, strengthening and encouragement which only God's Word can offer. However, we find only slight evidence of any increased love for the house of God. When only half of our congregation's membership is found at church on any given Sunday, shall God be satisfied? Shall He merely close an eye to such a violation of His Third Commandment and to such a disregard for His love and mercy?

Or let us ask also about the daily life and conduct of our people. Where is the sharp line of demarcation which God has drawn between the godly and the ungodly? Does the behavior of the church members indicate that God has chosen them out of the world? Do they comply with the Lord's earnest plea "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world"? Does the conduct of our church members clearly show that they no longer live unto themselves, but unto Him which died for them and rosè again? Is the life of our church members convincing proof that their bodies are the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in them, which they have of God and they are not their own? Are they ever mindful of the fact that they have been bought with a price and that therefore they should glorify God in their body and in their spirit, which are God's? Is it possible that church members give their mouth to cursing and their lips to profanity? Is disrespect toward parents and superiors making inroads also into the homes of our congregations? Are our children, our young people, and even our adults permitting the viper of indecency and immorality to creep into their lives? Why must we hear of an increasing disregard for the sanctity of marriage? Why must we be confronted with the serious problem of drunkenness and

gluttony among a people who call themselves Christians? What about the spirit of gambling which has seized our country? Do people of our congregations have any part in these violations of the Seventh Commandment? In short, what must God say when He sees the spirit of worldliness proudly lifting its head among a people who profess His name? Is that the reward for the great love and mercy which He has shown them in Christ Jesus? And while such things happen within our congregations, where are those who should admonish and reprimand the offenders according to Matthew 18? Why has church discipline fallen into disuse in so many places? Why is it that when some faithful servants of the Word seek to reintroduce it, they find so little support, perhaps even opposition?

Thus we might continue to enumerate the sins and transgressions of our people. However, may this suffice. It is evident that God cannot be satisfied with us. We have reason to search and try our ways and to turn again unto the Lord. With penitent hearts let us plead with Him to show mercy and to forgive us our transgressions. Thank God we shall find Him ever ready to cleanse us with the blood of Christ.

3

Let us search and try our ways with respect to our activity in Christ's Kingdom. We are meeting on historic ground. The original Franconian fathers were emissaries of the Rev. Wm. Loehe, who had commissioned them to work among the Indians in these parts. The Indian chief said to them in his native tongue, "Teach my people the truth." After some preliminary work it became apparent to these early settlers in Frankenmuth that theirs was a program which called for Christian education of the children. Hence a Christian school was established. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon this phase of activity. Much information will be given about it during these days of our convention.

However, this should prompt us to inquire diligently whether we still appreciate and emphasize the Christian education of our children, our young people, and our adults as we ought. Statistics speak an accusing language. We have heard much about Christian schools in the past. We have passed wonderful resolutions, but we have had altogether too little concerted action. The fathers of our Synod in every section emphasized the training of the children. At great costs and efforts they established Christian day schools. We today, with greater means at our disposal, only too often follow the lines of least resistance. Furthermore, also our other agencies in this field are often neglected. Whereas in former years our Sunday school enrollment figures showed pro-

nounced increases, we today face decreases which should arouse us to make a very thorough survey of our conditions. Despite the emphasis placed upon Christian education, statistics reveal that more than fifty thousand of our children are growing up without any formal Christian education. Christian parents and the Church certainly should awake to their responsibilities. Every area of Christian education, the home, the school, the catechumen class, the junior, senior, and adult Bible classes should gain new impetus at this convention. All these phases of Christian education are of prime importance. If our Church is to continue as a doctrinal Church, then certainly we must have sound and thorough indoctrination. The members of our congregations at every age level must be given an opportunity to become better and better acquainted with the truths of God's Word. They must grow in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ.

We rejoice and thank God that during the past few years congregations and groups of congregations in various sections in Synod have manifested greater interest in the cause of Christian education. However, there is still much fallow ground which must be tilled. May God grant us the vision, the courage, and the willingness to address ourselves to this highly important work!

Furthermore, we must think of the activities in the field of missions both at home and abroad. Many of the young men and women who have gone forth from our congregations to serve our country in this hour of crisis and have been sent to practically every part of the globe are gaining deep impressions both of the need and of the value of mission work. When a soldier writes from the Southwestern Pacific that the moneys invested by Christians in missions were certainly profitably invested and have brought great results, it furnishes food for thought. When even now some of these young men clamor that missionaries be sent to the poor benighted people with whom they come in contact, and when young men still in training in our own country bewail the fact that our Lutheran Church is not represented in many sections as it should be, we can begin to visualize to what good purpose God will turn this war. Many of these people will come home to us again and will urge us to do far more toward evangelizing the world. Many of them will come with some firsthand information about existing conditions in those areas which have been subjected to terrific bombardments or which have been ravaged by the horrors of war. They will be able to impress upon us the urgent need of Gospel preaching to these poor souls. From their own experience they will be able to drive home the truth that our Church, which has been so signally blessed by God, has lacked

the aggressiveness to carry the banners of Christ forward as God can well expect of us. They will help us to search and try our ways.

If we find, as we surely shall find, that we have been too negligent and indifferent, let us turn again unto the Lord. Let us plead for forgiveness. Then with sins forgiven let us approach our responsibilities anew. I cannot help feeling that our Church occupies an advantageous position. By God's grace we have the message of justification by faith in Jesus, the message of salvation solely in the blood of the crucified Redeemer. While many have left these eternal moorings and are tossed about helplessly upon the storm-lashed sea of Modernism, God has preserved for us the pure teachings of His Word. Fellow Lutherans, can anyone doubt that God did this for a purpose? May God give us the grace to appreciate this and the courage to go forward! Or shall the present world situation discourage, dishearten, and hinder us? God forbid! Let us remember that we are working in Christ's Kingdom. Our Savior still rules the world. He has not abdicated His throne, nor will He ever abdicate it. Let us have confidence in Him and in His power. In that spirit we approach the work of our convention in Jesus' name. Amen.

President's Report

With deep gratitude to God for all the kindnesses shown unto us, I desire to begin my official report covering the past triennium. The abnormal day in which we live, with its hatred and strife, its war and bloodshed, its devastation and destruction, certainly emphasizes the weakness and inability, the lack of wisdom and understanding, on the part of man. That despite the critical situation which has come upon us and the forces which have sought to disrupt and to destroy the work of the Church we are permitted to report not merely a continuance of former activity, but also expansion and successes is certainly evidence of God's boundless mercy. We praise and glorify His name for His kindness and the undeserved blessings which He showered upon our meager and humble efforts.

During the past triennium our good heavenly Father in His wise providence called unto their eternal rest the following pastors, professors, and laymen, whom during their earthly sojourn He used as instruments for special service in His kingdom:

Professors and Ex-Professors

Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger, died July, 1941
Rev. Otto C. A. Boecler, died 1942
Rev. O. W. Kreinheder, died 1942
Dr. J. N. H. Jahn, died 1942
Dr. W. C. Kohn, died 1943
Dr. Theo. Buenger, died 1943
Prof. W. H. Behrens, died 1943
Prof. M. J. Albrecht, died 1943
Prof. E. H. Engelbrecht, died 1944
Dr. W. H. T. Dau, died 1944

Laymen Whose Deaths were Reported in the "Witness"

Paul Overhage, New York, died 1941, Board of Control, Bronxville
Dr. Ernst G. Sihler, New York, died 1942 — former professor at Milwaukee Concordia
Edward Winkelmann, California, died 1942 — Board of Control, Oakland
Ernst Kuechle, Milwaukee, died 1942
J. W. Bosse, Indianapolis, died 1942
William Blankenbuehler, Iowa, died 1942
Oscar Beumer, St. Louis, died 1942
Martin C. Bartels, St. Louis, died 1943
Gustave Kaufmann, New York, died 1944
W. Wischmeyer, St. Louis, died 1944
Henry L. Schulz, St. Louis, died 1944

The latter two served for a number of years as members of the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House

District Presidents and Former District Presidents

Dr. J. A. Rimbach, former President of Oreg.-Wash. District, died 1941

Rev. S. W. Herman Daib, former President of N. Wis. District, died 1941

Rev. J. P. Klausler, President of N. Dak.-Mont. District at the time of his death, 1941

Rev. Aug. F. Breihahn, former President of S. Dak. District, died 1941

Rev. J. C. Meyer, former President of Minn. District, died 1942

Rev. J. G. Kleinhans, former President of S. Ill. District, died 1942

Rev. Wm. Cholcher, former President of S. Nebr. District, died 1943

Rev. J. F. Harms, former President of N. Nebr. District, died 1943

Rev. J. D. Matthius, former President of Central District, died 1944

Rev. G. Birkmann, D. D., former President of Texas District, died 1944

Miscellaneous

Rev. Emil Schueler, Milwaukee, Sec'y Board of Home Miss. in N. A., died 1942

Dr. Ferd. Rupprecht, Editorial Staff, Concordia Publishing House, died 1942

Rev. S. Michael, Statistician, died 1943

Rev. E. G. Nachtsheim, member of Board of Support and Railroad Sec'y, died 1943

Rev. A. W. Bartling, Chicago, Board of Control, River Forest, died 1944

Rev. Henry Haserodt, Oakland, Board of Control, Oakland, died 1944

Mr. O. Ottomar Kolb, former member of Board of Support and Pensions, died 1944

Mr. Henry Jost, Board for So. Am. Missions, died 1942

Synod will desire to pass appropriate resolutions.

Your President, in consultation with the Vice-Presidents, and when so stipulated by resolution of Synod with approval of the College of District Presidents, appointed committees which Synod had ordered.

Because of the national or world crisis, which has so definitely and seriously affected also the activities of our Synod and has created emergencies which demanded immediate action, your President found it necessary to appoint special committees to study and, with God's help, to find solutions for the enormous and vexing problems which confronted us.

The Army and Navy Commission, especially since our country was hurled into the world conflict, faced ever increasing tasks and responsibilities. Hence the Rev. O. Sohn and Mr. Rentner were appointed as additional members of the commission. When Chaplain K. Schleede was ordered to active duty in the Mediterranean theater of war, the Rev. Lawrence Acker was appointed to take his place during his time of service in foreign fields. Right in this connection let it be said that Synod's Army and Navy Commission has done an outstanding work to put into effect the slogan: "They shall not march alone." With God's help this has been translated into: "They do not march alone." When God calls a halt to this bloody conflict, we shall be able to say, with gratitude to God for His gracious blessings: "They did not march alone." We certainly owe an expression of sincere gratitude to our commission for the effective work which it has done. Our people, too, have marched along in spirit. Willingly and wholeheartedly they have supported the work of the commission morally and financially. A special resolution of gratitude should be passed by this convention for the excellent work done for the men and women in the armed forces by our chaplains, our Service Center pastors, and that large army of civilian pastors, so-called "key pastors," who were ever ready to render spiritual service to the thousands who have gone forth from our congregations to serve under the colors.

America's shifting population, among them very many of our fellow Lutherans, who sought work in the defense and war production industries, necessitated the work of a special committee which was to study the enormous problem and suggest a feasible solution. A detailed report of its activities is presented in our *Book of Memorials* by this committee, known as the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council. We certainly wish to acknowledge most gratefully the splendid work done by the council and recognize especially the fine spirit of co-ordinating its work with Synod's Board for Home Missions, the General Church Extension Board, and the Mission Boards of Districts where defense area work was undertaken.

Because of the abnormal situations resulting from the war, contacts with various governmental agencies became necessary. Because of his excellent connections, the Rev. E. T. Bernthal of Detroit was requested to do much of this work. We surely are deeply grateful to him for his efficient presentations of numerous matters before the State Department, before the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Office of Price Administration. He has rendered valuable service

to our Foreign Mission Board, to our Board for South American Missions, and to numerous congregations.

Grateful recognition should be taken also of the able work done by the Rev. L. Meyer, who has rendered our Synod valuable service during this emergency by his contacts with the Office of Civilian Defense, the Government Youth Committee, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. These contacts have been very helpful both to furnish a correct understanding of our Church's work to the various departments of Government and to render some real service in giving proper direction to some of the work.

Your President was called upon on several occasions to meet with some of the aforementioned agencies of our Government and in each instance found a very cordial reception and a fine understanding of our Church's work. The question of exemption from military service for our Christian day school teachers, our *bona fide* students preparing for the ministry at our colleges, and the *bona fide* students preparing for the office of Christian day school teachers at our Concordia teachers' colleges necessitated several trips to Washington to consult with Major General Lewis B. Hershey and members of his staff in Selective Service Headquarters. Special thanks are due Mr. J. W. Boehne, Jr., who so ably paved the way for these meetings and assisted in presenting our case, and to Dr. A. W. Klinck, who prepared documentary evidence and helped to plead our cause with Selective Service authorities. The cause of deferred classification with regard to military service for our *bona fide* ministerial students at Edmonton, Alberta, and the question of labor exit permits for the graduates of this college that they might continue their preparation for the ministry at our seminary in St. Louis necessitated two trips to Ottawa, Ontario, to interview the Canadian authorities. We were received most cordially and given every opportunity to present our case both by the American and by the Canadian authorities. Let us thank God who heard the prayers of His people and guided and directed the authorities to give us such consideration and by their decision manifested such fairness in dealing with the needs of the Church. We are indeed grateful to God for such governments.

Another new type of work which became necessary as a result of the war is the spiritual welfare work among prisoners of war. A committee was appointed which meets with a committee of the National Lutheran Council to plan the work. Dr. P. E. Kretzmann is the chairman of the joint committee. For our

Synod the Rev. F. Seltz of St. Paul, Minn., served as Field Secretary and worked faithfully and efficiently to get this work started properly. We certainly thank Pastor Seltz for his services and his congregation for granting him a six months' leave of absence to do this work. At present the Rev. T. W. Strieter of Evansville, Ind., is the Field Secretary after obtaining a leave of absence from his congregation. We surely are grateful to both pastor and congregation.

The war emergency necessitated several meetings with representatives of the National Lutheran Council. One of the items under consideration was the determination of areas in which there might be co-operation. As a result we have had co-operation in the renting and maintenance of Lutheran Service Centers and in the work among the prisoners of war. Your President ever emphasized that such co-operation in externals does not imply fellowship and that Lutheran fellowship must necessarily be based on true Lutheran unity.

Recently two meetings were held with the Executive Committee of the American Section of the Lutheran World Convention to determine possible co-operation in postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction. The agreement reached thus far is that we shall work together in as far as this can be done without violation of our principles.

Synod makes it incumbent upon its President to visit the District conventions either in person or to appoint one of the Vice-Presidents to represent him. This was done also during the past triennium. However, attention should be called to the fact that it is not possible to carry out this mandate of Synod fully during the month of June, because too many District conventions are held during the latter part of said month. It became necessary again to request several professors and pastors to visit a few of the conventions. Herewith grateful acknowledgment is expressed for the faithful service rendered by these special representatives. However, it would be wise if a number of Districts of Synod were to arrange for some other time of meeting than the very crowded last two weeks of June. It should be reported also that during the year 1943 two Districts had no convention and seven Districts held restricted, or limited, conventions.

Your President or one of the Vice-Presidents again visited our colleges and seminaries annually. However, because of extraordinary circumstances or the press of other business a few of the schools could not be visited every year.

As Synod's members learned from our church periodicals, a number of professors were again elected during the past tri-

ennium, either to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation or to elect men to professorships authorized by Synod. Your President or in a few instances Vice-Presidents attended these meetings of the Electoral Colleges. According to a resolution of the 1941 Synodical Convention also a member of the Board for Higher Education attended most of these meetings of the Electoral Colleges.

Special meetings were arranged and held between the faculties of Thiensville of the Honorable Wisconsin Synod and Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Meetings between the editors of the church periodicals of these two bodies were also arranged. The Presidents of both Synods attended all these meetings.

Your President in company with Dr. H. A. Grueber had an opportunity to attend a session of the Honorable Wisconsin Synod's convention and to extend our Synod's fraternal greetings last year. Last week such a visit was also made to the convention of the Honorable Norwegian Synod.

In the summer of 1942, in accord with a synodical resolution and under the able guidance of the committee appointed for that purpose, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League was organized. Its first annual convention was held last year in Fort Wayne. Your President attended both meetings and was pleased to note the fine spirit which obtained as well as the eager desire to render faithful service to Synod. Your President and Vice-President Harms attended also the silver anniversary convention of the Lutheran Laymen's League, held at Milwaukee, and was gratified to note the consecration and determination on the part of our laymen to carry out the purpose for which they organized.

At this convention cognizance should be taken of a very unique celebration which was held last year when Dr. Fuerbringer had completed fifty years of faithful and blessed service as a professor of our Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. Furthermore, we should recognize Dr. Seuel's thirty-seven years of efficient service as manager of Concordia Publishing House and 28 years of service as Treasurer of Synod. Synod will want to pass appropriate resolutions.

Synod's financial status is a very excellent one, for which special gratitude to God should be given. He blessed the consecrated efforts of our pastors and congregations and rendered the hearts of our people willing to contribute for the Lord's work to such an extent that the Board of Directors was able to set aside goodly sums for the proverbial rainy day. These accomplishments, however, should not lead us to think of resting on our laurels.

Our present contributions can by no means be compared with former years. We came far nearer the goal of proportionate giving during the days of depression than in this day of artificial prosperity. We have never had such an abundance of moneys as we have today. If we really strive to give proportionately, our balances would be even much greater. Joseph in Egypt employed the seven years of plenty to gather into the storehouses that there might be food during the seven years of famine. Should we not think of large ingatherings for God's storehouse in this season of plenty that the Church may carry on its work aggressively and effectively also during the years of enormous opportunities and obligations which lie ahead? Can we possibly rest satisfied and render an account before God as we must if we do not set aside a large portion of our present prosperity for the work in Christ's Kingdom?

Your President wishes to acknowledge gratefully the excellent assistance given him by the Vice-Presidents, H. Harms, H. A. Grueber, G. Chr. Barth, and A. Brunn, who met with him repeatedly to counsel with him on important and difficult problems. This was appreciated all the more in this day of world turmoil when so many new situations and difficulties confronted us. Special grateful recognition of such faithful assistance is herewith given also to the College of District Presidents, who cheerfully sacrificed time and effort to discuss and advise in the increasing problems of our day and time. Furthermore, grateful acknowledgment is made of the sincere and wholehearted co-operation given by the Secretary of Synod, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, the Treasurer of Synod, Mr. W. H. Schlueter, Synod's Board of Directors, Synod's Fiscal and Publicity Office, the Fiscal Conference, and all the boards and committees of Synod.

As was reported to Synod by its Secretary in our church periodicals, the amendment of Article XIV as adopted by the convention in 1941 was approved by a majority of our congregations and has now become the regular Article XIV of Synod's constitution.

Your President was requested by the Board of Christian Education to counsel with them in the election of its Executive Secretary, the Rev. Arthur C. Repp.

Because of the serious day in which we live your President on two occasions requested all congregations to observe special days of penitence and prayer. Synod may well consider whether this should not be done from time to time.

In this connection it will be well to call attention to a proper celebration of that blessed day when God will graciously terminate

this cruel and bloody warfare. Some preparations are being made for a universal service of prayer and thanksgiving when that welcome day breaks upon our bleeding, war-torn world. Synod should determine some course of action for a universal celebration throughout our Synod.

The convention should give serious thought to the Army and Navy Commission's suggestion concerning the returning chaplains. Then, too, Synod will want to arrange for a definite program of rehabilitation for our men and women in the armed forces. Much, very much work awaits our congregations, and we should be ready to meet our obligations toward them in a truly God-pleasing manner.

The convention will be given opportunity to hear two essays on subjects of vital importance. Dr. P. E. Kretzmann will speak to us on "The Inspiration of Scripture" and Dr. A. W. Koehler on "Christian Education."

We are permitted to meet in that section of our Synod whither God led the Franconians to do pioneer work in the field of Christian education and in the field of missions. To this day these are the paramount areas of our Church's activity. Christ's "Go and preach" and His "Teach them" go hand in hand. At this convention special emphasis is to be given both of these important phases of Synod's work. May the Spirit of God guide and bless our deliberations and encourage us to do ever more consecrated and aggressive work in both fields!

Now, let us go at the work which awaits us. Conditions which we face are anything but hopeful and encouraging. In fact, in many respects the situation is alarming. However, by God's grace we are children of God. It is our Father's business about which we are concerned. Let us thank the Lord that we are permitted not merely to have a part in that work, but also for the opportunity even in this abnormal day to consult with each other about the proper performance of the tasks assigned unto us. Our gracious Lord, who still governs and controls all things, will be with us. He is able to bless the work in His Kingdom even under the most adverse conditions. Let us begin our convention in His name:

With the Lord begin Thy task,
Jesus will direct it;
For His aid and counsel ask,
Jesus will perfect it.
Every morn with Jesus rise,
And when day is ended,
In His name then close thine eyes;
Be to Him commended.

ROSTER OF SYNOD

1=full-time absence, excused. 2=part-time absence, excused
3=full-time absence, not excused

OFFICERS OF SYNOD

President: Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.
First Vice-President: Rev. H. Harms
Second Vice-President: Rev. Henry Grueber, D. D.
Third Vice-President: Rev. G. Chr. Barth
Fourth Vice-President: Rev. Arthur Brunn, D. D.
Secretary: Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.
Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Schlueter[1]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D., *Chairman*
Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D., *Secretary*
Mr. W. H. Schlueter[1], *Treasurer*
Mr. Henry W. Horst
Mr. A. H. Ahlbrand
Rev. Paul Schulz, D. D.
Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer[2]
Dr. O. A. Geiseman[1]
Mr. J. W. Boehne, Jr.[1]
Dr. E. Seuel (Honorary Member)[1]

Financial Secretary: Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart
Synodical Auditor: Mr. A. W. Huge
Director of Publicity: Rev. L. Meyer
Secretary of Missions: Rev. F. C. Streufert, D. D.
Corresponding Secretary for Foreign Connections:
Prof. L. Fuerbringer, D. D.[2]
Railroad Secretary: Rev. M. Piehler
Statistician and Chronologist: Rev. Armin Schroeder
Representative at Washington, D. C.:
Rev. J. F. Wenchel, D. D.[2]
Assistant Secretary for Synodical Convention Sessions:
Prof. Paul F. Bente
Attorney for Synod: Mr. George Eigel

REPRESENTATIVES OF FACULTIES AND BOARDS OF INSTITUTIONS

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

Faculty: Pres. L. J. Sieck, D. D.;[2] Prof. W. Arndt, D. D.; Prof. J. H. C. Fritz, D. D.; Prof. Th. Laetsch, D. D.; Prof. Theodore Graebner, D. D.; Prof. P. E. Kretzmann, Ph. D., D. D., Ed. D.;[2] Prof. M. S. Sommer, Litt. D.; Prof. J. T. Mueller, Ph. D., Th. D.; Prof. F. E. Mayer; Prof. W. A. Maier, Ph. D., D. D.; Prof. Alfred Rehwinkel; Prof. Theo. Hoyer, D. D.; Prof. R. A. Jesse.[1]
Board: Rev. Alfred Doerffler, Mr. Emil Hartmann.

Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

Faculty: President H. B. Hemmeter, D. D.; Prof. W. A. Baepler; Prof. M. Coyner.
Board: Rev. B. Selcke; Rev. J. C. Schuelke.

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.

Faculty: President A. W. Klinck, Ph. D.; Prof. Alfred Schmieding; Prof. W. F. Kruse;[2] Prof. F. H. Schmitt; Prof. E. J. Wibracht.[1]
Board: Dr. Paul Schulze; Rev. E. T. Lams.

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

Faculty: President A. O. Fuerbringer; Prof. H. L. Hardt.
Board: Rev. C. H. Becker, D. D.

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Faculty: President O. Krueger; Prof. E. Schnedler.
Board: Mr. Schelmann; Mr. Truman Hey.

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

Faculty: President Leroy Rincker; Prof. J. H. Gienapp.
Board:

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

Faculty: President Martin Graebner, D. D.; Prof. Wm. A. Dobberfuhl; Prof. Edgar J. Otto.[2]
Board: Rev. F. J. Seltz.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

Faculty: President A. J. C. Moeller; Prof. O. T. Walle.
Board: Rev. O. E. Heilman; Rev. Wm. O. Schmidt.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

Faculty: Prof A. E. Meyer (Acting President); Prof. H. C. Grunau.
Board:

St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

Faculty: President C. S. Mundinger, Ph. D.; Prof. A. E. Kunzmann.
Board: Rev. Fred. Kramer.

Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.

Faculty: President F. W. J. Sylwester; Prof. E. H. Brandt.
Board: Rev. E. Eichmann; Mr. George Udy.

California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

Faculty: Prof. A. H. Wessling.
Board:

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

Faculty: President A. H. Schwermann; Prof. A. Guebert.
Board:

Lutheran Concordia College of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Faculty: President H. Studtmann; Prof. G. Viehweg.
Board: Rev. F. H. Stelzer.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SYNOD'S BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND COMMITTEES

General Relief Board

Rev. Arno C. Scholz.[2]

Committee on Finnish Relations

Dr. Paul Schulz.

Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics

Prof. L. Blankenbuehler; Supt. B. Schumacher.

Synodical Student Welfare Committee

Rev. W. C. Birkner; Rev. R. W. Hahn.

Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind

Rev. H. A. Gamber; Rev. J. L. Salvner, D. D.

Rev. A. G. Dick.

Board of Home Missions in Europe

Board of Support and Pensions

Rev. F. G. Kuehnert; Rev. F. A. Hertwig; Mr. A. W. Obermann.

Board of Home Missions in North America

Rev. Fr. Selle.

Church Extension Board

Rev. Frederic Niedner.

Committee on Constitutional Matters

Prof. L. Fuerbringer, D. D., Litt. D.; Prof. J. H. C. Fritz, D. D.

South American Mission Board

Rev. Otto Heerwagen; Rev. Conrad F. Lehenbauer; Mr. G. F. Bauer.

Synodical Centennial Committee

Dr. H. B. Hemmeter; Pres. E. T. Lams; Rev. H. W. Romoser.

Rev. Alfred Doerffler.

Synodical Literature Board

Synodical Press Committee

Rev. A. F. Meyer; Rev. Wm. F. Bruening; Mr. J. F. E. Nickelsburg.

Sunday School Teacher-Training Committee

Rev. Paul Koenig; Rev. A. C. Mueller; Prof. A. Klinck, Ph. D.

Board of Christian Education

Prof. F. E. Mayer; Rev. Paul Juergensen; Rev. A. C. Repp; Rev. A. C. Mueller; Mr. H. A. Dittmar; Mr. A. C. Stellhorn; Mr. W. A. Kramer.

Young People's Literature Board

Prof. J. T. Mueller, Ph. D., Th. D.

Rev. E. L. Roschke.

Board for Young People's Work

Transportation Department

Rev. Martin Piehler.

Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House

Rev. Rud. H. C. Meyer; Mr. O. P. Brauer. — Mr. O. A. Dorn.

Board of Foreign Missions

Rev. Frederick Brand, D. D.; Rev. A. M. Kuehnert.

Committee on Higher Education

Mr. S. J. Roth; Mr. Walter Gast; Mr. A. O. Leutheusser; Mr. Eugene Wengert.

Prof. Theo. W. Hausmann; Rev. Henry Grueber, D. D.; Rev. Martin Walker.

Army and Navy Commission

Rev. P. L. Dannenfeldt, D. D.; Rev. O. A. Sauer; Rev. F. C. Proehl; Rev. P. Mehl; Rev. L. Brose; Mr. Th. H. Schlake; Mr. O. C. Rentner.

Committee on Lutheran Union

Prof. J. H. C. Fritz, D.D.; Prof. W. Arndt, D.D.; Prof. C. F. Brommer, D.D.; Rev. K. Kretzmann, D.D.; Rev. F. Brunn.

Handbook Committee

Dr. M. F. Kretzmann; Prof. A. M. Rehwinkel; Prof. F. H. Schmitt; Mr. Carl Zollmann; Mr. Theo. Eckhart; Mr. A. W. Huge; Mr. Geo. Eigel.

Missionary Board of Synodical Conference

Rev. L. A. Wisler.

Superintendents of Schools

Mr. A. C. Stellhorn; Mr. B. Schumacher; Mr. H. F. Bade; Mr. W. J. Gernand.

Pastoral Counselors for the L. W. M. L.

Rev. R. H. C. Meyer; Rev. W. C. Birkner.

Boards of Appeals

Prof. Paul Koehneke; Prof. Erwin Schnedler; Rev. W. G. Wangerin; Rev. F. Oberschulte; Mr. E. C. Jacobs; Mr. Carl Thrun; Mr. Carl Zollmann.

KFUO Representatives

Rev. H. H. Hohenstein; Rev. P. G. Barth.

OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF DISTRICTS

ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. C. Eifert, represented by Rev. V. L. Meyer

North Alberta Circuit 1: Mr. D. C. Appelt.
North Alberta Circuit 2: Rev. E. C. Wildgrube.
South Alberta Circuit: Mr. Albert Beamer.
British Columbia Circuit: Rev. C. F. Baase.

ARGENTINE DISTRICT

President: Rev. S. Beckmann

Rev. S. Beckmann.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT

President: Rev. H. J. Rippe

Albany Circuit 1: Rev. E. F. Giese; Mr. August Wassmann.
Albany Circuit 2: Rev. E. L. Witte; Mr. Clair Kompe.
Boston Circuit 1: Rev. K. Graesser; Mr. Robert H. Katzmann.
Boston Circuit 2: Rev. P. Brauer; Mr. Geo. Just.[2]
Brooklyn Circuit: Rev. P. Beyer; Mr. Fred Schurmann.
Manhattan Circuit: Rev. A. W. Trinklein;[2] M. J. Nickelsburg.
Bronx-Westchester Circuit: Rev. P. Sander; Mr. Otto Muller.[3]
Queens, L. I., Circuit: Rev. F. Abel; Mr. Chas. Miller.[3]
Long Island Circuit: Rev. H. Pottberg; Mr. Adolf Karrenberg.
Connecticut Valley 1: Rev. John Kavasch; Mr. Wm. Schmatz.[3]
Connecticut Valley 2: Rev. Geo. Meyer; Mr. Wm. Pelke.[3]
Newark, N. J., Circuit: Rev. W. Reuning; Mr. Louis Gross.
Hudson, N. J., Circuit: Rev. A. Hawlichek;[2] Mr. John Johansen.[3]
Paterson, N. J., Circuit: Rev. G. Pfeiffer; Mr. W. Lieb.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. Paul Pallmeyer.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. Detlaf Kraft.
Teacher: Mr. O. W. Forbes.

BRAZIL DISTRICT

President: Rev. R. Hasse

Rev. R. Hasse.[1]

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Arthur C. Brohm, D. D.

Circuit 1: Rev. Th. Haeuser; Mr. A. H. Sagehorn.
Circuit 2: Rev. C. R. March; Mr. Carl Waechter.
Circuit 3: Rev. Bertwin von Renner; Mr. H. Christian.
Circuit 4: Rev. Wm. Adam; Mr. Paul Gehrken.
Circuit 5: Rev. E. F. Mueller; Mr. O. R. Kamprath.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. August Hansen.
Teacher: Mr. Paul Hillmann.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn

Bartholomew-Decatur Counties, Ind., Circuit: Rev. P. G. Nau; Mr. Walter Kreinhagen.[2]
Decatur, Ind., Circuit: Rev. Wm. Rennert; Mr. Herman Linnemeier.
Evansville-Terre Haute, Ind., Circuit, No. 1: Rev. V. Selle; Mr. Arthur Sontag.
Evansville-Terre Haute, Ind., Circuit, No. 2: Rev. A. H. Herkamp; Mr. Wm. Volkman.
East Fort Wayne Circuit: Rev. A. Scholz; Mr. Christian Luecke.
West Fort Wayne Circuit: Rev. Fred Wambsganss; Dr. J. H. Schust.
Kendallville, Ind., Circuit: Rev. A. R. Lueders; Mr. I. Kammerer.
New Haven, Ind., Circuit: Rev. W. Wiese; Mr. E. L. Knoblauch.
Indianapolis, Ind., Circuit: Rev. W. Nordsieck; Mr. Gustav Miessler.
Jackson County, Ind., Circuit: Rev. Geo. Steinkamp; Mr. Erwin Auffenberg.[2]
Lafayette, Ind., Circuit, No. 1: Rev. W. Schroer; Mr. Fred Drompp, Sr.
Lafayette, Ind., Circuit, No. 2: Rev. C. Ahlbrand; Mr. Simion J. Gordon.
La Porte-South Bend, Ind., Circuit, No. 1: Rev. E. W. Broders; Mr. Fred Mayer.
La Porte-South Bend, Ind., Circuit, No. 2: Rev. T. R. Bartell; Mr. LaVern Krause.
Hammond, Ind., Circuit, No. 1: Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn; Mr. Erwin Freese.
Hammond, Ind., Circuit, No. 2: Rev. P. Goltermann; Mr. T. H. Claussen.
Louisville, Ky., Circuit: Rev. A. Scheidt;[2] Mr. D. L. Sunderman.
Cincinnati Circuit, No. 1: Rev. M. H. Ilse, Jr.; Mr. Walter Lessman.
Cincinnati Circuit, No. 2: Rev. O. Schlegelmilch; Mr. W. Meier.
Central Ohio Circuit, No. 1: Rev. Aug. Gerken; Mr. Delmar Kunz.
Central Ohio Circuit, No. 2: Rev. W. F. Docter;[3] Mr. Henry Holscher.[3]
East Cleveland Circuit, No. 1: Rev. W. H. Storm; Mr. John Werba.
East Cleveland Circuit, No. 2: Rev. L. Bregitzer; Mr. W. F. Keske.
East Cleveland Circuit, No. 3: Rev. Z. Ziegler; Mr. Martin Holzhausen.
West Cleveland Circuit, No. 1: Rev. Wm. Single; Mr. Gustav A. Braun.
West Cleveland Circuit, No. 2: Rev. E. Luecke; Mr. Aug. F. Kluth.
Toledo-Napoleon, Ohio, Circuit: Rev. G. Maassel; Mr. Wm. C. Loerke.
West Ohio Circuit: Rev. W. Meyer; Mr. A. J. F. Goeglein.
Advisory Pastors: Rev. M. F. Hering; Rev. H. Scheperle; Prof. E. Essig.

Teachers

Adams and Allen Counties, Ind., Circuit: Mr. H. Nielsen.
Fort Wayne Circuit, No. 1: Mr. H. A. Stolper.
Fort Wayne Circuit, No. 2: Mr. Art. Niemeyer.
La Porte-La Fayette Circuit: Mr. F. C. Neusiis.[3]

Indianapolis Circuit:
Lake County Circuit: Mr. O. Berlin.[3]
Jackson and Bartholomew Counties Circuit: Mr. T. J. Koch.
Southwest Indiana and Louisville, Ky., Circuit: Mr. H. A. Mertz.[2]
Cincinnati Circuit: Mr. M. F. Kollmorgen.
Northwest Ohio Circuit: Mr. W. F. Becker.[3]
North Ohio Circuit, No. 1: Mr. O. Hellwege.[3]
North Ohio Circuit, No. 2: Mr. E. W. Schroeter.
North Ohio Circuit, No. 3: Mr. P. Schroeter.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. C. Bernthal

Circuit 1: Rev. Carl Glabusch; Mr. N. J. Friedrich.
Circuit 2: Rev. C. A. Mennicke; Mr. Carl Menssen.
Circuit 3: Rev. E. T. J. Birner; Mr. John A. Rothermel.[1]
Circuit 4: Rev. J. G. Kaiser; Mr. Arthur Goers.[1]
Circuit 5: Rev. E. O. Koch; Mr. Otto Miller.
Circuit 6: Rev. George Albers; Mr. Walter Blumenkamp.
Circuit 7: Rev. J. R. Westphal; Mr. Simon Flesner.
Circuit 8: Rev. F. J. Duecker; Mr. G. A. Joergens.
Circuit 9: Rev. L. Stuebe; Mr. Albert Gravenhorst.
Circuit 10: Rev. Edwin A. Sommer; Mr. Wm. Durdel.
Circuit 11: Rev. John L. Stuebe.
Advisory Pastor: Springfield professors.

Teachers

Circuit 1: Mr. Paul Winterstein.
Circuit 2: Mr. Erich. W. O. Rotermund.
Circuit 3: Mr. Arnold F. Werling.

COLORADO DISTRICT

President: Rev. E. J. Friedrich

Northeastern Circuit: Rev. R. Einspahr; Mr. R. Lundquist.
Northwestern Circuit: Rev. E. F. Loessel; Mr. Omar Bapst.
Central Circuit: Rev. C. A. Gieseler; Mr. C. F. Rabe.
Southern Circuit: Rev. M. L. Mueller; Mr. Harold Baumbach.[1]
New Mexico Circuit: Rev. C. F. Schmid; Mr. Oscar Kunkel.[3]
Teacher: Mr. C. Dunk.

EASTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. Paul Fretthold

Circuit 1: Rev. Edward Kraus; Mr. Louis F. Shafer.
Circuit 2: Rev. O. E. Graebner; Mr. E. Vollner.
Circuit 3: Rev. M. Harman; Mr. John Gall.
Circuit 4: Rev. E. G. Tieman; Mr. Paul L. Erdner.
Circuit 5: Rev. A. F. Krueger; Mr. J. G. Sarver.
Circuit 6: Rev. H. W. Sander.
Circuit 7: Rev. H. W. G. Moehring;[2] Mr. Otto Ballerstein.
Circuit 8: Rev. Carl Oldach.
Circuit 9: Rev. F. A. Hinners; Mr. Chas. Meyers.
Circuit 10: Rev. Wm. Dallmann.
Circuit 11: Rev. Chas. A. Behnke; Mr. Howard F. Wolfanger.
Circuit 12: Rev. Herbert Poellot; Mr. G. E. Wasserman.[2]
Advisory Pastors: Rev. Wm. A. Drews; Rev. Gilbert Oldsen.
Teacher: Mr. Karl Koehnke.[2]

ENGLISH DISTRICT

President: Rev. Martin Walker

Buffalo Circuit: Rev. F. J. Schwarz; Mr. E. J. Lienert.
Chicago Circuit, North: Rev. Frank Wittmer; Mr. Henry C. Koll.
Chicago Circuit, South: Rev. A. H. Kaub; Mr. S. Papageorge.[2]
Chicago Circuit, West: Rev. P. G. Krentz; Mr. Wm. C. Iwert.
Cleveland-Akron Circuit: Rev. J. Franklin Yount; Mr. Frederick Naumann.[3]
Detroit Circuit, East: Rev. F. J. Schumm; Mr. Walter Dreyer.
Detroit Circuit, West: Rev. E. C. Beyer; Mr. Geo. Fink.[3]
Milwaukee-St. Paul Circuit: Rev. Frank Luley; Mr. Edwin Schwerin.
New York Circuit: Rev. Carl Bergen.
Pacific Circuit: Rev. H. H. Nagel.
Philadelphia Circuit: Rev. O. T. McRee; Mr. Charles F. Hermann.
Pittsburgh Circuit: Rev. A. F. Brunn; Mr. W. F. Brunn.
Southwestern Circuit 1: Rev. E. A. Eggers; Mr. Louis Hoehle.
Southwestern Circuit 2: Rev. Karl Kurth; Mr. J. G. Franz.

IOWA DISTRICT EAST

President: Rev. C. Hesse

Cedar Rapids Circuit: Rev. E. Wuggazer; Mr. August Janssen.
Davenport Circuit 1: Rev. Alvin Starke; Mr. John Mueller.[2]
Davenport Circuit 2: Rev. Wm. J. E. Zabel; Mr. E. A. Swiedom.
Dubuque Circuit: Rev. W. S. Schreiber; Mr. Oscar Glandorf.
Eldora Circuit: Rev. E. L. Runge; Mr. Wm. A. Armbrecht.
St. Ansgar Circuit: Rev. C. Schroeder; Mr. Richard Mueller.[2]
Victor Circuit: Rev. E. F. Dohrmann;[3] Mr. O. Kudart.
Waterloo Circuit: Rev. W. D. Oetting; Mr. J. Martin Seidel.
Westgate Circuit: Rev. E. Weiss; Mr. W. G. Lehmkuhl.
Williamsburg Circuit: Rev. L. Wuerffel; Mr. E. Huedepohl.[3]
Advisory Pastor: Rev. J. Bertram.[3]
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. J. Jaeger.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. H. Waech.

IOWA DISTRICT WEST

President: Rev. Ad. Schwidder

Algona Circuit: Rev. W. H. Discher; Mr. Frank Balgeman.
Council Bluffs Circuit: Rev. O. E. Weiss; Mr. John Huseman.
Denison Circuit: Rev. C. W. Schmidt; Mr. H. Schultz.
Des Moines Circuit: Rev. C. Lilie; Mr. W. A. Scar.
Fort Dodge Circuit: Rev. O. Erbe; Mr. L. F. Leininger.
Sioux City Circuit: Rev. H. D. Stahmer; Mr. W. R. Froelich.
Spencer Circuit: Rev. M. J. Ansorge; Mr. Gus. Osterman.
Storm Lake Circuit: Rev. W. H. Jurgens; Mr. W. H. Bischel.
Wall Lake Circuit: Rev. H. Berner; Mr. J. H. Hansen.
Teacher: Mr. A. Lusmann.[2]

KANSAS DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. H. Meyer

Circuit 1: Rev. P. C. Kraus; Mr. Geo. Jacob.
Circuit 2: Rev. A. F. Meyer; Mr. A. Seeber.
Circuit 3: Rev. K. Biel; Mr. Judson Smoyer.
Circuit 4: Rev. C. A. Lobitz; Mr. H. Nieters.
Circuit 5: Rev. A. Seehase; Mr. F. H. Friedricks.
Circuit 6: Rev. R. Beck; Mr. D. Koegeboehn.
Circuit 7: Rev. A. Hoemann; Mr. A. Engel.
Circuit 8: Rev. O. L. Mueller; Mr. A. W. Cordes.

THE LIBRARY OF
BOARD OF PARISH EDUCATION
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

Circuit 9: Rev. H. J. Mueller; Mr. Wm. J. Boldenow.
Circuit 10: Rev. J. F. Choitz; Mr. Reinhold Schultz.
Circuit 11: Mr. H. Seyfert; Mr. A. Kastens.
Circuit 12: Rev. Theo. H. Mueller;[2] Mr. Raymond Ehmke.[3]
Advisory Pastor: Rev. J. E. Herrmann.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. W. Prothe.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. E. Hedemann.
Teachers' Group 3: Mr. Hy. Osthoff.

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

President: Rev. J. H. Lucht[2]

Winnipeg Circuit: Rev. W. Honig;[3] Mr. W. Grotike, Sr.[3]
Soo Line, East and West: Rev. Ph. Becker; Mr. H. Krueger.[3]
North Saskatchewan, East and West: Rev. H. Brase; Mr. J. Rother.
Pheasant Hill Circuit: Rev. J. Mann; Mr. Phil. Knipple.
Assiniboine Valley Circuit: Rev. J. H. Meichsner; Mr. F. Popp.

MICHIGAN DISTRICT

President: Rev. Andrew Zeile

Circuit 1: Rev. Theo. Laesch; Mr. Carl Fritz.
Circuit 2: Rev. H. M. Heidenreich; Mr. Hy. Ahlgrim.
Circuit 3: Rev. C. F. Lederer; Mr. A. Heinicke.
Circuit 4: Rev. W. B. L. Strandes; Mr. Herm. Miller.[2]
Circuit 5: Rev. E. F. Schmidt; Mr. Gus. Recknagel.
Circuit 6: Rev. H. Held; Mr. Paul Claus.[3]
Circuit 7: Rev. F. O. Fischer; Mr. G. Schiefelbein.
Circuit 8: Rev. P. G. Mroch; Mr. Geo. Huber.
Circuit 9: Rev. O. C. Riemer; Mr. J. C. Keinath.
Circuit 10: Rev. G. F. L. List; Mr. Chas. Pohl; Mr. Geo. Meyer (each attended part of the time).
Circuit 11: Rev. O. T. Diefenbach; Mr. Hy. Smith.
Circuit 12: Rev. F. W. Bublitz; Rev. O. Graesser (each attended part of the time); Mr. Wm. Hochleitner.
Circuit 13: Rev. E. C. Knorr; Mr. H. C. Rewoldt; Mr. W. P. Schung (each attended part of the time).
Circuit 14: Rev. E. F. Rossow;[2] Mr. Geo. Nitz.
Circuit 15: Rev. O. F. Stahlke; Mr. W. H. Matthes.
Circuit 16: Rev. Ph. Schroeder; Mr. C. A. Ihrkey.[3]
Circuit 17: Rev. E. T. Bernthal;[2] Mr. Harry Hall.
Circuit 18: Rev. E. H. E. Essig; Mr. Alb. Klank.
Circuit 19: Rev. F. A. Hertwig; Mr. W. Schulz.[2]
Circuit 20: Rev. H. F. Hensick; Mr. J. G. Kirsch.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. R. R. Pollatz.[3]
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. N. G. Parsch.
Advisory Pastor, Group 3: Rev. A. T. Scheips.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. B. J. Nuechterlein.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. E. L. Bierlein.
Teachers' Group 3: Mr. N. O. Weber.[3]
Teachers' Group 4: Mr. H. C. Mueller.
Teachers' Group 5: Mr. G. Gugel.
Teachers' Group 6: Mr. W. M. Rogner.
Teachers' Group 7: Mr. A. L. Wolter.
Teachers' Group 8: Mr. P. W. Gugel.
Teachers' Group 9: Mr. C. Munzel.
Teachers' Group 10: Mr. W. P. Braun.
Teachers' Group 11: Mr. B. F. Lemke.
Teachers' Group 12: Mr. H. C. Richert.
Teachers' Group 13: Mr. E. Nickel.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

President: Rev. R. G. Heyne

Circuit 1: Rev. H. Hardt; Mr. F. R. Henke.
Circuit 2: Rev. C. F. Knauft; Mr. E. W. Buenger.
Circuit 3: Rev. M. Seltz; Mr. Fred Dehn.
Circuit 4: Rev. W. E. Rolf; Mr. Theo. Borchardt.
Circuit 5: Rev. E. F. Lorentz; Mr. E. M. Tabatt.
Circuit 6: Rev. F. A. Kolander; Mr. John Manzey.
Circuit 7: Rev. Wm. Sutterer; Mr. H. Harberts.
Circuit 8: Rev. W. C. Hilpert; Mr. Geo. Steuber.
Circuit 9: Rev. H. Sieving; Mr. E. G. Haas.
Circuit 10: Rev. C. C. Niemann; Mr. Chas. Thoele.
Circuit 11: Rev. O. H. Lottes; Mr. W. E. Kamprath.
Circuit 12: Rev. W. Kramer;[2] Mr. H. Steffen.[2]
Circuit 13: Rev. E. Stahlke; Mr. A. Hoppenstedt.
Circuit 14: Rev. B. O. Streufert; Mr. Wm. Uetzmann.
Circuit 15: Rev. H. Brammeier; Mr. J. H. Behlen.[2]
Circuit 16: Rev. P. Walther; Mr. F. W. Fieman.[2]
Circuit 17: Rev. F. H. Mueller; Mr. A. A. Herseth.[2]
Circuit 18: Rev. Wm. Petzke; Mr. T. Neils.
Circuit 19: Rev. E. A. Dicke; Mr. F. R. Hammersten.[3]
Circuit 20: Rev. A. C. Kratzke; Mr. P. E. Christiansen.
Circuit 21: Rev. R. L. Bode; Mr. Wm. Wessel.
Circuit 22: Rev. A. Cloeter; Mr. F. Hoffman.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. E. Ulbricht.
Teachers' Circuit 1: Mr. F. Grimm.
Teachers' Circuit 2: Mr. Geo. Reese.
Teachers' Circuit 3: Mr. E. A. Leising.
Teachers' Circuit 4: Mr. C. T. Affeldt.[3]

NORTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. H. Grumm

Great Northern and Southwestern Montana Circuit: Rev. K. E. Klopp;[2] Mr. E. Daellenbach.
W. Yellowstone and E. Yellowstone Montana Circuit: Rev. P. Freiburger; Mr. J. Crosmer.
Red River, N. Dak., Circuit: Rev. E. Hartmann; Mr. G. Schultz.[2]
Missouri Slope, N. Dak., Circuit: Rev. V. Dissen; Mr. K. Riedel.
Northwestern, N. Dak., Circuit: Rev. E. Zapf; Mr. W. Blume.[2]
Lower Soo, N. Dak., Circuit: Rev. E. Jording; Mr. A. Pankow.
Central, N. Dak., Circuit: Rev. E. Zimbrick; Mr. H. Norheim.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. E. T. Lams

Circuit 1: Rev. Wm. Boehm; Mr. N. Fleischer.
Circuit 2: Rev. H. Blanke; Mr. Wm. H. Lucht.
Circuit 3: Rev. J. H. Gockel; Mr. Fred Ranz.
Circuit 4: Rev. W. C. Koester; Mr. G. F. Meyer.
Circuit 5: Rev. A. H. Werfelmann; Mr. M. Fritz.
Circuit 6: Rev. T. F. Siemon; Mr. P. Triebull.
Circuit 7: Rev. Dan E. Poellot; Mr. J. Freimuth.
Circuit 8: Rev. P. H. Scheer; Mr. G. Lange.
Circuit 9: Rev. Wm. Danker; Mr. Elmer Israel.
Circuit 10: Rev. W. C. Schaefer; Mr. Levi Rasmussen.
Circuit 11: Rev. F. H. Brunn; Mr. A. T. Koenig.[2]
Circuit 12: Rev. H. E. Brauer; Mr. Chas. Gode.

Circuit 13: Rev. R. L. Geffert; Mr. W. J. Reinhart.
Circuit 14: Rev. Wm. L. Mueller; Mr. Wm. Knospe.
Circuit 15: Rev. A. A. Brauer; Mr. O. Becker.
Circuit 16: Rev. W. F. Pieper; Mr. W. Zenke.
Circuit 17: Rev. B. F. Prange; Mr. J. Herscher.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. M. Piehler.
Teachers' Group 1 and 2: Mr. T. G. Naiser.
Teachers' Group 3 and 4: Mr. J. G. Rieck.
Teachers' Group 5 and 6: Mr. F. C. Weber.
Teachers' Group 7 and 8: Mr. Wm. Bachert.
Teachers' Group 9 and 10: Mr. A. H. Kramer.[2]
Teachers' Group 11 and 12: Mr. J. Steiner.
Teachers' Group 13 and 14: Mr. E. H. Eggersmann.
Teachers' Group 15: Mr. C. Zimbrick.

NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. E. Homan

Circuit 1: Rev. L. Acker; Mr. O. Rehschuh.
Circuit 2: Rev. H. C. Jul. Frese; Mr. C. M. Steil.
Circuit 3: Rev. G. Falsken; Mr. Wm. Daberkow.
Circuit 4: Rev. E. L. Feyerherm; Mr. Carl Lewis.[2]
Circuit 5: Rev. H. K. Niermann; Mr. Fred Gloe.
Circuit 6: Rev. C. E. Fredericksen; Mr. Wm. Koepke.
Circuit 7: Rev. O. Decker; Mr. C. Wieting.
Circuit 8: Rev. A. C. Oesch; Mr. Chas. Wachholz.
Circuit 9: Rev. H. J. Meyer; Mr. Geo. Ostermeyer.[1]
Advisory Pastor: Rev. G. Pullmann.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. M. P. Schormann.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. G. Grefe.[3]

NORTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. L. Kohn

Circuit 1: Rev. G. W. Zuberbier; Mr. A. E. Boettcher.
Circuit 2: Rev. K. R. Going; Mr. H. Mueller.[3]
Circuit 3: Rev. W. List; Mr. J. M. Kroll.[3]
Circuit 4: Rev. F. W. Droegemueller; Mr. Geo. Gresch.[2]
Circuit 5: Rev. H. Baker; Mr. A. Fillnow.[3]
Circuit 6: Rev. A. Laesch; Mr. G. Liedtke.
Circuit 7: Rev. W. Piehler; Mr. Wm. Natzke.
Circuit 8: Rev. E. W. Feldscher.[2]
Circuit 9: Rev. E. M. Kuerschner; Mr. J. Balko.
Circuit 10: Rev. H. Hinz; Mr. E. W. Marten.
Circuit 11: Rev. F. Sprengler; Mr. Dale Korth.
Circuit 12: Rev. O. W. C. Boettcher; Mr. R. Fredricks.[2]
Circuit 13: Rev. R. Dede; Mr. Carl Bonitz.
Teacher: Mr. Arthur Scheiwe.

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Otto Hoyer

Circuit 1: Rev. W. A. Moose; Mr. O. Kletke.[3]
Circuit 2: Rev. E. F. Peter; Mr. Theo. C. Maehr.
Circuit 3: Rev. C. L. Schultz; Mr. R. W. Tammen.
Circuit 4: Rev. K. Schaaf; Mr. H. Wieman.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. H. F. Meyer.
Teacher: Mr. B. J. Dubberstein.

ONTARIO DISTRICT

President: Rev. F. Malinsky[2]

Lake Erie Circuit: Rev. W. Rathke; John Kramer.[2]
Northern Circuit: Rev. Theo. Luft; Mr. P. Schendel.
Eastern Conference of Ontario: Rev. Geo. Herbst; Mr. Ernest Ott.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. A. F. Pollex.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT

President: Rev. F. M. L. Nitz

Idaho Circuit: Rev. W. Kellermann; Mr. R. Habekost.
Inland Empire Circuit: Rev. M. Kauth; Mr. M. R. Schroeder.
Oregon Circuit: Rev. J. Westendorf; Mr. Wm. Fischer.
Puget Sound Circuit: Rev. A. Eichmann; Mr. E. H. Seehafter.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. W. F. Georg.
Teacher: Mr. E. Dobberfuhl.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. M. W. H. Holls

New Orleans Circuit, No. 1: Rev. G. A. Schmidt; Mr. N. E. Gross.
New Orleans Circuit, No. 2: Rev. E. W. Kuss; Mr. A. H. Thalheim.
Florida Circuit, No. 1: Rev. E. Bergt; Mr. J. C. Brown.
Florida Circuit, No. 2: Rev. A. M. Mueller;[2] Mr. G. W. Haug.
Circuit of all other Louisiana congregations: Rev. M. E. Roos; Mr. H. B. Schauer.
Gulf States Conference Circuit: Rev. H. Reuter; Mr. H. F. Schwekendiek.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. J. F. Nau.
Teacher: Mr. Wm. Borcherding.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. F. Troeger

Foothill Circuit: Rev. O. Skov.
San Fernando Circuit: Rev. H. O. Kringel.
Orange Circuit: Mr. Fred Gerdes.[3]
Central Circuit: Mr. O. J. Bruer.
Border Circuit: Rev. L. H. Jagels; Mr. H. A. Bosch.
Centinella Circuit: Rev. O. W. Wismar; Mr. H. W. Naiman.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. E. G. A. Wachholz.
Teacher: Mr. C. W. Greinke.

SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Walter Nitschke

Circuit 1: Rev. F. B. Bierwagen; Mr. A. Neumann.
Circuit 2: Rev. J. Dewald; Mr. Ed. Heuer.
Circuit 3: Rev. R. Uecker; Mr. J. Eckert.
Circuit 4: Rev. Phil. Albrecht; Mr. John Kushman.
Circuit 5: Rev. G. W. Troemel; Mr. H. Van der Hamm.
Circuit 6: Rev. E. K. Hartenberger; Mr. L. Bode.
Teacher: Mr. H. T. Schmidt.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. C. T. Spitz

Circuit 1: Rev. E. Widenhoefer; Mr. J. E. Johnson.
Circuit 2: Rev. M. J. Schliebe; Mr. H. Rovey.
Circuit 3: Rev. N. L. Wolff; Mr. C. W. Lutz.
Circuit 4: Rev. Paul Hartmann; Mr. Raymond Schnitzmeyer.
Circuit 5: Rev. J. P. Uhlig; Mr. H. Maschhoff.[2]

Circuit 6: Rev. A. H. Wessel; Mr. E. Schneider.
Circuit 7: Rev. H. C. Schreck; Mr. R. Eilers.[3]
Circuit 8: Rev. A. Deichmann; Mr. Wm. Grobe.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. A. J. H. Frinke.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. W. C. Firnhaber.[3]
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. E. W. Eggert.
Teachers' Group 3: Mr. A. L. Persson.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

President: Rev. I. C. Heinicke[2]

Circuit 1: Rev. R. Staehr; Mr. Em. Stutheit.
Circuit 2: Rev. A. F. Schrein; Mr. H. C. Riggert.
Circuit 3: Rev. A. E. Koslovske; Mr. John Schaffert.
Circuit 4: Rev. O. Graebner; Mr. Frank Scholz.[3]
Circuit 5: Rev. G. Kebschull; Mr. A. Schmidt.[2]
Circuit 6: Rev. M. Dreyer; Mr. F. Ebke.
Circuit 7: Rev. Hy. Dorn; Mr. C. Mahr.
Circuit 8: Rev. J. Timken; Mr. John Jarchow.
Circuit 9: Rev. H. F. Krohn; Mr. Ed. Jagels.
Circuit 10: Rev. Wm. Peters; Mr. A. Peters.
Circuit 11: Rev. Wm. Roesler;[2] Mr. M. Gierham.
Circuit 12: Rev. Wm. Bahr; Mr. E. J. Wagner.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. Hy. Erck.
Teachers' Group 1: Prof. F. H. Wolter.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. Martin Senske.
Teachers' Group 3: Prof. Theo. Rhode.

SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT

President: Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger

Circuit 1: Rev. M. W. Albrecht; Mr. Geo. Rotzau.
Circuit 2: Rev. A. H. Oswald; Mr. Fred Behling.
Circuit 3: Rev. R. J. Lillie; Mr. E. Priebe.
Circuit 4: Rev. Fr. F. Selle; Mr. R. Wiepking.
Circuit 5: Rev. R. Graebner; Mr. A. Boedecker.
Circuit 6: Rev. R. Haenschke; Mr. H. Seeger.
Circuit 7: Rev. C. Krueger; Mr. A. Ramel.
Circuit 8: Rev. Karl Schulz; Mr. E. Ehlert.
Circuit 9: Rev. G. F. Barthel; Mr. O. Stoltzmann.
Circuit 10: Rev. C. H. Clausing; Mr. G. Stanke.
Circuit 11: Rev. C. W. Stradtmann; Mr. G. E. Possin.
Circuit 12: Rev. A. T. Wangerin; Mr. E. Rathjen.
Circuit 13: Rev. J. Pingel; Mr. Aug. Lucht.
Circuit 14: Rev. B. J. E. Stelter; Mr. Henry L. Scholl.
Circuit 15: Rev. C. A. Rathjen; Mr. Otto Buege.[3]
Advisory Pastors' Circuit, No. 1: Rev. W. C. Meyer.
Advisory Pastors' Circuit, No. 2: Rev. Wm. C. Burhop.
Teachers' Circuit 1: Mr. F. L. Weber.
Teachers' Circuit 2: Rev. H. G. Grothmann.
Teachers' Circuit 3: Mr. H. M. Zurstadt.
Teachers' Circuit 4: Mr. G. Segelhorst.[2]
Teachers' Circuit 5: Mr. H. Gessner.
Teachers' Circuit 6: Mr. R. L. Bauer.
Teachers' Circuit 7: Mr. Ed. Matthes.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. J. G. Spilman, represented by Rev. O. A. Sauer

Circuit 1: Rev. E. Collins; Mr. H. Kuenne.
Circuit 2: Rev. Theo. Ernst; Mr. C. Kruelle.
Circuit 3: Rev. O. A. Sauer; Mr. L. Meints.

Circuit 4: Rev. A. R. Meyer; Mr. A. J. Hewitt.[3]
Circuit 5: Rev. W. P. Hunsucker; Mr. B. Houston.
Advisory Pastor: Prof. Wm. Kampschmidt.

TEXAS DISTRICT

President: Rev. E. A. Heckmann

Texas Circuit: Rev. L. Poellot; Mr. P. L. Weiser.
Central Texas Circuit: Rev. W. G. Buchschacher; Mr. H. Schneider.
Post Oak Circuit: Rev. E. Rathgeber; Mr. O. Kasper.[3]
Southeastern Circuit: Rev. H. Plackemeier; Mr. G. W. H. Martens.
Gulf Coast-Rio Grande Valley-San Antonio Circuit: Rev. C. E. Kasper; Mr. E. A. Kramer.
Panhandle Circuit: Rev. A. O. Kaltwasser; Mr. H. E. Gohlke.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. R. Martin.[2]
Teacher: Mr. Martin Schuetze.

WESTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. Paul Koenig

North Central Missouri Circuit: Rev. A. Graebner; Mr. H. M. Straub.[1]
Northeast Missouri Circuit: Rev. P. Beinke;[1] Mr. H. Campen.[3]
North St. Louis Circuit, Group A: Rev. R. G. Lange; Mr. H. G. Tegmeyer.
North St. Louis Circuit, Group B: Rev. A. J. Meyer;[2] Mr. G. T. Hammann.
South St. Louis Circuit, Group A: Rev. H. P. Boehne; Mr. Jul. Roberts.
Sedalia Circuit: Rev. H. J. W. Gericke; Mr. A. P. Mueller.
Concordia Circuit, Group A: Rev. H. Harting; Mr. Theo. H. Henning.
Concordia Circuit, Group B: Rev. A. H. Griesse; Mr. R. C. Frerking.[3]
Washington Circuit, Group 1: Rev. H. Niewald, Mr. H. F. Rohlfing.[2]
Washington Circuit, Group 2: Rev. G. Seager; Mr. E. H. Hoener.[3]
Perryville (Altenburg) Circuit: Rev. A. M. Bruss; Mr. Henry Pliz.
Perryville (Southeast) Circuit: Rev. A. Kuecker; Mr. H. R. Meier.
St. Charles Circuit: Rev. W. Maring; Mr. Henry Hagemann.
East Tennessee Circuit: Rev. G. Beiderwieden; Mr. H. W. Knopp.
California Circuit, Group A: Rev. E. G. Bultmann; Mr. Wm. Schwab.[3]
California Circuit, Group B: Rev. J. Schoech; Mr. O. Stock.
East Arkansas-West Tennessee Circuit; Rev. P. Schmidt; Mr. C. H. Ahrens.
Freistatt Circuit (Springfield Half): Rev. E. H. Koerber;[1] Mr. E. Rader.[1]
Freistatt Circuit (Northern Half): Rev. J. Gassner; Mr. H. Storck.
Iron Mountain Circuit: Rev. S. V. Toerne; Mr. F. A. Schwab.
Kirkwood Circuit: Rev. A. J. Horn; Mr. A. A. Welp.
West Arkansas Circuit: Rev. R. Prange; Mr. B. F. Schaap.
Kansas City Circuit: Rev. Wm. Westermann; Mr. A. Lau.
Teachers' Circuit 1: Mr. G. H. Beck.
Teachers' Circuit 2: Mr. P. Rottmann.
Teachers' Circuit 3: Mr. Theo. Hillmann.[3]
Teachers' Circuit 4: Mr. G. C. Stohlmann.
Teachers' Circuit 5: Mr. L. Fischer.[2]
Teachers' Circuit 6: Mr. W. O. Brauer.
Teachers' Circuit 7: Mr. F. C. Seegers.
Teachers' Circuit 8: Mr. C. W. Klawitter.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. T. W. Weinhold.

GUESTS

Many visitors attended the opening service and the sessions. Several hundred were registered as guests, including the following chaplains: Chap. K. Schleede; Chap. L. Larson; Chap. Arthur Doege; Chap. M. Kuolt; and Chap. H. H. Heuer. It is hardly feasible to print the names of all guests in the *Proceedings.* However, the names are kept on file by the Registration Committee.

Tabular Survey

Synodical Districts	Delegates Present							Del. Absent				
	Voting			Advisory				Vot'g		Advisory		
	Pastors	Lay Delegates	Totals	Presidents or Vice-Presidents	Pastors	Teachers	Totals	Pastors	Lay Delegates	Pastors	Teachers	Totals
1. Alberta and British Columbia	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
2. Argentine	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Atlantic	14	9	23	1	2	1	4	—	4	—	—	4
4. Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5. California and Nevada	5	5	10	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
6. Central	28	27	55	1	3	8	12	1	1	—	5	7
7. Central Illinois	11	7	18	1	—	3	4	—	3	—	—	3
8. Colorado	5	3	8	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	2
9. Eastern	12	9	21	1	2	1	4	—	3	—	—	3
10. English	14	10	24	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	4
11. Iowa East	9	9	18	1	—	2	3	1	1	1	—	3
12. Iowa West	9	9	18	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
13. Kansas	12	11	23	1	1	3	5	—	1	—	—	1
14. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	4	3	7	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3
15. Michigan	20	17	37	1	2	12	15	—	2	1	1	4
16. Minnesota	22	21	43	1	1	3	5	—	1	—	1	2
17. North Dakota and Montana	7	7	14	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18. Northern Illinois	16	17	33	1	1	8	10	1	—	—	—	1
19. Northern Nebraska	9	8	17	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	1	2
20. North Wisconsin	13	9	22	1	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	4
21. Oklahoma	4	3	7	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	1
22. Ontario	3	3	6	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
23. Oregon and Washington	4	4	8	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
24. Southern	6	6	12	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
25. Southern California	4	3	7	1	1	1	3	1	3	—	—	4
26. South Dakota	6	6	12	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
27. Southern Illinois	8	7	15	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	1	2
28. Southern Nebraska	12	11	23	1	1	3	5	—	1	—	—	1
29. South Wisconsin	14	13	27	1	2	7	10	—	2	—	—	2
30. Southeastern	5	4	9	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
31. Texas	5	6	11	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	1
32. Western	23	19	42	1	1	7	9	2	6	—	1	9
Boards and Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—
General Officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Boards of Control	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Faculties	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	306	268	574	31	26	72	261	8	44	5	10	67

Committees

The reports and memorials to Synod as contained in the book of *Reports and Memorials*, including also a large number of unprinted overtures, were submitted by the President of Synod to twenty committees as reported in the official organs of Synod. These committees and their work are listed below, including also the revisions announced in the first session.

Committee 1: Seminaries and Colleges. Reports and Memorials 101 to 129. 801 (17—24, 26—29). 805. 1011—1012. Unprinted memorials 2. 4: Board of Control, Winfield, Kans., *re* necessary repairs. 5: Report of Board of Control at Buenos Aires, Argentina. 6: Congregation at Concordia, Missouri, *re* closing of Concordia. 7: Additional professorship at Concordia Seminary. 8: *Re* closing of Concordia. 9: *Re* closing of colleges. 10. *Re* closing of Springfield. 11: *Re* four years college (Northwest Pastoral Conference). 12: Report of Board of Control at Crespo, Argentina. 13: *Re* closing of Concordia, Mo. 14: *Re* co-education. 15: *Re* closing of Concordia. 16: *Re* retirement of professors. 67: Retirement of professors. 63: Memorials on Institutional work. 84: Regarding closing of institutions. — *Committee:* All District Presidents. The Committee on Colleges of the Board of Directors. Pastors: Miller (Cent.), Kraus (Kans.), E. T. Bernthal (Mich.), Piehler (N. Ill.), Hartenberger (S. Dak.). Teachers: Dunk (Colo), Hillmann (West.). Laymen: Sagehorn (Calif.-Nev.), Krueger (Man.-Sask.), Buenger (Minn.), Becker (N. Ill.), Natzke (N. Wis.). Professors: L. Fuerbringer, Sieck, Hemmeter, Klinck, Rincker. Chairman, A. Brohm.

Committee 2: Missions. Reports and Memorials 401—403. 405—411. 715—716. 1003. Unprinted Memorials: 1. 17: Report of President Hasse. 18: Special Mission Board for Missions Among the Blind. 30: Report of General Secretary of Foreign Mission Board. — *Committee:* Pastors: Vice-Pres. A. Brunn (chairman), Reuning (Atl.), Hansen (Calif.-Nev.), Wambsganss (Cent.), Albers (Cent. Ill.), Mueller (Colo), Krueger (East.), Schmidt (Iowa W.), Hertwig (Mich.), Zapf (N. Dak.), Pollex (Ont.), Georg (Oreg.-Wash.), Troemel (S. Dak.), Meyer (Southeast.), Nau (So.), Jagels (S. Calif.), Schliebe (S. Ill.), Schulz (S. Wis.), Weinhold (West.). Teachers: Waech (Iowa E.), Hedemann (Kans.), Leising (Minn.), Eggersmann (N. Ill.), Dubberstein (Okla.), Seevers (West.). Laymen: Gross (Atl.), Kamprath (Calif.-Nev.), Loerke (Cent.), Wente (Cent. Ill.), Papageorge (Engl.), Ambrecht (Iowa E.), Will (Iowa W.), Popp (Man.-Sask.), Matthes (Mich.), Steubew (Minn.), Herscher (N. Ill.), Steil (N. Nebr.), Fredricks (N. Wis.), Schneider (S. Ill.), Riggert (S. Nebr.), Botzau (S. Wis.), Kramer (Tex.). Professors: Rehwinkel, Krueger, M. Graebner.

Committee 3: Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters. Reports and Memorials 601—618. Unprinted Memorials: 19—21: Membership in N. L. C. Personnel of Committee on Doctrinal Unity. Prayer and intersynodical meetings. 22: Statement *re* withdrawal of St. Louis Resolutions, etc. 23: *Re* adoption of memorial 604. *Re* memorial 603. *Re* memorial 618. 24: *Re* affiliation with N. L. C. 25: Open letter *re* Lutheran Union. 26: *Re* withdrawal of St. Louis resolutions — from number of pastors. 27: Report on Finnish Relations. 28—29: *Re* membership in N. L. C. *Re* memorial 603. 70: Membership in the National Lutheran Council, provided all safeguards are observed. 81—82: On Lutheran Union. 85: Union with A. L. C. 86: Petition *re* Lutheran Union. *Committee:* Pastors: Meyer (Atl.), Maassel (Cent.), Jurgens (Iowa W.), List (Mich.), Rolf (Minn.), A. Brauer (N. Ill.). Teachers: Scheiwe

(N. Wis.), Eggert (S. Ill.). Laymen: Cordes (Kans.), Blume (N. Dak.), Koenig (N. Ill.), Maehr (Okla.), Knopp (West.), Bode (S. Dak.). Professors: P. E. Kretzmann (chairman), Hoyer, Baepler, Studtmann.

Committee 4: Christian Education. Reports and Memorials 201 (pp. 63—65 C, 67—77). 202. 204. 517. Unprinted Memorials: 48: A request for clarification. 36: Report of the Committee on Christian Marriage and the Family. 38: Board and lodging during the convention. 56: *Re* Sunday School Teacher Training Courses. *Committee:* Pastors: Freiburger (N. Dak.-Mont.), chairman: Wildgrube (Al.-Br. Col.), Pottberg (Atl.), Renner (Calif.-Nev.), Nordsieck (Cent.), Discher (Iowa W.), Becker (Man.-Sask.). Teachers: Reese (Minn.), Naeser (N. Ill.). Laymen: Mellendorf (Cent. Ill.), Rabe (Colo), Boldenow (Kans.), Fillnow (N. Wis.), Kletke (Okla.), Heuer (S. Dak.), Tegmeyer (West.). Professors: Fritz, Koehler.

Committee 5: Young People's Work. Reports and Memorials 301. 302. 1013—1015. *Committee:* Pastors: Graesser (Atl.), chairman: Wiese (Cent.), Choitz (Kans.), Meichsner (Man.-Sask.). Teachers: Schuetze (Tex.), Fischer (West.). Laymen: Dolt (Cent.), Kelting (Iowa W.), Recknagel (Mich.), Priebe (S. Wis.). Professor: Moeller.

Committee 6: Constitutional Matters. Reports and Memorials 501 to 513. 516. 518—526. 710. 801 (6. 7.). Unprinted Memorials: 50: Status of the duly elected and called parochial school teacher. 52: Handbook Revision Committee. 53: *Re* changing name of Synod. 54: Criticism of revision of *Handbook*. 33: Name of Synod. 34: Restricting number of offices held by one person. 35: Full-time editor. 40: Changing name of Synod. 75: *Re Handbook* revision. 76: Refer memorial 525. 77: Name of Synod. 64: Expenses of all delegates to Synod be prorated. 65: Changing Synod's name. 66: Postpone revision of the *Synodical Handbook*. 69: To delay adoption of *Handbook* revision. 80: *Re* District boundaries. 73: Revised *Synodical Handbook*. 90: Concerning expenses of advisory pastors. *Committee:* Pastors: Storm (Cent.), Sommer (C. Ill.), Blanke (N. Ill.), Boettcher (N. Wis.), Beinke (West.). Teachers: Schormann (N. Nebr.), Weber (S. Wis.). Laymen: Appelt (Al.-Br. Col.), Klein (East.), Kirsch (Mich.), Thoele (Minn.), Kuenne (S. East.). Professor: Kruse.

Committee 7: Lodges and Term Question. Reports and Memorials 619. 1001. Unprinted Memorials: 31: House cleaning within our own circles. 32: *Re* Chinese Term Question. 78: *Re* Term Question. *Committee:* Pastors: Hinners (East.), Nau (Cent.), Zabel (Iowa E.). Teacher: Persson (S. Ill.). Laymen: Boettcher (N. Wis.), Tammen (Okla.), Boedecker (S. Wis.). Professor: Laetsch.

Committee 8: Publications. Reports and Memorials 201 (pp. 65 D to 67 B), 203. 701—703. 709. 711. 713—714. 1005. Unprinted Memorials: 37: Christian family magazine. 41: Translation of Dr. Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik*, page 335. 47: "Give" is His Command — Not Buy and Sell. 51: The New Agenda. 74: Translation into English of Dr. Martin Luther's Works. *Committee:* Pastors: H. J. Mueller (Kans.), L. Stuebe (C. Ill.), Schmidt (Mich.), Poellot (N. Ill.), Decker (N. Nebr.). Teachers: Grimm (Minn.), Dobberfuhl (Oreg.-Wash.). Laymen: Schurmann (Atl.), Miessler (Cent.), Franz (Engl.), Ehlert (S. Wis.), Henning (West.). Professor: Th. Graebner.

Committee 9: Hymnology and Liturgics. Reports and Memorials 704—705. Unprinted Memorials: 87: Publishing word edition of *Hymnal*. 88: Word editions of hymnbook. *Committee:* Pastors: Kurth (Engl.), Oetting (Iowa E.), Wismar (S. Calif.), Staehr (S. Nebr.), Burhop (S. Wis.). Teachers: S. Roth (Mich.), Rieck (N. Ill.). Laymen: Krause (Cent.), Claus (Mich.), Seidel (Iowa E.). Professor: O. A. Fuerbringer.

Committee 10: Catechism. Reports and Memorials 706—707. Unprinted Memorial: 58: *Re* Synodical Catechism. *Committee:* Pastors: Yount (Engl.), Petzke (Minn.), Peter (Okla.). Teachers: Stolper (Cent.), Winterstein (Cent. Ill.). Laymen: Freimuth (N. Ill.), Thalheim (So.), Ebke (S. Nebr.). Professor: A. E. Meyer.

Committee 11: Finances. Reports and Memorials: 303. 712. 801 (8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 25; also pp. 299—300), 802—804. 1007—1008. Unprinted Memorials: 49: Congregational debts a hindrance to church work. 71: Detailed financial reports in *Statistical Yearbook. Committee:* Pastors: Docter (Cent.), Schumm (Engl.), Berner (Iowa W.), Laesch (N. Wis.), Rathke (Ont.), Uecker (S. Dak.), Plackemeier (Tex.). Teacher: Wolter (S. Nebr.). Laymen: Johannsen (Atl.), Meyers (East.), Daellenbach (N. Dak.-Mont.), Rassmussen (N. Ill.), Daberkow (N. Nebr.), Naiman (S. Calif.), Maschoff (S. Ill.), Straub (West.). Professor: Kampschmidt.

Committee 12: Support and Pension. Reports and Memorials 806 to 807. Unprinted Memorials: 72: Pension Plan allocation to be discontinued. 79: *Re* Pension Plan. *Committee:* Pastors: Birkner (Cent.), March (Calif.-Nev.), Kaub (Engl.), Bode (Minn.), V. Dissen (N. Dak.), Selle (S. Wis.), Rathgeber (Tex.). Teachers: Schroeter (Cent.), Steiner (N. Ill.). Laymen: Pelke (Atl.), Menssen (Cent. Ill.), Leininger (Iowa W.), Hoppenstedt (Minn.), Ronnenberg (Ont.), Fischer (S. Nebr.), Lohmann (West.). Professor: Coyner.

Committee 13: Publicity. Reports and Memorials 514—515. 708. 1016. 1018. Unprinted Memorials: 39: Visual Education. 55: National publicity and courses in advertising technique. 68: Creating a Board of Publicity. *Committee:* Pastors: Kassebaum (West.), Ahlbrand (Cent.), Niemann (Minn.), Koester (N. Ill.). Teacher: Kollmorgen (Cent.). Laymen: Rothermel (Cent. Ill.), Koegeboehn (Kans.), Rehwoldt (Mich.), Lutz (S. Ill.). Professor: J. T. Mueller.

Committee 14: Miscellaneous. Reports and Memorials 404. 1002. 1004. 1006. 1009—1010. 1017. Unprinted Memorials: 42: Postwar planning. 43: Our own veterans' organization. 44: Putting the work of our Army and Navy Commission on a permanent basis. 45: Observance of Armistice Day. 46: Postwar Planning. 57: *Re* Mutual Broadcasting Company ruling. 62: Who pays convention expenses for College of Presidents and pre-convention committees? 83: About sending representatives to Europe. *Committee:* Pastors: Drews (East.), Brauer (Atl.), Acker (N. Nebr.), List (N. Wis.), Kauth (Oreg.-Wash.). Teachers: Matthew (S. Wis.), Stohlmann (West.). Laymen: Goeglein (Cent.), Swiedom (Iowa E.), Bischel (Iowa W.), Smoyer (Kans.), Miller (Mich.). Professor: Mundinger.

Committee 15: Credentials and Registration. Pastors: Mroch (Mich.), Riemer (Mich.). Teacher: Gugel (Mich.). Laymen: Schiefelbein (Mich.), Huber (Mich.).

Committee 16: Application for Membership. Pastors: Falsken (N. Nebr.), Buchschacher (Tex.). Teachers: Borcherding (So.), Werner (S. Nebr.), Laymen: Kelm (Cent.), Friedrich (Cent. Ill.).

Committee 17: Nominations. (This committee was elected by the Electoral Board for Nominations, 1944.) Pastors: Runge (Iowa E.), Brunn (Engl.), Ilse (Cent.), Gieseler (Colo.), Schmidt (So.), Prange (West.), Sander (East.). Teachers: Bierlein (Mich.), Zurstadt (S. Wis.), Beck (West.). Laymen: Seeber (Kans.), Behling (S. Wis.), Herseth (Minn.), Iwert (Engl.), Schroeder (Oreg.-Wash.).

Committee 18: Elections. Pastors: Harting (West.), Dorn (S. Nebr.). Teacher: Nuechterlein (Mich.). Laymen: Stellwagen (Minn.), Fleischer (N. Ill.).

Committee 19: Excuses. Pastors: Schaaf (Okla.), Lobitz (Kans.), Siemon (N. Ill.), Koslowsky (S. Nebr.). Teacher: Jessen (Iowa W.). Laymen: Uetzmann (Minn.), Houston (Southeast.), Vallowe (So.), Wiepking (S. Wis.).

Committee 20: Appeal. The convention elected the following as a nominating committee for the various appeals committees: Pastors: Brauer (Atl.), Rossow (Mich.). Teacher: Osthoff (Kans.). Laymen: Lienert (Engl.), Zenke (N. Ill.).

Committee 20 a: Appeal. Reports and Appeals: 901: Report of Board of Appeals. Pastor: Clausing (S. Wis.). Teacher: Gugel (Mich.). Laymen: Dreyer (Mich.), Schermann (Atl.).

Committee 20 b: Appeal. Reports and Appeals: 902: Appeal of the English District from the decision of the Board of Appeals. 903: Statement of Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church, Oak Park, Ill. Unprinted: 89: Smith Case Reporter. Pastor: Juergensen (S. Ill.). Professor: Graebner (Minn.). Teacher: Prothe (Kans.). Laymen: Nieters (Kans.), Ott (Ont.).

Committee 20 c: Reports and Appeals: 904: Appeal of Western District in Owensville, Mo., case. Unprinted Memorials: 3. 61. Pastors: Beyer (Mich.), Reuning (Atl.). Teacher: Dubberstein (Okla.). Laymen: Just (Atl.), Lutz (Cent. Ill.).

Committee 20 d: Unprinted Memorials: 59: Pieper Case. 60: Priehs Case. Pastors: Moehring (East.), Kaiser (Cent. Ill.). Teacher: Greinke (So. Calif.). Laymen: Herseth (Minn.), Boldenow (Kans.).

Saginaw Convention Committee

Rev. E. H. Voss, general chairman. Rev. A. F. Bernthal, vice-chairman. Rev. Lawson Knight, secretary. Rev. H. A. Mayer, assistant secretary. Mr. E. J. Geyer, treasurer. Mr. M. A. Salvner, commissary. Mr. H. J. P. Graebner, Grounds. Rev. Lorenz Weber, housing. Rev. Theo. Stiegemeyer, registration. Mr. F. Weber, exhibits. Mr. J. G. Fleischmann, ushering and printing. Mr. T. W. Schriefer, decorations. Messrs. E. W. Hitzemann, E. M. Jutzi, L. E. Stolper, Music. Rev. H. Miller, Publicity. Rev. M. E. Mayer, centennial service. Mr. Peter Simon, transportation. Rev. A. F. Bernthal, order of service. Rev. O. Richert, information.

New Members

By accepting the report of Committee 16 Synod received a number of congregations, pastors, and teachers into membership. The following report was submitted and adopted:

1. Congregations

The following congregations have applied for membership in Synod:

1. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pittston, Pa., into Eastern District.

2. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Howells, Nebr., into Northern Nebraska District.

3. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Niles, Ill., into Northern Illinois District.

4. Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, De Kalb, Ill., into Northern Illinois District.

5. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Elizabeth, Ill., into Northern Illinois District.

6. Our Savior's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Momence, Ill., into Northern Illinois District.

7. First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rice Lake, Wis., into North Wisconsin District.

8. West Portal Evangelical Lutheran Church, San Francisco, Calif., into California and Nevada District.

9. Sonona Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sonona, Calif., into California and Nevada District.

10. Glendale Evangelical Lutheran Church, Glendale, Mo., into Western District.

11. Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gary, Minn., into Minnesota District.

12. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kimball, Minn., into Minnesota District.

13. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Eden Township, Dakota County, Minn., into Minnesota District.

14. St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church, Howard Lake, Minn., into Minnesota District.

As the constitutions of these congregations have been examined and approved by the respective Districts' Committees on Constitutions, we recommend that these congregations be received into Synod.

2. Pastors and Teachers

The respective District Presidents recommend the following pastors and teachers to be received into Synod:

Eastern District. Pastors: Clarence Roth (Springfield), Trinity, Trenton, N. J.; Frank J. Bauer (St. Louis), Zion, Owego, N. Y.; Lyle Halvorson (St. Louis), Rochester, N. Y.; Fred Van (St. Louis), Redeemer, Corning, N. Y.; Edward Kolbe (St. Louis), Hopbottom, Pa. — *Teacher:* W. Wurthman (River Forest), St. Luke, Croydon, Pa.

Colorado District. Pastors: Clemens Harms (St. Louis), missionary in Northern Utah; Wilmar Steil (St. Louis), Trinity Church, Denver, Colo.; Frederick H. Krueger (St. Louis), Zion, Grover, Colo.; Herman H. Heine (Springfield), Immanuel, Arriba, Colo., and Zion, Flagler, Colo.; Ralph C. Egolf (Springfield), missionary to China; Charles Looker (St. Louis), St. Mark's, Provo, Utah. — *Teachers:* Richard Braun (River Forest), Redeemer, Denver, Colo.; Bernard Eggers (Seward), Mt. Calvary, Denver, Colo.

Central Illinois District. Pastors: Melvin Dake (Springfield), St. John's, Shelbyville, Ill.; Theodore Teyler (St. Louis), Zion, Danvers, Ill.; Herman Shelter (Springfield), Immanuel, Aremzville, Ill.; Walter Menzel (Springfield), Trinity, Springfield, Ill.; Harold Winter (Springfield), Faith, Flora, Ill.

California and Nevada District. Pastors: J. George Goehring, Arthur W. Radtke, Robert K. Menzel.

Southern California District. Pastors: Ronald R. Ross (St. Louis), Needles, Calif.; Helmuth Wiechmann (transf. from Wis. Synod), Olive, Calif.; Albert R. Nickodemus (Springfield), El Centro, Calif.; Carl Hiller (St. Louis), Grace, Los Angeles, Calif. — *Teachers:* Marvin Stegemann (River Forest), Whittier, Calif.; Don R. Staffeld (River Forest), El Monte, Calif.

Michigan District. Pastors: Edwin H. Roehrs, Kinde, Mich.; Norman Brandt, missionary at large (colored), Detroit, Mich.; G. Schaus, Windsor, Canada; D. H. Heitner, West Branch, Mich. — *Teachers:* Edmund Hafemeister, Ludington, Mich.; Robert Garmatz, Detroit, Mich.; Raymond Hansen, Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Etscheid, Glendora, Mich.; Roy C. Krause, Detroit, Mich.; W. G. Zwintscher, Rochester, Mich.; Merle Radke, St. Johns, Mich.

North Dakota and Montana District. Pastors: John B. Niemann (St. Louis), Zion, Fortuna, N. Dak.; E. G. Riedel (Springfield), St. James, Krem, N. Dak., and Trinity, Mannhaven, N. Dak.; John Chambers (St. Louis), St. Pauls, Pablo, Mont.; Wilton Sonsthagen (St. Louis), trailer missionary, Roundup, Mont.; Paul H. Sohn (St. Louis), Grace, Hamilton, Mont.; Elmer J. F. Moeller (St. Louis), Bismarck, N. Dak.; Ottomar Schaefer (St. Louis), Immanuel, Dresden, N. Dak.; Arthur Schornack (St. Louis), Willow Creek, N. Dak.

Northern Illinois District. Teachers: W. G. Schumann, St. John's, Calumet City, Ill.; Eugene Burger, St. Peter's, Arlington Heights, Ill.; Walter Bergman, St. Paul's, Chicago; Walter Papenberg, St. John's, Chicago, Ill.; Walter H. Beer, Irvingwood, Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Christian, St. John's, Northbrook, Ill.; Herbert Gatzke, Immanuel, Des Plaines, Ill.; Edward Eckhardt, Zoar, Elmwood Park, Ill.; Raymond Sprehe, St. Paul's, Round Lake, Ill.

Western District. Pastors: Milton Ernstmeyer (chaplain); Walter O. Forster, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert W. Baum, St. Louis, Mo.; Martin J. Mueller, Elizabethton, Tenn.; William Dierks (chaplain); Edward J. Mahnke, St. Louis, Mo.; R. J. Schmidt, St. Louis, Mo.; William C. Pebler, Pevely, Mo.; Clarence C. Boye, Warrenton, Mo.; William J. Wollenburg, St. Louis, Mo. — *Teachers:* Vernon Koehler, St. Louis, Mo.; Waldemar Bloch, Maplewood, Mo.; Marvin E. Wenck, Ulm, Ark.; Roland T. Pflantz, Kimmswick, Mo.; Kurt Rode, Pocahontas, Mo.; Carl W. Trinklein, Jefferson City, Mo.; Harold Jagels, Knoxville, Tenn.; Wilbert Krause, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Schollmeyer, Pine Lawn, Mo.; Albert Hennig, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Walter Rittmueller, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter G. Nau, Independence, Mo.

Brazil District. Pastors: John Leopoldo Wentzel, Erwino Kehl, Balduino Krebs, Erwin Rieger, Reinwald Emil Ressel.

North Wisconsin District. Pastors: F. Waldo Boettcher (St. Louis), Big Falls, Wis.; F. A. Gumz (St. Louis), Arpin, Wis.; Alvin H. Moog (St. Louis), Marshfield, Wis.; Ray Stryzewski (St. Louis), Oneida, Wis.; Arlo Krueger (St. Louis), Shawano, Wis.; Carl F. Luedtke (St. Louis), Medford, Wis.; Harold Krenz (St. Louis), Merrill, Wis.; Martin Fenner (St. Louis), New Richmond, Wis.; Harold E. Malotky (St. Louis), Iron Mountain, Mich.; Aaron R. Schulz (St. Louis), Mattoon, Wis. — *Teachers:* Walter

Gerdes (River Forest), Shawano, Wis.; Arthur Bueter (River Forest), Antigo, Wis.; Erwin Lutz (Seward), Colby, Wis.; O. Dargatz (River Forest), Clintonville, Wis.; Norbert Schoessow (River Forest), Forestville, Wis.; John Karpinsky (Wis. Synod), Manawa, Wisconsin.

Northern Nebraska District. Pastors: Bernhardt Meschke (St. Louis), Fullerton-Monroe Parish, Nebr.; Frederick Niedner (St. Louis), Mt. Hope, Riverton, Wyo.; Wm. K. Schuster (St. Louis), Crawford-Harrison Parish, Nebr.; Alfred Hinz (St. Louis), missionary at large.

Texas District. Pastors: H. G. Nuoffer (St. Louis), Houston, Tex.; H. G. H. Wolter (St. Louis), Pampa, Tex.; Martin C. Lopahs (St. Louis), West Sinton, Tex.; Hugo A. Hannusch (St. Louis), Palestine, Tex.; Julius A. Fritze (St. Louis), Corpus Christi, Tex.; Herman Neunaber (St. Louis), Freeport, Tex.; Paul W. Heckmann (St. Louis), Fort Worth, Tex.; Richard Brandt (St. Louis), Pattison, Tex. — *Teachers:* Otto K. Link (Seward), San Antonio, Tex.; Henry O. Kersten (Seward), Vernon, Tex.; Norman C. Niles (Seward), Galveston, Tex.; Edward J. Keuer (River Forest), Houston, Tex.; Robert Schlesselman (River Forest), Austin, Tex.

Minnesota District. Pastors: Theophil Janzow (St. Louis), Mavie, Minn.; Rodney W. Riese (St. Louis), Spring Valley, Minn.; V. M. Schroeder (St. Louis), Rushmore, Minn.

English District. Pastors: Alvin J. Norden (St. Louis), Oakland, Calif.; R. D. Sandmann (Springfield), Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert R. Moehring (St. Louis), Hannibal, Mo.; Gordon Mackensen (Springfield), Eng. Dist. missionary at large; Paul M. Moll (St. Louis), Eng. Dist. missionary at large; Roy Gesch (St. Louis), Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph F. Stofka (St. Louis), Cleveland, Ohio.

Central District. Pastors: M. Alfred Bichsel (St. Louis), Immanuel, Valparaiso, Ind.; Edward Reinker (Springfield), St. John's, Mount Hope, Ohio; Armin Moellering (St. Louis), St. Paul's, Evansville, Ind.; Claude Ankney (St. Louis), Mount Hope, Cleveland, Ohio; Harry Miller (St. Louis), Winimac-Medaryville Parish, Ind.; E. H. Zimmermann (St. Louis), Bethel, Austin, Ind.; Jack K. Muhlenbruch (St. Louis), Independence Hill-Brunswick area, Ind. — *Teachers:* Dearle C. Schatz (Seward), Emmaus, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward W. Selke (River Forest), St. John's, Evanston, Ind.; John W. Siemers (Seward), Bethlehem, Ossian, Ind.; Edgar T. Wegmann (River Forest), St. John's, Marysville, Ohio; Melvin Reisenbichler (River Forest), St. Paul's, Brownston, Ind.

I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

A. INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

Report of the Board of Control

(Memorial 101)

The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., herewith submits its triennial report.

With deep and sincere gratitude we offer our praises to God for the bountiful benedictions bestowed upon our Seminary. Within the past three years we have again seen His guiding and blessing hand upon all the work of our school.

The enrollments during the past three years were as follows:

Year	Enrolled	Present	Absent	Graduates
1941—1942	459	362	97	55
1942—1943	491	387	104	69
1943—1944	480	343	137	95

The greater part of the student body enjoyed excellent health during the three years. During this period over fifty students have discontinued their studies for various reasons. One student, Mr. Reinhard Kaun, Middle Lake, Saskatchewan, Canada, died by drowning on May 24, 1941.

During the past triennium Dr. P. E. Kretzmann continued the Correspondence Course. Fifty-six new enrollments were received. Fourteen certificates were granted for completing a course. 115 students reported, submitting 7,269 pages. Three were granted B. D. degrees.

The faculty has applied itself very faithfully to its lecture work and its editorial work, so that all classes received their instructions regularly, and all periodicals appeared on time. There were three additions to the faculty; namely, Rev. Alex Wm. Guebert of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. L. J. Sieck of St. Louis, Mo., the new President, and Dr. W. R. Roehrs of River Forest, Ill.

In June, 1943, the venerable and beloved Dr. L. Fuerbringer, by the grace of God, completed fifty years of faithful service as professor at our Concordia Seminary. We are moved to deep gratitude to God for the abundant blessings which He has bestowed upon the very capable and untiring efforts of Dr. Fuerbringer. Thousands of ambassadors of Christ have been influenced by the teaching and guidance of Dr. Fuerbringer.

Fourteen professors live on the campus in homes owned by Synod. Five professors live off the campus in homes which are

rented by Synod. One home off the campus, at 75 Aberdeen Place, St. Louis, Mo., was purchased by Synod in 1943 at a cost of $12,000.

In accord with the resolution of Synod (*Proceedings*, 1935, p. 45), the Graduate School was re-organized in 1938. Courses have been offered both for full-time and part-time graduate students. The Graduate School Committee has also carried out the mandate of Synod (*Proceedings*, 1935, p. 44) to institute summer schools and pastors' institutes. Extension work is offered at River Forest under the direction of Concordia Seminary.

Concordia Seminary should become the center of Lutheran graduate students. Its aim is to train scholarly theologians who in later life become the theological leaders in their conferences, Districts, and Synod; to prepare future professors at our synodical institutions; to equip the missionaries who are to be the theological leaders in foreign fields; and to develop men for specific tasks as the occasion may arise.

In conjunction with the Board for Foreign Missions the faculty has taken the initial steps in establishing a Mission Department according to a synodical resolution of 1938 (*Proceedings*, p. 150). In the fall of 1941 the following courses were added in the Graduate School: History of Missions, Missionary Methods, Comparative Religion, Oriental History, Chinese, and Malayalam. In addition to members of the faculty, Dr. F. Brand, Rev. O. H. Schmidt, and Missionaries (on furlough) A. T. Koehler, E. C. Zimmermann, and A. R. Raasch have taught classes during the past triennium. The Emergency Planning Council is financing the teaching of Russian and Spanish introduced in the current year, with twelve and forty-two students in the respective classes. Four candidates attended in 1941—1942; five in 1942—1943; seven in 1943—1944 (two ministerial candidates, three normal school candidates, and two missionaries on furlough from the American Lutheran Church). The students organized a voluntary Foreign Missionary Society under the sponsorship of the faculty during the current year to stimulate interest in Foreign Missions and to study the lands, peoples, customs, and languages of China, India, Africa, South America, Russia, and Japan.

The project has now passed the experimental stage, and the Faculty and the Board are prepared to make the following recommendations for placing the Mission Department on a permanent basis and for expanding the work:

1. That Synod erect a mission house on the campus of Concordia Seminary as soon as feasible. This mission house is to include a mission library, conference rooms, furnished apartments for missionaries on furlough and for candidates. The cost of the building should not exceed $75,000.00. Furnishing, equipment, and

library will cost about $25,000.00. The following reasons seem to make the erection of a mission house a necessity:

a. The assistance of missionaries on furlough is absolutely necessary for the language work and other phases of practical preparation; it will be extremely difficult to obtain such assistance unless furnished apartments are made available.

b. We agree with the Board for Foreign Missions that missionaries on furlough should have an opportunity to spend at least a semester in graduate studies to refresh and intensify their theological education; this means that living quarters be provided.

c. The presence of missionaries on the campus will have a wholesome effect on the student body.

d. The anticipated expansion of the Mission Department as outlined in the Book of Overtures, 1938, p. 117 f., and *Proceedings* of 1938, pp. 149 and 150, will require more space than is now available.

2. That the Mission Department be an integral part of the Graduate School of Concordia Seminary and be under the direct supervision of the Faculty and Board of Control of the Seminary.

3. That the cost of administration, teaching, and maintenance of the Mission Department be included in the budget of the Seminary, with scholarships offered by the various mission boards and interested individuals.

At the last convention at Fort Wayne, Synod resolved to introduce a retirement plan for our synodical institutions, according to which men reaching the age of 70 "shall be entitled to honorable retirement," and men reaching the age of 65 shall possibly have their teaching load reduced. (See *Proceedings*, 1941, pp. 105, 106.) In 1943 Dr. L. Fuerbringer was 79; Dr. Theodore Engelder, 78; and Dr. Martin Sommer, 74.

Since the retirement plan prescribed that the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors be consulted, a plenary session was held with the Board for Higher Education and then a meeting with the Board of Directors. Meetings were also held with the Faculty Committee and with Doctors Fuerbringer, Engelder, and Sommer. After the Board of Control had discussed the retirement plan with the three venerable doctors individually and in a brotherly manner, these professors asked that the retirement plan be carried out in their respective cases.

However, Synod also stipulated: "Any continued service after the age of retirement shall be determined by the local Board of Control in consultation with the Board of Electors." Therefore the Board asked the Board of Electors to ratify the recommendation of the Board of Control to engage the three venerable doctors to

teach for one year, but not more than four lessons a week. Doctors Fuerbringer and Engelder were asked to continue their editorial work on the *Lutheraner* and the *Concordia Theological Monthly*. Dr. Sommer was elected at the last convention as co-editor of the *Lutheran Witness* and continues in that capacity until Synod makes another choice.

Dr. Fuerbringer also asked to be excused from the arduous task of the presidency of the Seminary; and the Board granted this request. Dr. L. J. Sieck was elected as fourth president of the institution and assumed his duties as president in September, 1943.

The Board of Control has taken no action up to the present time with regard to the resolution to reduce the teaching load of men who have reached the age of 65.

Since the teaching load of three venerable doctors has been limited to four lessons per week, the Board of Control asked the Board of Directors of Synod to allow the calling of the fourth professor. (See *Proceedings*, 1935, p. 34.)

At the last convention Synod also instructed the Board of Control in consultation with the Board of Directors of Synod and the Lutheran Laymen's League to find ways and means of giving relief to Dr. Walter A. Maier, so that he may devote more time to the Lutheran Hour. (See *Proceedings*, 1941, p. 40.) A number of meetings were held with the L. L. L., the Board of Directors, and Dr. Walter A. Maier, at which the entire project was discussed from many angles. The L. L. L. then asked that Dr. Maier be given a leave of absence. Believing that the Lutheran Hour and Concordia Seminary could best be served by granting this request, Dr. Maier was given a two-year leave of absence, to begin at the time when the newly elected professor takes over his duties at the Seminary.

Dr. W. R. Roehrs of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., was duly called to teach in the Exegetical Department, with the understanding that the call be permanent and that he continue to teach in this department even after Dr. Maier's leave of absence expires and he returns to the classroom to teach. Dr. W. R. Roehrs accepted the call.

It was furthermore agreed that Dr. Maier's salary be paid by Synod — the L. L.L. plans to make a special contribution to Synod — and that Dr. Maier continue to live on the campus and use his office in the Educational Building as heretofore.

When an emergency existed in our Lutheran parochial school system because of a lack of teachers, the Call Committee of Synod together with the President of Synod requested that second-year students of our Seminary be permitted to go out into the field to

teach and that this experience take the place of their required third-year supply work as vicars. The faculty and Board of Control granted this request. Forty students volunteered to teach and were permitted to be absent from the Seminary for one year; and the pastors to whom these students were assigned as teachers were urged to make it possible for the students to participate in pastoral activities as time and opportunity would permit.

The National Headquarters of the Selective Service System in Washington, D. C., issued a directive in January, 1944, amending former regulations governing the deferment of men in pre-theological schools. This directive, which was to become effective March 1, 1944, states:

"Students preparing for the ministry should not expect to enjoy an exemption from training and service and, at the same time, to devote no more time and effort to their training than they would in peace time. Theological and divinity schools should accelerate their courses and place their training on the same twelve-month year-around basis as is necessary in other fields of education during this critical period in our national history."

Pursuant to this directive of the Selective Service Commission, the faculty and the Board of Control together with the Board for Higher Education decided to join hands with our junior colleges in carrying out a program of acceleration. As far as possible, student vicarages will be so ordered as to constitute two trimesters. The Course Committee of the faculty will devise a plan by which the instructors will be given periodical relief. The Easter vacation (except for Good Friday) will be dropped. The following calendar was adopted for this accelerated program for one year:

First semester: June 7 to August 25 (twelve weeks).

Second semester: September 20, 1944, to January 19, 1945 (fifteen weeks).

Third semester: January 22, 1945, to May 12, 1945 (fifteen weeks).

A vacancy was created on the Board when Dr. L. J. Sieck became president of the institution. The undersigned was appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy.

The Board met monthly for its regular meetings and had many special meetings throughout the triennium to transact the ever-increasing amount of business coming before the Board.

The Concordia Historical Institute has now secured the services of a permanent full-time curator in the person of Dr. Karl Kretzmann. This service has been made possible by the resolution of Synod in 1941 to grant the Institute $2,400 a year for this purpose. The erection of the Historical Institute Building has had to be postponed for the duration of the war.

Since the last Delegate Synod, KFUO, which is one of our Church's missionary agencies, has completed its Forward Movement, which entailed the inauguration of full daytime operation, the erection of a tower and antenna system, the installation of a new 5,000-watt transmitter, and the launching of an extensive building program. This Movement also necessitated a large increase in the station's personnel and its current expenses. The enlarged and modernized KFUO was dedicated on Sunday, May 21, 1942.

Requests

1. Two questions have arisen in connection with the retirement of professors at the Seminary; and the Board of Control asks Synod to make some ruling if Synod deems it advisable to do so.

A. Shall a retired professor who is annually re-engaged have the right to vote in faculty meetings?

B. Shall the professor who has been retired but re-engaged to do a limited amount of teaching continue to live on the campus, or shall arrangements be made for him to live in smaller quarters?

2. The Board of Control requests Synod to give Dr. L. Fuerbringer the honorary title of "President Emeritus of Concordia Seminary."

3. Faculty members and students of the Seminary have repeatedly expressed the desire for a chapel on the campus of Concordia Seminary. Since 1926, when the new Seminary was first used, devotional services for the faculty and student body have been conducted in the Seminary Auditorium, which does not lend itself well to this purpose. Students use this Seminary Auditorium for their Association meetings, their Lyceum programs, chorus rehearsals and concerts, and for other social meetings. Therefore the Auditorium is not a place sufficiently set apart for private meditation and public worship; and it does not have an atmosphere conducive to devotion and prayer.

A building which would be churchly in its architectural design, to be used exclusively for private meditation and prayer, and for devotional services would be sincerely appreciated by the faculty and students of the Seminary.

Therefore the Board of Control herewith requests Synod to use a part of the proposed "Thankoffering for Peace" for the erection of this chapel on the campus of Concordia Seminary as a tangible memorial of gratitude to God for His bountiful blessings.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY
GEORGE W. WITTMER, *Secretary*

Chapel at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

(Memorial 116)

WHEREAS, The need for a chapel at Concordia Seminary for private prayer, worship, devotions, academic services, installations, baccalaureate services, and training in leading in worship and liturgy is evident; and

WHEREAS, According to Synod's official publication a "Thankoffering for Peace" is being contemplated; and

WHEREAS, The purpose of such an offering may be manifold, such as missions, education, church extension; and

WHEREAS, Among such memorials a chapel at Concordia Seminary would be something tangible and abiding for generations to come; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Control petition Synod to include a chapel fund in the proposed "Thankoffering for Peace"; and be it further

Resolved, That this chapel structure be erected in keeping with the present design of buildings and that it have a seating capacity of eight hundred people.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY
ST. LOUIS, MO.
GEORGE W. WITTMER, *Secretary*

Physical Education at St. Louis Seminary

(Memorial 117)

WHEREAS, The need for physical education of students during inclement weather is universally recognized in all educational circles; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis Seminary after 18 years at its present location still lacks *all* facilities for physical education during inclement weather; and

WHEREAS, The Seminary's efforts to raise sufficient funds for the erection of suitable buildings for such purposes over a period of years has netted only a little over $8,000 cash and some pledges; and

WHEREAS, Any further delay to provide suitable facilities for physical education of Seminary students during inclement weather would continue to endanger the students' health and well-being; therefore be it

Resolved, That Jehovah Lutheran Church, St. Paul, Minn., petition Synod to provide the money for the erection and equipment of suitable buildings for physical education at the St. Louis Seminary at the earliest possible date.

JEHOVAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, ST. PAUL, MINN.
C. T. AFFELDT, *Secretary*

(Endorsed by the Minnesota District Pastoral Conference)

ACTION

Regarding these requests the following action was taken:

Resolved:

1. That a retired professor who is annually re-engaged shall have the right to vote in faculty meetings.

2. That Synod bestow on Dr. L. Fuerbringer the honorary title "President Emeritus of Concordia Seminary."

3. *Mission Department* (endorsed by Trinity Congregation, Lenzburg, Ill.).

A. That the Mission Department be under the direct supervision of the faculty and Board of Control of the Seminary.

B. That the cost of administration, teaching, and maintenance of the Mission Department be included in the budget of the Seminary, with scholarships offered by various Mission Boards and interested individuals.

4. *Mission House.* — That Synod instruct the Board for Higher Education to consider the matter in consultation with the Board for Foreign Missions and the representatives of the St. Louis Seminary and report at the next convention.

5. *Chapel at Concordia Seminary.* — That an appropriate chapel be built at Concordia Seminary; and that sufficient funds be appropriated from the proposed Peace Offering to symbolize our gratitude for peace.

6. *Physical Education Plant.* — To refer this to the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education for suitable action.

Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

(Memorial 102)

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., herewith submits to the honorable Synod the following report, covering the triennium 1941 to 1944.

The heavenly Father's grace and blessing has again been vouchsafed our Seminary in full measure during the past three years, with the result that this year we can look back over ninety-eight years of blessed and fruitful service in preparing young men for the holy ministry in our beloved Church.

Faculty. — There have been changes in the teaching force.

In His wise providence the Lord of the Church saw fit to translate to the Church Triumphant our beloved Professor W. H. Behrens on March 29, 1943. The other members of the faculty cheerfully assumed the added burden of teaching the sainted professor's subjects during the months of his illness and following his passing until the vacancy was filled in January of this year.

The new member of the faculty is Prof. Fred L. Precht, who served in the capacity of assistant at the seminary from September, 1941, to April, 1943.

The Rev. E. C. Pautsch of Athens, Ill., is at present serving as assistant.

The arrangement between the Finnish National Lutheran Church and our Synod, whereby our Finnish brethren made the seminary the center of their ministerial educational activity continues, with the Finnish students under the special supervision of Prof. Alexander Monto.

Board of Control. — Changes also took place in the membership of the Board.

In 1942 the Rev. J. C. Schuelke relinquished the Presidency of the Central Illinois District and was succeeded by the Rev. A. C. Bernthal of Danville, who assumed the chairmanship of the Board.

Mr. E. W. Schulze, who had served as a member of the Board since 1936, was called to his eternal reward on August 11, 1942. Mr. Harold M. Olsen of Springfield was selected to fill the vacancy.

The Board held regular monthly and special meetings, whenever required, and the affairs of the seminary were conducted in the manner demanded by the interests of Synod and the welfare of the institution.

Under the capable direction of President Hemmeter, repairs, replacements, and improvements were made as they became necessary, much of the work being done with student labor, in line with our long-established practice of employing such labor whenever possible.

Student Body: As regards the student body in general, conditions of health have offered no particularly serious problems, and the maturity of the students has made it possible to enforce the necessary discipline without difficulty.

The enrollment during the past three years was as follows:

1941-42:	Missouri Synod	120	
	Wisconsin Synod	5	
	Finnish Synod	9	*Total*, 139
	Slovak Synod	4	
	Norwegian Synod	1	
1942-43:	Missouri Synod	136	
	Wisconsin Synod	6	
	Finnish Synod	9	*Total*, 155
	Slovak Synod	3	
	Norwegian Synod	1	
1943-44:	Missouri Synod	132	
	Wisconsin Synod	11	
	Finnish Synod	10	*Total*, 158
	Slovak Synod	3	
	Norwegian Synod	2	

During the past triennium the Student Mission Society, under the leadership of Prof. R. C. Neitzel, has again carried on institutional work in the public institutions of Springfield and vicinity; and the Concordia Hour, a Sunday evening radio program, was likewise continued.

The Concordia Seminary Guild, an organization of ladies from the congregations of Springfield and vicinity, continues its very worth-while efforts in behalf of the seminary.

Despite war restrictions, our Annual Donation Day has remained an annual event in Central Illinois, with most gratifying results for the seminary commissary.

In addition to serving the District as a focal point for many of its activities, the seminary this year was privileged to play host to the January meeting of the College of Presidents.

In 1943 the 25th anniversary of Prof. R. C. Neitzel's service to the Church as a member of our faculty was fittingly observed.

In March, 1944, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Reverends Marcus Wagner, Herman Meyer, and J. Fred Boerger, all three alumni of our Springfield Concordia.

Survey Report. — The preliminary Survey Report of the Committee for Higher Education states as point 1 under conclusions: "Springfield is not needed now, nor is there sound reason to think that it will be needed in the proximate future to prevent a shortage of candidates"; and point 1 of the recommendations reads: "That Springfield be discontinued as a training school for pastors."

At the hearing held in November of last year in St. Louis the representatives of the Board and faculty, the alumni, and the Central Illinois District brought their refutation against the arguments and conclusions presented in the Survey Report.

Since your Board has received no assurance that the refutation was given any favorable consideration, it has no alternative but to assume that the Committee for Higher Education in its report to Synod will recommend the closing of Springfield. We believe it to be our duty, therefore, as the representatives of Synod, elected to safeguard the interests of Synod and the Springfield seminary, briefly to point out the following:

Synod and the Springfield Concordia began life together. When Synod was organized in 1847, it asked that the institution, founded in 1846, be transferred to its care. The request was granted. In the very year of Synod's establishment the institution became Synod's property. Through all the years of its existence Synod has enjoyed the blessing of this gift. Springfield is now accredited by

the State of Illinois as a teacher-training institution. The mere unsupported statement "that Springfield has outlived its usefulness" does not warrant the destruction of such a source of blessing.

It is an admitted fact — admitted by those who seek to close Springfield — that "the institution has served Synod faithfully and well; that its contribution to the life and work of Synod has been notable; that, in spite of hindrances and handicaps, it has been thoroughly successful in its work." We point out that it is indeed a strange process of reasoning which from these truths leads to the conclusion that therefore the institution must be closed. Since when do notable accomplishments, faithful and exceptional service, successful achievement despite hindrances and handicaps, merit extinction?

It is an admitted fact — admitted by those who propose the closing of Springfield — that the Springfield system represents a legitimate trend in the training of men for service in the Church. No one who has the best interests of the Church at heart wants to bar the way into the ministry to the men whom Springfield serves. The proponents of closing Springfield say that they are not advocating the elimination of the *system,* but merely the scrapping of the physical properties where this system has been operating exclusively. Again we point out that before the system can be separated from the machinery which made that system possible all these years, there must be definite assurance that machinery to carry it on successfully elsewhere is available. *That* definite assurance is not forthcoming. In fact, the experiments which have been tried along this line point to many problems which will require more than mere wishful thinking to solve.

For *ninety-eight* years Springfield has done blessed and successful work. Such a fount of blessing must not be stopped up unless the reasons for doing so are overwhelming. None have so far been advanced — none are being advanced now except those which time has worn threadbare.

Synod has repeatedly refused to close Springfield for the reasons now again brought forward, and therefore we again ask Synod *to declare decisively that there is not only room in Synod's Educational Program for the system represented by the Springfield institution, but that this system can best be served and its program best be carried out where the necessary experience and the required facilities are available — at Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.*

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF
CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
B. SELCKE, *Secretary*

Against Closing Springfield Seminary

(Memorial 118)

The members of the Southwest Iowa Conference, in session at Villisca, March 3, 1944, wish herewith to set forth pertinent premises subject to a just criterion in the matter to be placed before the Delegate Synod regarding the closing of our Springfield Concordia and earnestly plead to reject such proposals, considering the following points:

1. Springfield's original purpose was to educate ministers of the Gospel, a purpose which so intimately concurs with our Savior's final command — "to preach the Gospel to every creature." We feel that the closing of said institution would seriously conflict with the plain statement of Scripture.

2. The closing of Springfield during the present crisis, when we note such a marked dearth and paucity of ministers, may cause a harmful disturbance within the congregations throughout Synod, and we plead for re-consideration of said proposal which advocates such a procedure.

3. In our estimation it would appear as both improvident as also ridiculous for praying Christians to speak the Second Petition of the Lord's Prayer, if at the same time a church organization would sponsor principles whereby such a prayer may be seriously hampered or even nullified.

4. To close an institution of this kind on the pretext of Christian stewardship, when moneys are available on an unprecedented scale would, in our estimation, bespeak a false economy.

5. In view of the marvelous blessings which have come to our Synod through the medium of Springfield Concordia, despite the fact that the Seminary has always been treated in the spirit of an orphan, we contend that the time has finally come when it should be fostered properly rather than closed.

6. Our Synod is at this time earnestly seeking to establish unity and concord among all Lutheran bodies for the purpose of closer co-operation, and since this is the case, we deem it is unbrotherly and un-Christian to cause a serious disruption within our own ranks by constantly agitating with the age-old question of closing Springfield.

In recapitulation of premises set forth in behalf of our Springfield Concordia, we may add in closing that the members of our conference are of the unanimous opinion that during the present serious crisis no attempt should be made by our Synod to close any of its colleges.

THE SOUTHWEST IOWA PASTORAL CONFERENCE
THEO. J. VOGEL, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this report and memorial as well as other unprinted overtures and the Report of the Board for Higher Education, pp. 49—63, Synod resolved:

1. That Springfield be retained as a training school for pastors, its enrollment, however, to be restricted to students from special groups, such as foreign tongue, Finnish, Slovak, etc., advanced age, and such as have limited aptitude for ancient languages.

2. That the minimum entrance age for 1945 be eighteen years; for 1946 nineteen years; and thereafter twenty years; such limitations, however, not to affect existing agreements with sister synods.

3. That no additional college year be added and no additional building be erected by Synod.

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.

(Memorial 103)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., herewith submits its report for the period of 1941 to 1944.

Board

During the past three years the members of the Board of Control have met regularly and devoted themselves conscientiously to the supervision and care of the campus, buildings, and equipment, and together with the faculty to all possible improvements in the training of day school teachers for the Church's program of Christian education and service.

On March 23, 1944, the Lord called into His eternal rest the Rev. A. W. Bartling, after 15 years of faithful service as secretary of the Board of Control. His place was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Paul L. Kluender of Melrose Park, Ill.

Faculty

On March 13, 1943, our venerable President *emeritus*, Dr. William C. Kohn, was called to eternal rest after a lingering illness.

In the fall of 1942, after 33 years of faithful service to Concordia, Prof. C. W. Eifrig asked to be relieved of his arduous duties and responsibilities. The Board of Control granted him honorable retirement. With Mrs. Eifrig he moved to Florida, where he has pursued his biological research and has continued to serve the Church through his writings, conference essays, lectures, and sermons. In June, 1943, Valparaiso University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, thus recognizing a lifetime of distinguished service.

Pursuant to Synod's resolution in 1941, our three other venerable septuagenarians, Prof. Albert H. Miller, Prof. Henry C. Gaertner, and Prof. E. H. Engelbrecht, were granted honorable retirement at the end of the school year in June, 1943. All three continued in part-time service to our college as the Lord gave them strength and energy. Through a succession of paralytic strokes, which rendered him more and more feeble, the Lord gradually called Professor Engelbrecht away from his activities for the school and finally took him into eternal rest on February 28, 1944.

The new professorship allowed by Synod in 1941 in order to take care of the needs of the library was filled in the fall of 1941 when our assistant professor and acting librarian, Prof. Edwin Wibracht, M. A., was permanently called. Under his leadership both the book holdings and the administration of the library have been greatly improved.

In the spring of 1943 the Board of Control took measures to bring our regular Concordia faculty back to its full strength. Prof. Carl Scaer, M. A., of Luther Institute in Chicago, Prof. Herman Keinath, Ph. D., of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, and Prof. G. Herbert Reifschneider, M. A., Principal of St. John's Lutheran School, Cleveland, Ohio, were called to teach English, Religion, and Social Sciences, and Biology and Mathematics respectively. These men took up their new duties in the fall of 1943.

At this writing two regular professorships remain vacant. As stated above, Professor Gaertner has been granted honorable retirement. Dr. Walter Roehrs, dean of college students and professor of Bible and German, has accepted the call to Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. It is hoped that these vacancies will be filled by the time Synod convenes.

Staff Members in the Armed Forces

In June, 1942, we lost the services of a number of valued workers. Our nurse and supervisor of women, Lt. Adale Stauske, R. N., went to the South Pacific with a local hospital unit. She is now recuperating from a serious illness, which, after a year of hardship and privation, forced her to return home. Our college physician, Major Robert Sharer, M. D., is still in the South Pacific after two years of service. Assistant Professor Herbert C. Albrecht, M. A., instructor in Religion and Languages, entered the service as a Navy chaplain. He was accompanied by his bride, the former Miss Irma Beck, M. A., until then a critic teacher in our training school. Assistant Professor Emory Bauer, M. A., instructor in Physical Education and Biology, was granted leave of absence in May, 1943, and entered the Navy as an ensign.

Enrollments

Though the ranks of the older students were somewhat depleted by the drafting of all non-teacher-training men and the voluntary enlistment of others, some of whom hope to return after the war to finish their training for service in the Church, the Lord has continued to bless Concordia Teachers College with a large enrollment in both high school and college. The figures of the past triennium are:

	High School	College	Total
School year 1941—42	199	165	364
School year 1942—43	201	178	379
School year 1943—44	243	186	429

The enrollment of 429 students is the largest in the history of Concordia Teachers College.

The number of woman students in High School and College reached a total of 104, 115, and 150 in the three successive years.

Summer School and Extension Courses

The vitally important in-service training of our Christian day school teachers again received due attention during the triennium. Each summer a special session of six weeks gave opportunity for teachers in service to do advanced work in fields of their choice or to complete the requirements for their Bachelor of Science degrees. An average of 125 to 150 teachers availed themselves of this service for the full six weeks in each of the three years. Additional courses were arranged for 20 seminary students from St. Louis, who received special training to prepare them for emergency teaching in the field.

Besides the Summer Session, Saturday extension courses were regularly conducted throughout the year on our own campus as well as at Milwaukee, Sheboygan, St. Louis, and Southern Illinois. The enrollment in these courses ranged from 80 to 100 teachers per year. Thus the total number of active teachers from the field in our Summer School and Extension Department has each year far exceeded the number of students in residence at the college.

In addition to one week of Summer Institutes for pastors, Concordia Teachers College has admitted pastors to some of our advanced Summer School courses. Special courses have also been arranged for pastors in Summer Session and in the Extension Department throughout the year as a branch of the Graduate School of Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. The highest enrollment in the Pastors Extension was reached this school year, with 32 pastors registered.

All Summer School and Extension service for both pastors and teachers is performed by the institute without cost to Synod.

Though it is a heavy drain on faculty and administration strength, since it must be done in addition to the regular load assigned by the institution, both Board and faculty feel that it is eminently worth while. The ready and growing response of our teachers and pastors has shown that the institution's efforts are appreciated.

Teacher Shortage and Acceleration of the Teacher-Training Program

The shortage of day school teachers to which attention was called by our representatives at the Synod in Fort Wayne has become alarming and, if it is not relieved, will cause irreparable damage to some of our schools. In order to turn out trained teachers more rapidly, emergency measures were undertaken with the co-operation of Synod's Boards. During the school year 1942—43 a program of acceleration was introduced in the college department, and an additional Summer Quarter of 11 weeks was offered in the summer of 1943. The accelerated Summer Quarter of 1944 will be in progress by the time Synod convenes.

After a year of experience we find that acceleration solves a number of problems and raises others. The tempo of work is increased, required subject matter is covered in less time, and teachers for our day schools are produced somewhat more rapidly. It is too early to state whether the increased strain on the nerves of students due to the necessity of mastering the subject matter more rapidly, the year-round pursuit of study without letup, and the additional financial burden to students and parents will make it advisable to continue the accelerated summer program beyond the duration of the emergency. Meanwhile the faculty, administration, and students have cheerfully carried their heavy wartime tasks to the best of their strength and ability.

Larger Enrollment Needed

Acceleration alone will not take care of Synod's teacher needs. More young men and women must be secured to take up this important work. Though we must keep up and even expand our long-range program by training a larger number of preparatory school students, *we are particularly concerned now with the immediate problem of supplying teachers quickly.* We therefore petition the congregations of Synod to send us an even larger number of intelligent and consecrated high school graduates or young men and women who have had a year or more of college work elsewhere, in order that we may prepare them for Christian day school teaching by means of our regular curriculum and special courses in Biblical history and doctrine arranged for them.

The Student Teaching Program

Concordia Teachers College operates its campus practice teaching in conjunction with the Christian day school of Grace Lutheran Church, River Forest. This school has made rapid strides during the past triennium and now has four well-trained and experienced teachers, two men and two women, who are vitally interested in adding to the experience and training of Synod's future teachers in co-operation with our own Director of Teacher Training. In addition to regular supervised teaching at this comparatively large campus school, students also do a considerable amount of observation and some practice teaching in three fine Lutheran one-room schools of the Chicago area in order to acquaint them with the specific needs of that type of school, which many of them will be called upon to teach when they enter the educational service of the Church. The co-operating schools are: Immanuel Lutheran School, Hinsdale, Ill., Teacher A. W. Obermann; St. John's Lutheran School, Bellwood, Ill., Teacher Milton Eggerding; and the Colored Mission School, Chicago, Ill., Teacher F. H. Colba. The latter school is adjacent to the Ida B. Wells Housing Project, where work is carried on by the Northern Illinois Mission Board as a direct result of a canvass initiated by the Concordia Teachers College Mission Activities Group. As a broadening experience, a limited amount of observation is also done by students in larger neighboring Lutheran schools and in selected public schools of River Forest and Oak Park.

The Board of Control gratefully acknowledges the valuable service rendered by all co-operating schools and their respective teachers.

Extracurricular Activities

The extracurricular program of the college department continues to be more and more closely linked with the life work of the future teacher. The members of the Mission Activities Group, a voluntary organization begun four years ago, assist in spreading God's Word through canvassing, teaching Sunday school classes, serving as organists and choir directors and giving instruction to young people's societies in carrying on mission work. All activities are under the control of faculty advisers and the Northern Illinois Mission Board, under the direct leadership of the Rev. D. C. Hennig, whose services are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

In gratitude to God we note that while all other extracurricular activities have suffered and some have even been discontinued, owing to the accelerated program and the work which many students must do in order to pay their own college expenses, nearly

all teacher candidates have found time and inclination to volunteer for mission activity at some period of their college life.

A Future Teachers Organization has recently been begun under the leadership of the Director of Student Teaching in order to give additional opportunity for extracurricular study, observation, and discussion of any subject related to the future teacher's activity in the local congregation or mission field.

As loyal citizens of the community, students, faculty families, and staff personnel have participated in Red Cross work, the sale of Bonds and Stamps, Civilian Defense, and other wartime activities.

Student Employment: Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds

In harmony with the resolution of Synod in 1938, we have continued to give supported students an opportunity for service to the institution. They have gladly co-operated in the work of maintenance and other service to the school.

Due to the skyrocketing wage scale in the Chicago area and the increasing necessity to pay for all or part of their own college expenses, added to the limited working hours of students due to the accelerated program, it has become more and more difficult to secure students for college employment. Much necessary work has, however, been paid for by donations to the Student Employment Fund by the congregations of the Michigan and Northern Illinois Districts. In addition, all students have cheerfully co-operated with the Board of Control by donating a minimum of 10 to 20 hours annually of unpaid service to the institution in addition to the care of their own study rooms and dormitories. Thus, in spite of the scarcity of paid labor for commissary and maintenance, the work of the school has not been seriously handicapped.

Acknowledgments

The Board of Control deeply appreciates the advice and assistance rendered Concordia Teachers College by the President of Synod, the Synodical Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education, and the Electoral College.

We gratefully acknowledge the faithful service of the whole faculty and particularly the untiring devotion of the President and his loyal staff of curricular, business, and student personnel officers in carrying out the program of acceleration and other staggering wartime responsibilities with an inadequate teaching staff, insufficient secretarial, maintenance, and commissary help, and the largest student enrollment in the history of the school.

The continued support of the Student Employment Fund and

the Commissary by the ladies' societies of the Northern Illinois and Michigan Districts and the loyal service of the Concordia Teachers College Ladies' Auxiliary and Men's Club are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

We wish especially to thank the Concordia Teachers College alumni and other teachers and pastors through whose untiring efforts a total of almost $8,000.00 was donated to the Book Fund of our Library during the past triennium.

We wish publicly to thank Pastors Paul Roeder and Enno Gahl, who have rendered valuable emergency service as instructors in Religion in our high school throughout the school year, as well as to Teachers A. Wissmueller and W. Lauing and Mrs. Kristin A. Bruns, who furnished excellent part-time instruction in organ and piano during the protracted illness of Professor Lochner.

To the many individuals and congregations who have contributed amounts, large and small, to all who have supported the institution with their time and talents and their prayers, and finally to all parents who are entrusting to us the training of their boys and girls for service in the Church, we offer our most sincere thanks.

Memorials

A number of recommendations and requests by our faculty and Board are presented in separate memorials:

1. A New Library Building at River Forest.
2. A Dormitory for Women at River Forest.
3. An Additional Full-Time Professorship at River Forest.
4. Memorial Asking for a Change in the Method of Electing Professors at River Forest.
5. Remodeling of the Older Buildings at River Forest.

Conclusion

In conclusion we wish to plead with every member of our beloved Synod to give earnest attention to the Christian education of our youth, to make every effort to support our Christian day schools, and to help enroll an ever-larger number of sincere and capable Christian students at Concordia Teachers College, so that our school system may have enough thoroughly trained Christian teachers. We ask all members of Synod to include Concordia, its students, its faculty, and its Board in their daily prayers.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.

E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

A New Library Building at River Forest

(Memorial 119)

When Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, was dedicated in 1913, the institution offered a teacher-training program of six years to a student body of 188. At that time, space was provided for shelving about 8,000 volumes in a student library and reference room, with seating space for thirty readers.

Today, with an enrollment of 430 students, the curriculum has been expanded to an eight-year program of teacher training. During these years of expansion, Synod has granted additions to the Music Building, Dining Hall, Dormitories, and Administration Building. However, no provision has been made for adequate housing of a comprehensive collection of books and periodicals vitally necessary for the educational program of today. At present the library has approximately 15,000 volumes, but this number should increase very rapidly within the next several years.

The library is now located in three rooms and basement of the Administration Building. The reading room is the former chemistry classroom (now located in the Music Building), and the overcrowded stacks are in a small classroom and basement. Neither room is of fireproof construction. These scattered and inadequate physical accommodations make it extremely difficult to furnish good library service for the proper training of Synod's parochial school teachers. Dr. Russell of the University of Chicago states the following in his report based on a careful study of our school, "The library is at present inadequately housed. As soon as conditions permit and financial resources are available, a new building should be constructed for the library. *This is the most urgently needed expansion of the institution's plant facilities* in the opinion of the survey staff. . . . The deficiency in the library alone would probably be important enough to warrant the examiners for the North Central Association in recommending at this time against the accreditation of the institution."

In its report to the Fort Wayne Convention, 1941, the Board for Higher Education recommended: "That the convention make available the necessary funds, so that the minimum standard for satisfactory housing of library facilities and equipment may be established. Unfortunately your Board is not in a position to state or to recommend a definite sum for each institution without further detailed study as to minimum requirements at each institution. Nevertheless it is urged that a resolution be adopted authorizing the Fiscal Conference and the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, to grant the necessary financial aid during the next triennium as to re-arranging and

equipping the libraries so that a desirable minimum standard may be reached." The first time Professor Hausmann, Survey Director of the Board, officially visited River Forest, he immediately felt it necessary that we plan for a new library building.

By granting a building for library, the shortage of classrooms would be somewhat relieved, since some of the rooms vacated by the library could be used for that purpose.

In view of these facts, we respectfully petition Synod to grant our Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, a new library building.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

ACTION

The request for a new library at River Forest, to cost approximately $100,000.00, was granted.

A Dormitory for Women at River Forest

(Memorial 120)

Though both of the Concordia Teachers Colleges have been training women for service as Christian day school teachers, Seward for the past generation and River Forest since 1938, the needs of the field for teachers of this type have never been adequately met.

While there has not been a sharp increase in the over-all number of woman teachers in our Synod, and while there have been times when more woman teachers were employed than at present, there has been a more and more insistent demand for *adequately trained women.* Congregations want women who are thoroughly grounded in Bible history and Christian doctrine. Some of them need women who are able to assist in the musical program of the congregation in school and church. All desire women who are trained to meet the educational standards of the States and communities in which they are called upon to teach.

Recognizing these trends, Synod in 1938 permitted the introduction of co-education at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, for teacher training only. In harmony with Synod's mandate, the college has admitted no women who are preparing for any other profession than that of service in our Christian day schools. The rigid quota of woman students established in 1938

was adhered to at River Forest (up to 30 per cent of the male enrollment) (see *Proceedings,* 1938, pp. 61, 62). But by 1941 the demand for synodically trained woman teachers had become so insistent that Synod acceded to the request of the Board and faculty of Concordia Teachers College and turned over to the College of Presidents the responsibility of periodically adjusting the quotas of woman students at River Forest and Seward, according to the needs of the field (see *Proceedings,* 1941, p. 50). This arrangement has worked harmoniously and effectively and should be continued, since the District Presidents, constituting as they do the official Board of Assignments of Synod, know better than any other group what the needs of the field are in each District from year to year and through their Executive Committee on Placement are in constant touch with the Placement Committees of the two teachers' colleges.

Between 1938 and 1941 the woman students were housed in the College Infirmary and in private homes. In 1941 a modest program of remodeling and renovation was authorized on all three floors of the northwest dormitory wing. In the fall of 1942 it became necessary to add another section on the third floor in the south wing, and in 1943—44 the whole third floor of that wing has been occupied by women. With the sharply increasing demand for teachers in general and for woman teachers in particular, it is obvious that more space is needed immediately. Space for both men and women has been overcrowded for the past two years, and only under the grace of God and by the utmost vigilance in supervision have living conditions in the dormitories remained comparatively healthful.

Called in to advice us in our efforts to gain full accreditation, Dr. John Dale Russell of the University of Chicago, an experienced examiner, thoroughly acquainted with the educational and housing standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, wrote in his official report to the President and Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, "The need for new quarters for the library has been commented on in a previous section. *The second most important need is for adequate facilities for woman students.* The present dormitory facilities, both for men and women, are unsatisfactory. Those for men could be modernized without much outlay. Those for women could be best provided by a new and properly arranged dormitory building." Such a dormitory needs not only what could be provided in the present quarters, but adequate laundry and drying facilities, a less barracks-like arrangement of sleeping and study rooms, better provisions for social life and recreation, and in general a homelike

atmosphere as an aid in the proper development of the finer sensibilities and attitudes of future primary teachers.

In view of the above facts, we respectfully petition Synod to grant Concordia Teachers College a new and up-to-date dormitory for women.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

ACTION

The request for a Women's Dormitory at River Forest was granted.

An Additional Full-Time Professorship at River Forest

(Memorial 122)

For the past five years the total enrollment at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, has stood between 364 and the present figure, 430. This has been due partly to the fact that Concordia has become a full four-year teachers' college. The growing shortage of Christian day school teachers in the field, which has necessitated an ever stronger recruitment of students in an effort to meet Synod's need, has also contributed strongly to the high enrollment.

The growing enrollment has made it necessary to use all available teaching help to the best advantage. Powerless to call full professors, the Board of Control, with the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education and Board of Directors, has annually engaged a number of qualified full-time assistants and one or two part-time instructors and thus has been able to carry on the work of teacher training. The permanently called faculty has been augmented by only two men. One was allowed at the synodical convention in 1938, and the other in 1941. Thus a whole Senior College Department, offering the Bachelor of Science Degree with a major in Elementary Education, has been provided by the addition of only two permanently called professors.

While the temporarily engaged assistant professors have done very fine work, experience has shown that it is not in the best interests of the school to have so much of the teaching taken care of in this way. Assistant professors have comparatively insecure tenure of office, and the more highly qualified and valuable they are, the more likely they are to be called elsewhere. Nor can Synod expect the solid planning for the future good of the school

on the part of the young man whose salary is comparatively low, whose re-engagement is always more or less in doubt, and whose total tenure of office is scarcely sufficient to give him the proper perspective.

Time has shown that Synod's action in 1938 and again in 1941 was wise. The professorship allowed in 1938 has enabled Concordia Teachers College to lay a solid foundation for adequate instruction in Geography, a subject which the world war has brought to greater emphasis than ever in our elementary school system. The professor called in 1941 has devoted himself wholeheartedly to building up and cataloguing the library, with outstanding success and real benefit to students and faculty alike.

Various other areas, particularly Practical School Art, the Manual Arts, Home Economics, and Health Education, in which our synodical elementary school system has been admittedly weak, have either not been touched at all as yet in our teacher-training program or have received but passing attention and no progressive development from year to year.

The field of Art and Art Education is being served by an annually appointed full-time assistant professor who has had many years of experience as a schoolteacher. Since our own Christian day school field, in harmony with the national trend, gives evidence of a strong demand for greater proficiency in the teaching of Practical School Art and the Manual Arts, we respectfully petition Synod to provide an additional full professorship, the incumbent of which will devote at least the major part of his time to developing and teaching these branches. (It is understood that this permanent professorship would be a substitute for the present Art assistantship, which could then be discontinued.)

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

ACTION

The request for a Professor of School Art and Manual Arts at River Forest was referred to the Board for Higher Education for careful consideration, which is to take whatever action may be deemed necessary after the approval of the Board of Directors has been obtained if any disbursements from Synod's treasury are involved.

Remodeling of the Older Buildings at River Forest

(Memorial 121)

The older buildings of the River Forest plant have been in continuous use for thirty years. Though they were not nearly as well constructed as any of the synodical college buildings erected in the twenties, they have been kept in satisfactory repair at very little cost to Synod.

Partly due to poor construction and partly to age, many of the walls and ceilings are crumbling and must be repaired. Living and sleeping quarters need to be modernized. The antiquated showers, toilets, and other plumbing fixtures have for many years been a source of labor and expense and should be replaced by modern sanitary units. The lighting, particularly in the classrooms, is altogether inadequate. The corridor floors in the Administration Building need special attention for the sake of safety.

The Board of Control and Faculty of Concordia Teachers College herewith request that Synod empower the Board of Directors to undertake the necessary modernization and repair.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

ACTION

The request for the remodeling of the older buildings at River Forest was granted, and the Board of Directors was empowered to undertake the necessary modernization and repair program.

A Change in the Method of Electing Professors at River Forest

(Memorial 511)

On February 12, 1944, the President of Concordia Teachers College, in the name of the Board of Control and the Faculty, wrote to Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, Secretary of the Committee on the Revision of the *Handbook*, the following:

"We feel that the old method of electing professors is somewhat clumsy, since it provides for a system of double control instead of unity in administration. Our recommendation is the following, for River Forest only, since we have no right to try to

determine the procedure for other schools which may be perfectly satisfied with their present arrangements.

"We would leave the method of nominating professors as it is in the old *Handbook*. The paragraphs determining the constituency of the Board of Electors would, however, be changed to read as follows:

" 'The Board of Electors of Concordia Teachers College shall consist of the present Board of Control (*i. e.*, the President of the District, one pastor, and three laymen, each with one vote), one additional pastor, two teachers, the President of Synod, a representative of the Board for Higher Education, the president of the institution, each with one vote.'

"This would involve the discontinuance of the Board of Electors in its present form. It would, however, retain and augment the feature of *local control*, which we feel to be desirable for many reasons and essential for purposes of accreditation. It would also retain the essential feature of *synodical supervision* in the person of the President of Synod and the representative of the synodical Board for Higher Education. This arrangement would center responsibility in one Board, the members of which would become thoroughly informed in all matters relating to the college."

Since the *Handbook* Committee felt that a change of this kind was beyond the scope of their powers and suggested that the matter be presented to Synod itself in the form of a memorial, the Board of Control and Faculty of Concordia Teachers College herewith respectfully request that the changes suggested above be permitted by Synod.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*
THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

ACTION

As far as Memorial 511 is concerned, it was resolved that the committee which is to review the proposed *Synodical Handbook* be instructed to consult with the Board for Higher Education and the synodical educational institutions and to propose to the next convention a method of securing professors which agrees with current American educational practice and safeguards the interests of Synod.

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

(Memorial 104)

With praise and thanksgiving to the Lord from whom all blessings flow Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., looks back upon 50 years of service in the Lord's vineyard and, pursuant to Synod's regulations, the Board of Control of this college respectfully submits herewith to the honorable Synod the following report, together with a statement of the needs and requirements of the institution.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously endeavored to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to it by the Synod. Besides the regular monthly meetings and several special meetings together with the Board of Electors, individual members of the Board have given much time to the supervision of repairs on the campus. For a good part of the triennium our Board was deprived of the valuable service of Lt. Col. E. A. Jones, whose membership on the Board was, however, retained.

Faculty

During the last triennium the following changes are to be noted in the personnel of the faculty:

To fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Prof. H. B. Fehner Asst. Prof. Herbert Meyer was elected. The presidency was filled by the election of Rev. A. O. Fuerbringer, Leavenworth, Kans. Dr. Brommer has rendered part-time service as instructor. In August, 1943, Dr. H. O. A. Keinath was called to River Forest. The resultant vacancy has been filled by the election of Rev. W. G. Loesel of Lubbock, Tex. The vacancy created by the retirement of Prof. Karl Haase from the full professorship is at this writing in the process of being filled. The members of the faculty have applied themselves diligently to their arduous tasks and are exercising an ever-watchful care not only over the students' professional and vocational activities, but also over their character and personality.

Student Body

Thanks to God's grace, the health of the students in the past three years has been good, and the spirit among them revealed an increasing devotion and consecration to the duties assigned them.

The record of enrollment and graduates reads:

	High School			College			Students
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
1941-42	29	23	52	44	39	83	135
1942-43	37	32	69	34	30	64	133
1943-44	38	40	78	32	34	66	144

Graduates	Diploma/Degree			Student	Supplies	
1941-42	12/6	3/4	15/10	5	13	18
1942-43	11/7	7/1	18/8	4	21	25
1943-44	5/7	3/2	8/9	1	22	23

NOTE: Diploma, 3-year course; Degree, 4-year course

Summer School

6 to 9 weeks, all college

1941	55	20	75
1942	46	29	75
1943	76	35	111

Viewed from the academic side, Concordia Teachers College must be regarded as having, by the grace of God, weathered the terrific storm of the depression and the great drouth. Not only was our enrollment curtailed because of the lowered income of our constituents, but the teaching profession as a whole was believed to be in an economic stalemate. The last year revealed that our people were willing to send their sons and daughters when God restored the means. In the economic status of our graduates similar improvement has been observed. An unprecedented wave of calls has caused motion as well as improvement in salaries. This tends to reassure parents that the Church deals fairly with their children who are trained as teachers. As a result, our high school classes are approaching normal size. Although the selective service status did not permit the registration of many new men in the upper-college classes, the next triennium should witness further growth also to a full college department. Attention should be called to the healthy growth and development of our summer school, which has now become the summer quarter under the accelerated program.

A wish of long standing was gratified in September, 1941, when Synod's Board of Directors granted our request to convert the former president's home into a residence for women students. This venture proved so successful that a second unit was arranged in September, 1942, in the north wing of our refectory. Another professor's residence became the third women's dormitory in September, 1943. We are happy to state that the costs involved in arranging the first unit have completely been repaid to Synod, and the payments on the others are being made on schedule.

Accreditation

It is but reasonable that States should exercise control over the certification of their teachers. Since our schools enjoy the protection of the Government, we must do all in our power to meet certification standards. One of these requirements which is stressed with greater frequency is regional accreditation, such as with the North Central Association.

While, in general, other activities of our Church are not directly affected by non-accreditation of Synod's colleges, our schools are. Most States have their specific requirements for certification of teachers. Since no college can reasonably be expected to teach all required courses under the exact name specified in the several States, those teachers are most fortunate who are trained in accredited colleges, since States generally recognize regional accreditation agencies. Junior and senior high schools are being planned and established with increasing frequency in various sections of Synod. We are receiving more and more requests to fill positions in these schools. Even as Synod acted wisely in training its elementary school teachers from the very beginning, it will do well to prepare those who will teach in its secondary schools. Here, too, accreditation is imperative. For the sake of our schools we should not delay to qualify.

There has been a steady improvement of conditions in the factors affecting the accreditation of Concordia Teachers College. The library has been strengthened in quantity, housing, and administration. The business management has been centralized in agreement with recent trends. The housing and supervision of college and high school students has been improved through adequate segregation. The instructional staff has been materially strengthened in point of training so that it eminently qualifies.

Requests

The remaining requirements necessary toward accreditation can readily be carried out under the direction of Synod's duly constituted boards. It is highly desirable, however, that Synod at this convention empower these boards to take the necessary steps toward accrediting its teachers' colleges. We herewith request Synod to do so.

More specifically, we petition Synod to take favorable action on the following points:

1. *Librarian.* To grant permission to call a qualified librarian with faculty standing.

2. *Group Requirements.* Past years have shown that some leeway should be allowed faculties and boards of teachers' colleges in arranging an adequate and appropriate program of studies for the individual student. While the basic curriculum fits the general needs, the stipulated group requirements practically nullify educational guidance. It should be possible to adapt the requirements to the special abilities of the student. As it is, a student especially qualified in a given field, *e. g.*, music or social studies,

has little more chance for pursuing these studies than any other less qualified student. It is requested that, subject to the approval of the Board for Higher Education, faculties and Boards of Control of teachers' colleges be authorized to adapt the curriculum most effectively to the individual student by developing various curricula which will meet the needs of the field and of the State.

3. *Languages.* It has become increasingly difficult to make a reasonable language sequence for students entering with one or more units in a foreign language other than German (usually Latin). Our Board of Control and faculty should be authorized to inaugurate such courses in Latin as will meet the student's need.

4. *Secretarial Training.* In view of the nature of modern teaching and of congregational work, it becomes ever more apparent that many of our teachers should learn to type and be reasonably well trained in the use of office equipment. Requests for teachers who have such training are reaching us with increasing frequency. Synod should authorize (a) the college to institute courses in the transcription skills and (b) the proper board to secure adequate furnishings for such training as soon as again available, setting aside, if necessary, a stipulated amount of money at this convention. Synod is also requested to authorize the sum of $5,000 for the conversion of the basement of our Administration Building into classrooms for the teaching of these courses.

5. *Infirmary.* We are seriously handicapped by a lack of proper facilities in attempting to carry out an adequate health program. With a mixed enrollment the size of ours, we must have a properly equipped infirmary, all the more since the hospital facilities in the city of Seward are already overtaxed by the needs of the community. We therefore request the Synod to authorize the expenditure of $11,000 for the remodeling of our old service building, providing for an adequate infirmary on the second floor and various other needs on the first floor.

6. *Women's Dormitory.* At present we have dormitory facilities for housing 62 women students. This is about half of the quota set for us by the College of District Presidents through its Committee on the Assignment of Calls and averages down to eight or nine girls for each class. In view of the commendable general trend throughout Synod to replace non-synodically trained women teachers with such as have attended our teachers' colleges, this number is far too small to meet the demand. We therefore respectfully petition Synod to authorize the erection of a women's dormitory housing 65 to 75 students and costing approximately $100,000, fully furnished and equipped. Since the women students

pay room rent (at present the rate is $7 a month for each student), the cost of the erection of this building will be repaid to Synod in the course of the years.

It is presumed that Synod will study the tenure of office of board members in connection with the *Synodical Handbook*. For accreditation it is desirable that the present tenure of three years be extended to six years, to be inaugurated as follows: One half of the present board to be elected for three years, the rest for six years. In each succeeding triennium the retiring half shall be re-elected or replaced for a term of six years.

We assume that Synod will also re-study the present method of nominating and electing professors. There are certain weaknesses in the present method which should be corrected in order to insure an adequate number of properly qualified nominees for each position to be filled and the securing of more specific information concerning the men.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
SEWARD, NEBR.
F. WORTHMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

1. The request for a woman's dormitory at Seward was granted.

2. Synod authorized the expenditure of $11,000.00 for the remodeling of the old Service Building so as to provide for an adequate infirmary.

3. Synod authorized the sum of approximately $5,000.00 for the conversion of the basement of the Administration Building into classrooms for secretarial training.

4. The request for a librarian with faculty standing was referred to the Board for Higher Education for careful consideration and to take whatever action may be deemed necessary after the approval of the Board of Directors has been obtained if any disbursements from Synod's treasury are involved.

5. Requests 2 and 3 were referred to the Board for Higher Education with power to act.

6. Synod granted the request of the Board of Control to authorize the Board of Directors to sell three lots located in the College View Addition to Seward, Nebraska, lots 10, 11, and 12 in Block B. These lots are not a part of the college campus, but were given to the college for the purpose that the proceeds of the sale of them be used for such needs of the college as are not covered by synodical appropriations.

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana

(Memorial 105)

With sincere gratitude to our God who has kept our institution underneath the shadow of His wings in these troublous times we are happy to report that the work of our institution has been carried on without serious interruption and with a rich measure of success.

The Board of Control

In the interest of administering the affairs of the institution according to the rules and regulations of Synod, the Board of Control has held many special sessions in addition to the regular monthly meetings, worked in close harmony with the President and faculty, and dealt with numerous problems.

Faculty

One change in the regular faculty personnel took place during the past three years. Prof. Walter C. Kitzerow accepted the call to the vacancy on the faculty caused by Prof. Paul A. Huchthausen's acceptance of a call to Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

The members of the faculty manifest a devotion to duty and in classes and otherwise constantly evaluate the high goal the ministerial students have in view. In the semimonthly meetings some topic on educational matters is presented and discussed regularly. A Planning Committee has been called into being, which is to study and propose measures which will serve the spiritual, educational, and physical features of the school under such headings as Teacher Personnel; Relations of Ministerial and Non-Ministerial Departments; Physical Developments; School Government and Operation; Student Life and Government.

Student Body

Under the discipline of the Word of God the behavior of the students in general was that of Christian boys and girls, young men and young women.

Enrollment of Ministerial Students: 1941—1942, 158; 1942—1943, 180; 1943—1944, 200.

High School Department

For nine years now the maintenance of a high school on the campus by the Fort Wayne congregations has continued to be a satisfactory arrangement. Time and experience have demonstrated that the high school department does not interfere with the chief purpose of the school, namely, the preparation of young men for the public ministry of the Word. The department has

been under the full control of Synod's College Board as to engaging instructors, auditing all accounts, prorating the expenses of such items as heat, light, janitor service, and the costs of Hanser Hall alterations and improvements, to the Fort Wayne Lutheran High School Association; preserving the chief aim and purpose of the school, namely, the education and training of pretheological students.

Mr. Herbert Birkmann, former parish school teacher, assumed his duties as High School Principal in April of this year. He was called to this office by the Board as chief administrative officer of the high school and is directly responsible to the Board and the President of the institution.

Non-ministerial enrollment in high school department: 1941 to 1942: 211 (123 boys and 88 girls); 1942—1943: 256 (139 boys and 117 girls); 1943—1944: 293 (155 boys and 138 girls).

Broadcasting of Devotions

For more than six years the devotional exercises of our institution, conducted by President Ottomar Krueger, were broadcast every week-day over WOWO, the local 10,000-watt station. These broadcasts have given our Concordia the highest type of publicity and have brought the Bread of Life to many thousands of souls. Friends of the institution have financed this important enterprise in its entirety.

Miscellaneous Items

On September 12, 1943, the renovated chapel was re-dedicated to the glory of God in a special service. The renovation includes a chancel with all the proper appointments, new pews, and redecorated walls. The Fort Wayne congregations have thus far contributed $3,824.07 toward this project, interested friends made donations of $1,330.44, and the balance of the total expense of $12,234.51 was met by Synod. The acoustical treatment of the chapel ceiling in the amount of $1,680 was financed through funds raised by the Broadcasting Committee. The churchly appearance of the chapel is conducive to worship and a visible expression of the Christian character of our school. Everyone will acknowledge the importance of appropriate church furnishings and symbolism toward a development of good Lutheran concepts in the minds of our future pastors who are in training here.

The Central District uses the facilities of the institution for its conventions, but compensates Synod for such use by an expenditure of approximately $1,500 at the time of each convention for re-decoration, renovation, and improvement projects.

According to resolutions of Synod, the exterior of the walls of

the gymnasium have been repaired; the Center Drive has been widened to fifteen feet; the Maumee sidewalk has been replaced.

The Service Building has not been erected and equipped, owing to wartime building restrictions. This project, however, should be carried out according to Synod's resolutions as soon as conditions permit. The equipment of this building will be supplied by the Martha Society of Concordia College as a Silver Anniversary Gift to Synod. The original estimated cost of the building will no doubt be exceeded, owing to prevailing building cost trends.

A Request

We have only one request. We believe that it is high time that Synod insure the permanency of the floors in the dormitory rooms of Crull and Sihler Halls. We respectfully request that we be allowed $6,000, the estimated cost of laying linoleum covering on these floors. The floors are becoming quite worn, and a uniform floor covering would eliminate all the student-owned undesirable floor coverings.

Acknowledgments

With sincere thanks we acknowledge the gifts and donations made to our commissary department by members of our congregations in the Central and Michigan Districts, and the services and gifts of the Martha Society and of individual congregations and friends. Above all, we acknowledge the divine blessings which were granted in such a large measure to this humble instrument of the Lord during the past triennium and throughout the years.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

ACTION

1. The request for floor treatment in the Crull and Sihler Halls was referred to the Board of Directors for suitable action.

2. In regard to the Service Building, for the erection of which an amount has been set aside by synodical resolution, Committee 1 recommended that whatever additional amounts may be required for the completion of this project be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors. This recommendation was adopted.

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

(Memorial 106)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school.

We thank God for His abundant mercy during the past three

years and humbly acknowledge His goodness, which alone has enabled us in spite of war and confusion to carry on the work of His kingdom with little hindrance or disturbance. In fact, the blessings of the last triennium include some of the richest benefits that have come to our Concordia in the sixty-three years of her existence.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control gave generously of their time during the past three years, especially during the planning and erection of the Library Building. In pleasant and harmonious relationship with the faculty the Board has supervised all phases of the school program and has devoted much attention to the ever-present need of repairs and replacements. There have been no changes in the membership of the Board during the past three years.

The Faculty

Blessed with good health and with the excellent teaching facilities of the new library and classrooms, members of the faculty have devoted themselves diligently to their tasks and report fine achievements of their classes, even according to the criterion of normal years. By giving careful thought also to the extracurricular work and the recreation of the students and by planning friendly fellowship with them, much has been accomplished to overcome the restiveness so common among young men in times of war and turmoil. The personnel of the faculty has also remained unchanged during the past triennium.

The Students

It is heartening to report that the enrollment at our school has steadily increased during the past three years from 206 to 231 to 244. The figure for the present year represents near capacity for boarding students. As in former years, all but six or seven students are registered as pretheological. Draft boards have therefore consistently classified them in IV-D. A few have volunteered for service in the Army and the Navy, but only two were drafted. These had come to us after three and four years of high school, respectively, and were not within the required twenty-four months of graduation.

Except for the untimely death of a member of last year's graduating class, Alfred Schiefelbein, the students have enjoyed good health and in times of city-wide colds and influenza have escaped with relatively light cases, thanks to God and to the excellence of our health service.

Requests

For the sake of improvement in teaching and administration, we respectfully petition Synod to grant us the following requests:

1. An additional professor
2. A full-time music director
3. A maintenance man
4. A bookkeeper
5. Equipment for a second laboratory
6. New lighting in the chapel
7. Enlargement and equipment of office

1. Because of additional burdens falling on the present faculty, we request that the group be augmented by an additional man. The problem of fitting in students transferring to us from the high schools became acute at our Concordia later than at some others. More and more time is required of many teachers to help these special students make up their deficiencies in the languages, in religion, and other subjects. As an additional argument for a new professor we urge the extra and continued hard work required by the accelerated program.

2. For two years during the past triennium we enjoyed the services of Mr. Gerhard Schroth as full-time music director. When Mr. Schroth accepted a position with KFUO, we found it impossible to engage another man to take his place. Reluctance on the part of teachers to accept a position without a permanent call was one of the reasons. We have had to be satisfied with three part-time men, and these do not begin to equal the service we received from a single full-time man. Believing the various fields of music to be vital in the education of a minister and that the musical training of our students can best be achieved by the service of a full-time man, we request Synod to extend a call to supply this need and to offer the man an adequate salary.

3. The main buildings of the school and their equipment, plus the faculty homes, represent an assessed valuation of almost $1,000,000. Some of these buildings and homes are more than sixty years old. Repairs are constantly necessary. We are convinced that a permanent maintenance man would find sufficient work to do the year round and that the employment of such a man at Synod's expense would mean a real saving of money to the Church. We urgently request Synod to grant us a yearly allowance of $1,800 to employ such a man.

4. The administrative work at our school cannot be done promptly and well without additional office help. Concurring:

in the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, we therefore request Synod to grant us a yearly allowance of at least $1,500 to engage a full-time bookkeeper.

5. For years our Science Department has been handicapped by lack of laboratory facilities. We have 246 students and only one laboratory. Much time is lost between classes in taking down old displays and setting up new ones. Formerly we had no room for a second laboratory. Since the building of our library, we have the old faculty library available for this purpose. We urgently request Synod to grant us $5,000 to equip this room as a laboratory and science lecture room.

6. The lighting in our chapel is entirely inadequate. We need more foot-candles of light and cannot get it with the present fixtures without increasing the already intolerable glare. New fixtures with adequate wiring will cost $300.00. We request Synod to grant us this sum.

7. The college office is too small and too poorly equipped to function well in all phases of administration. It can be enlarged by utilizing all or part of an adjoining room. This work plus additional necessary files and cabinets will cost approximately $10,000. We respectfully request Synod to make these improvements.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
GEO. BEIDERWIEDEN, *Secretary*

ACTION

1. Upon recommendation of Committee 1 the requests in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 were granted.

2. The request for an additional professor and for a full-time music director (paragraphs 1 and 2) was referred to the Board for Higher Education for further consideration and to take whatever action may be deemed necessary after the approval of the Board of Directors has been obtained if any disbursements from Synod's treasury are involved.

3. The request for a maintenance man (paragraph 3) was referred to the Board of Directors with full power to act. In this connection the Board of Directors was requested to review the maintenance problem at all institutions, and this Board was authorized to recommend and approve the hiring of maintenance men at such institutions where it would be advantageous to do so.

4. The request for a bookkeeper (paragraph 4) was referred to the Board of Directors with full power to act.

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

(Memorial 107)

The Board of Control of St. Paul, Minn., herewith submits its triennial report.

In the year 1943 this institution was privileged to look back over a period of fifty years in the service of Christ's Church. This jubilee was observed with appropriate ceremonies and had as a special feature that on the same day Dr. Theodore Buenger completed a half century of service to the institution, 34 years as president, and 16 years as professor.

With the retirement of the Rev. J. C. Meyer as President of the Minnesota District and with the election of Rev. Robert G. Heyne as his successor, the latter also became chairman of the Board of Control.

A number of changes took place in the faculty. On July 1, 1941, Prof. Lorenz Blankenbuehler resigned as professor in order to become dean of the editorial department at Concordia Publishing House. On July 14, 1941, the Lord called to his eternal rest our revered Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger, who had been professor of German since 1904. Dr. Theodore Buenger outlived his golden jubilee only a short time and was taken to his heavenly home on the 9th day of September, 1943. In place of Prof. Lorenz Blankenbuehler a call was extended to Rev. E. J. Otto of Ames, Iowa, who accepted the call and began his labors at this institution on the 8th day of March, 1943.

The enrollment figures for the last triennium were the following: 1941—1942: 131; 1942—1943: 147; 1943—1944: 169.

The Board of Directors allowed us enough money for the repairs of our buildings, and we believe they are in good condition.

Acting upon instructions from the College of Presidents and the Board for Higher Education, we have adopted an accelerated program of studies in the college division whereby the members of the present Secunda and the present Tertia will be in school continuously, with only very short vacations at the end of each semester. Thus the members of the present Secunda will graduate on or about February 1, 1945, while the members of the present Tertia will graduate at the end of August, 1945. The high school division will be conducted as heretofore.

Requests

Remodeling: The Delegate Synod of 1941 allowed us the sum of $9,550 for reconditioning the South Building. Part of this money has been used to remodel the basement, in which shower baths and dressing rooms and toilet facilities for the gymnasium are located. We repeat what we said three years ago: With only a

very slight increase in enrollment we shall be compelled to use one of the old buildings, and since our South Building is very well arranged and conveniently located, we renew our request for its reconditioning and further hope that funds will be made available immediately for that purpose. The architect estimates that the cost will amount to $8,875.

Co-education: The Minnesota District is coming before this convention with the request that co-education be established in the college division of our school. The Board heartily endorses this overture and requests favorable action thereon.

High School: The congregations of the Twin Cities are coming before this convention with the request that the buildings of Concordia College be made available for a Lutheran high school, to be conducted similarly to the plan now in operation at Fort Wayne, Ind. This Board also heartily endorses this venture and requests Synod to take favorable action.

Professors' Residences: Three of our professors are still living off the campus. Since it is becoming increasingly difficult to rent suitable homes for our professors, we request that the Board of Directors be urged to erect at least one new professor's residence.

We thank God for the blessings of the last triennium and ask Him to continue to abide with us with His grace for Christ's sake.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
ST. PAUL, MINN.
ROBT. G. HEYNE

ACTION

1. The request for the introduction of co-education on the Junior College level at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., was denied without prejudice to the renewal of the application at a later convention of Synod.

2. The sum of $8,875.00 was granted for the re-conditioning of the South Building.

3. The request for the erection of one new professor's residence was granted.

The request for permission to start a Lutheran high school in connection with Concordia College, St. Paul, was supported also by the following memorial.

Lutheran High School in Twin Cities

(Memorial 1012)

The undersigned congregations of the Twin Cities respectfully submit the following for your serious consideration and favorable action.

In recent years there has been in our area a growing desire for

a standard four-year Lutheran high school. Such a school would continue the Christian training of our boys and girls during the most critical years of adolescence and help to keep them with the Church at the time when they are most susceptible to adverse moral and spiritual influences. It would make of them more intelligent church members and better stewards of the manifold grace of God.

According to commonly accepted standards, everyone needs a four-year high school education, and most of our children are getting it. At present our parochial school graduates must seek this education in the public high schools, where they receive no religious training. The only remedy for this situation lies in the establishment of Lutheran high schools.

The committee charged with studying this matter has found that such a high school could be established and maintained with the high school department of Concordia College. There are several reasons for this:

1. Some of the old buildings are standing idle and could be fixed up with little expense as rest rooms, classrooms, etc., to accommodate as many students as we can figure on drawing.

2. Some of the regular classrooms are also unoccupied during part of the school day and could accommodate high school classes to the extent of one hundred or more students.

3. Concordia College has many other fine facilities which are not being used in full measure and which could not be duplicated, such as a beautiful campus, gymnasium, laboratories, etc.

However the proposed arrangement would be of benefit not only to us and to our high school; it would also be of considerable value to our Synod and to the students of our St. Paul Concordia College. Some of these benefits are the following:

1. One of the vacant buildings would be put into shape and kept in repair by our local congregations. Changes contemplated would, of course, not be such as to prevent the future use of the building as a dormitory if such use should again be required.

2. Expenses for heat, light, water, janitor service, etc., would be prorated, and the high school would pay its proportionate share. Furthermore a limited amount of teaching time could be exchanged between the two schools with mutual benefit.

3. The interest of our entire community in Concordia College would be greatly enhanced, a consideration of importance for the future of our school.

4. A larger student body would create greater interest in all activities of the college and help to provide better cultural stimula-

tion for our ministerial students, thus improving their loyalty and morale.

The success of the Fort Wayne congregations in a similar venture leads us to believe that these opinions are fully justified.

We therefore earnestly request that permission be granted to establish such a Lutheran high school in St. Paul at the earliest possible moment.

Since the college has in the past, with Synod's approval, lodged boys in the dormitory who were not ministerial students, we assume that high school boys may be so lodged as long as this does not interfere with the housing of the ministerial students. It is our intention to find lodging for out-of-town girls in Lutheran homes in the city.

Under the above arrangement, salaries of additional teachers, cost of alterations in buildings, running expenses not covered by tuition fees, would be paid by the local congregations. The high school would therefore cost Synod nothing.

Since the financial responsibility for the high school would rest upon our local congregations, we should like the right to fix tuition fees at such figures as we find practicable.

If Synod desires to exercise control over the proposed high school by placing it under the supervision of its own college board, we are ready to enter into such an arrangement.

Since the expenses of the proposed high school are to be borne by the congregations of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and vicinity, we trust that Synod will find no difficulty in granting this request and will act favorably at its 1944 convention.

Mount Calvary, Minneapolis
Mount Olive, Minneapolis
Mount Zion, Minneapolis
Trinity, Minneapolis
First Lutheran, Rose Hill
Bethel, St. Paul
Bethlehem, St. Paul
Gethsemane, St. Paul
Jehovah, St. Paul
Our Savior, St. Paul
Pilgrim, St. Paul
Redeemer, St. Paul
Saint Stephanus, St. Paul
Zion, St. Paul

This overture has been endorsed by

The Twin City Pastoral Conference
The Visitors' Conference of the Minnesota District
The Board of Control, Concordia College,
St. Paul, Minn.

The Committee
O. B. Overn, *Chairman*

ACTION

The congregations of the St. Paul-Minneapolis area are to be commended for their interest and enthusiasm in promoting Christian education as indicated by their plan for the establishment of a Lutheran high school on the campus of Concordia College.

1. However, since the maintenance of independent high schools conducted on the campus of Synod's preparatory schools involves numerous problems, many of which are as yet unsolved; and

2. Since such arrangements require further study by the Board for Higher Education before they should be extended to additional institutions; therefore be it

Resolved:

1. To defer until the next general convention consideration of memorials pertaining to the establishment of a separate high school on the campus of Concordia College at St. Paul.

2. In the meantime we encourage the interested groups

a. to avail themselves of the co-operation of the Board for Parish Education and the Board for Higher Education toward the establishment of a Christian high school;

b. to analyze further the financial requirements;

c. to perfect the necessary supporting organization;

d. to give careful study to the possibility of establishing and locating an independent high school in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

(Memorial 108)

Under the continued guidance and blessing of God, St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., was able to observe its sixtieth anniversary in 1943. Appropriate cognizance of the anniversary was taken at the graduation exercises in June and also on the day of the annual college festival in September.

The anniversary year witnessed a demonstration of the laity's interest in the school through the organization of St. Paul's College Association. This group, whose membership approaches the thousand mark, fosters the welfare of St. Paul's particularly in those areas of activity for which no provision is made by Synod.

1943 was a notable year for St. Paul's also in other respects. Three member of the faculty, Professors A. W. Reese, L. W. Spitz, and E. C. Weis, completed twenty-five years in the service of the Church. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was granted Professor Spitz by the University of Chicago at the close of the summer session.

The Faculty

Several changes in faculty personnel have occurred since the last convention. Dr. W. R. Roehrs was released to Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, in the summer of 1941. Because the vacancy created by his transfer to River Forest was not filled until the following year, Candidate Max Beck, assistant professor since the fall of 1940, remained for his second year as instructor. Professor Lorenz F. Wahlers accepted the call to the chair of mathematics, science, and physical education in the spring of 1942 but did not assume teaching duties until the fall. After having served the school faithfully since 1906, Prof. William Schaller resigned in June, 1942. During the summer of that year Pastor Lando C. Otto accepted the call to the professorship left vacant by Professor Schaller. Professors Wahlers and Otto were inducted into office on the annual College Day in September. Prof. H. Lobeck, consecrated teacher at St. Paul's since 1905, has been granted honorable retirement, effective August, 1944. At the writing of this report a call has been extended to the Rev. Norman Gienapp of Knoke, Iowa.

With the sanction of the Board for Higher Education, two courses in practical arts and one in fine arts were introduced to meet demands of the Missouri Accreditation Board.

The Student Body

It is to be recorded to the glory of God that the triennium has been marked by consecration and good conduct on the part of the student body. No instances of suspension or expulsion occurred. The health of the students, with but a few exceptions, has been excellent. For all this we are grateful to our heavenly Father.

Requests

The buildings erected in 1884 and 1890 are at present being used only to a limited extent; they could, however, be made serviceable for many years to come, for they are of brick and structurally sound. During the past year we presented to the Board of Directors a plan for converting these buildings to library and office purposes; preliminary drawings were made by Architect Steinmeyer. At the Fiscal Conference held in St. Louis in 1938 it was resolved that the buildings referred to be renovated. We request that this resolution be carried out to provide needed library and office space.

Since 1926 we have come to Synod with the request for an administration building to replace the present structure, which has

fulfilled its purpose. In its Survey Report the Board for Higher Education states that a new administration building is a necessity at St. Paul's College. We therefore request that Synod grant an administration building, to be erected either according to plans prepared in former years under the direction of the Board of Directors or according to new plans. Provisions should also be made for central heating facilities.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE BOARD OF CONTROL
CONCORDIA, MO.
WM. O. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*

ACTION

1. The Board for Higher Education had proposed to close St. Paul's College at Concordia. Memorial 123 and numerous other memorials, mostly unprinted, had asked that the college be retained. Committee 1 recommended "that St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., be retained." This recommendation was adopted.

2. The requests of the Board of Control of St. Paul's College as contained in its report were referred to the Board of Directors for a favorable recommendation to the Fiscal Conference.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

(Memorial 109)

In grateful recognition of God's unmerited mercies we are happy to report that the past triennium has again recorded important advances in the Christian higher education of our Church's youth at our Eastern Concordia.

Charter

At the last convention we reported that a permanent charter as an accredited junior college was granted to our school in May of 1940 by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. We are now able to report that in May of 1941 — too late for inclusion in our previous report — our school was accepted into full membership of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The representative of this Association informed us that he was very favorably impressed with our school and its facilities, and that he had only the following suggestions to make: 1) that we improve our library service; 2) that we increase the use of our faculty advisory system; 3) that we pay higher salaries to our professors. During the years since our charter was granted our school has lived up to all the requirements of the Board of Regents.

General Higher Education

Inasmuch as the matter of general higher education for Synod's schools will be brought before the convention by the Board for Higher Education, our Board considers it unnecessary to enter upon this subject in its own report.

Our Faculty

A number of important changes in our faculty are to be reported. In the summer of 1941 Synod's Board for Higher Education requested us to grant Professor Theodore Hausmann a year's leave of absence in order that he might serve as director for the general survey ordered by the 1941 convention. This request was granted, and Professor Hausmann left our campus at the beginning of the fall term in 1941. We feel gratified that one of our professors was selected for this important office; however, it can readily be understood that his absence was keenly felt at our school and that we are happy to have him back again as dean of our college department and professor of sciences. During his absence Prof. Emil Luecke took over the office of dean of the college and rendered most capable service in addition to his other duties. Prof. Oswald Hoffmann, who had accepted the call extended to him by the Electoral College, was installed as professor of Greek and Latin in September of 1941.

In February of 1942 President Arthur Doege, who had been a reserve chaplain in the Army, was called into active duty by our Government. With the approval of Synod's Board of Directors, President Doege was granted a leave of absence in order that he might serve as chaplain in the U. S. Army. The Board elected Prof. Albert Meyer to serve as acting president, and he has been ably filling this position in addition to his duties as professor.

In October, 1942, we were privileged to observe an event of unusual significance: the 50th anniversary of Dr. Henry Stein as professor at our Bronxville Concordia. This manifestation of divine mercy which permitted our revered Dr. Stein to serve our school for half a century with such singular devotion, faithfulness, and effectiveness was fittingly commemorated in a divine service at St. Matthew's, New York City.

In June of 1943 Dr. Stein, in accordance with Synod's plan for the retirement of professors, tendered his resignation as professor at our school and was granted an honorable retirement after 51 years of continuous service. However, we are grateful to report that we have not lost his valuable services, since arrangements have been made whereby he is able to teach on a part-time basis.

During the past triennium, as in previous years, we have found it necessary to engage a number of assistants in order to meet the requirements of our varied curricula for our non-ministerial and co-educational students, and especially also to fill the need occasioned by Professor Hausmann's absence. The salaries of such additional instructors has caused no additional expense to Synod.

Our Student Body

The present abnormal conditions, which have adversely affected all institutions of higher learning, have not affected us as much as we had feared. The decreased enrollment of men students in our college department, due to inductions into the armed forces, has been considerably offset by one of the largest enrollments in our history in the high school department, 51 new high school students having entered in the fall of 1943.

Thirty-six college women are enrolled in our co-educational department, twenty-five of whom are freshmen who expect to return next semester. We have reason to anticipate an enrollment of at least an equal number of new women students in the fall. Your Board is grateful that we are able to give a Christian higher education to an increasing number of our Lutheran girls at our school. No unusual problems of discipline have been encountered due to co-education. A faculty advisory system is being maintained at our school which has proved very effective. Since 1941 our Bronxville Concordia and Valparaiso have been endeavoring to integrate their respective curricula in such a manner that students graduating from our junior college could continue their studies at Valparaiso, and we have been actively encouraging our students to do so. The enrollment figures of the past triennium are as follows:

1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944
170	166	154

Concordia Chapel

The space in our Administration Building which served as our chapel in the past has been redecorated and refurnished with the assistance of the Atlantic District, so that it now offers a very churchly atmosphere for the chapel services of our students. However, it must be borne in mind, as we reported three years ago, that this makeshift chapel occupies space which could well be converted into two badly needed classrooms; also that it is too small to serve our student body adequately.

Concordia Congregation has recently acquired property oppo-

site our school containing a large residence which will be used for its own parish activities. At present the congregation is still worshiping in our school chapel but expects eventually to erect a permanent church edifice.

Buildings and Equipment

Your Board has made every effort to keep our buildings and equipment in good repair. The only addition to our buildings on the campus since the last convention was the erection of a refrigerator wing between the kitchen and dining room at a cost of $2,721.

At the beginning of this year it was found necessary to acquire an additional dormitory for our women students, owing to our increased enrollment. We were able to purchase a suitable property and building for this purpose located off the campus directly opposite one of our present women's dormitories. The funds were made available by the Atlantic District.

Our school was host to the Atlantic District conventions of 1942 and 1943 and will again serve in this capacity for 1945. This arrangement has not only afforded excellent facilities for the business of the convention, but has also resulted in very favorable publicity for the cause of Christian higher education as offered by our school.

In addition to many gifts from individuals and societies, particularly from the Lutheran Education Society and the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia Collegiate Institute, our school, in May of 1942, received a bequest of $500 from the estate of Mr. Andreas Dihlmann.

Concordia Place, the roadway serving our professors' residences, which was reported in need of repairs in 1938 and again in 1941, is still awaiting its long overdue resurfacing.

Request for New Educational Building

We herewith beg leave to renew our request for an additional much-needed Educational Building on our campus. This request was submitted already prior to 1938 and again in that year but was withdrawn at the time because of Synod's financial status. We believe the time has now come when we can no longer postpone this long-needed improvement. The new building is necessary, first of all, in order to provide a suitable library. Our present reading room is a makeshift arrangement, badly misplaced on the third floor of our Administration Building, a building little used after classroom hours. It is a room inconvenient of access. It has windows only at the two narrow ends. It lacks the space required by books and periodicals already on hand, to say nothing of future additions to our stock. It affords no provisions whatever for a workroom or a browsing room. We are convinced that the

only way in which our needs can be adequately met is by the erection of a suitable building on our campus to house our library and related departments. We therefore again petition Synod to appropriate the funds necessary for this purpose. The cost of this project, according to our conservative estimate, would be approximately eighty thousand dollars ($80,000).

In addition to a library, we are also badly in need of a new and suitable classroom space for our science department. At present three of our science laboratories are basement rooms with half windows. Facilities now at our disposal do not provide for adequate classroom space, storage space, or workshop space. In consequence the number of students that can be accommodated in our various science courses is decidedly limited. It is our intention to house our science department in the same building with our library for the sake of economy and convenience. However, we shall defray all of the cost of that portion of the building used for science laboratories, equipment, and related purposes through funds contributed by the members of our congregations located in the area served by our school.

Our request, then, resolves itself into this: that Synod appropriate $80,000 for the erection of a suitable library on our campus, with the understanding that an amount at least equal to that sum be raised by our local constituency to provide for additions to the building which shall contain our science department and whatever other features may be found necessary.

Personnel of the Board

Inasmuch as a number of changes have occurred in the personnel of the Board of Control, we append the following brief report.

Present membership of the Board: Pastors Herman J. Rippe and Louis S. Wagner; Messrs. James Kemp, Charles Nehring, and Fred Overbeck. Dr. Arthur Brunn, who was compelled to resign from the Board upon his election as Vice-President of Synod, has nevertheless found it possible to give us his valued counsel and to attend most meetings as Dr. Behnken's personal representative. The Rev. George Koenig, who served Dr. Brunn's unexpired term as President of the Atlantic District, also served as chairman of our Board during the same period. The Rev. Herman J. Rippe became chairman of the Board on his election to the Presidency of the Atlantic District. The pastoral vacancy on the Board was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Louis S. Wagner. Mr. Charles Nehring was made a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused

by the removal to the Middle West of Mr. B. Lessing. In addition to its regular monthly meetings, the Board has held numerous special meetings as urgency demanded.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

The erection of a new Library Building at Bronxville was advocated also in the following memorial.

New Building at Bronxville

(Memorial 124)

Since 1907 the Lutheran Education Society has supported Concordia Collegiate Institute in Bronxville, N. Y. Throughout these years it has been possible for our organization to render extensive service to the school in numerous ways; by financing the removal of the school from Hawthorne to Bronxville, by endowing professorships, by purchasing necessary equipment for its program of education, especially by undertaking the collection of funds for the erection of Schoenfeld Memorial Gymnasium ($175,000.00), and by providing the funds for one of the women's residences. For almost four decades our Society has assisted the Board of Trustees and Synod in enabling Concordia to meet the demands for ministerial and lay education in the Lutheran Church of the East.

For some time the Board of Trustees, no less than the Lutheran Education Society, has recognized the urgent need for more adequate facilities in library services and in the science courses.

Library. The library is housed in a double classroom most inconveniently located on the fourth floor of the Administration Building. Since the library separates the two classroom wings on this floor, it is impossible to avoid frequent disturbances when students pass through the library from classroom to classroom. The space is wholly inadequate for housing the book collection, and the crowded conditions do not provide a suitable atmosphere for concentrated study.

A single adjoining classroom must house all the general stacks as well as the valuable E. G. Sihler Collection. The stacks extend to the ceiling and are reached by a wooden scaffolding on two sides of the room. In addition, this one room must serve as book bindery and librarian's office. Under these conditions the stacks simply cannot be made accessible to the students.

All of these inadequacies are a constant handicap to teachers and to students; they tend to discourage the use of the library, which is the heart of the school's academic program.

Science. Three laboratories are located in the basement of the Administration Building and are converted storage rooms. The

windows open at soil level and ventilation without surface grit is impossible. Consequently these basement rooms are entirely unsuited for science courses requiring the use of such necessary equipment as microscopes and other delicate instruments. Preparation rooms are wholly lacking. Storage facilities are most inadequate. There is no lecture-demonstration room for the sciences in the whole Administration Building. Two of the laboratories provide inadequate facilities for recitation purposes, since they are crowded with table equipment. The rooms are so small and consequently the laboratory space so limited that in two rooms only 16 students can be accommodated at one time, and in the third only 24. These science rooms are used by all students at Concordia, by the pretheological and the general students.

The needs of the school are apparent. As long ago as 1926 the Board of Trustees of Concordia submitted to Synod a request for an educational building to house science classrooms, the library, and an auditorium. (Cf. *Proceedings*, 1926, page 45). The intervening years have added urgency to the present request of the Board. We believe that Synod can no longer delay in meeting these needs. The Lutheran Education Society recognizes the willingness of Synod to furnish adequate facilities for training its future pastors. As in the past, we wish to continue to assume the obligation of supporting primarily the program of general education at Concordia. We believe that Synod will want to furnish the funds for the new library facilities. The Society pledges, with the help of God, to raise an equal or larger amount for the other necessary facilities.

THE LUTHERAN EDUCATION SOCIETY
E. B. PRIEBE, *President*
HELENE NEHRING, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended that Synod appropriate approximately $80,000.00 for a new library at Bronxville. This recommendation was adopted.

St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

(Memorial 110)

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., herewith submits its report covering the years 1941 to 1944.

The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

1941—1942: Total, 181; boys, 113; girls, 68
1942—1943: Total, 190; boys, 131; girls, 59
1943—1944: Total, 222; boys, 140; girls, 82

The pretheological enrollments were as follows:

1941—1942: 84; 1942—1943: 87; 1943—1944: 102

The health of our students and faculty members, with but a few exceptions, has been very good. No serious epidemic or prolonged illness has interfered with the regular routine. For this we are truly grateful to our heavenly Father.

In September, 1942, Professor Lewis Steiner, who had faithfully served the institution as professor of mathematics and sciences since 1895, retired from his professorship. The vacancy was temporarily filled by the appointment of Candidate Edward H. Stoll as assistant.

In September, 1942, faculty and students observed the 25th anniversary of President Carl S. Mundinger's ordination to the holy ministry.

The commercial department has continued to function in a satisfactory manner during the past triennium. The department is self-supporting financially; it also makes an annual remittance to Synod for the use of its rooms in the Administration Building, and it offers instruction in typewriting and shorthand without cost to pretheological students.

Both high school and junior college have been accredited for a number of years with the educational authorities of the State of Kansas. The high school is also a member of the North Central Association. The relations with these agencies have been satisfactory and helpful.

Such needs of the institution as painting and decorating and general repairs have been submitted to the Board of Directors under the heading "Maintenance and Repairs." Present needs as to faculty and buildings are adequately provided for, and the local board requests no special grants and appropriations.

The helpful co-operation of Synod's President, of the Board of Directors, and of the Board for Higher Education is gratefully acknowledged.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
W. H. MEYER, *Chairman*
FRED KRAMER, *Secretary*

Request for Building Dormitory

The Board of Control at Winfield also submitted the following unprinted memorial (No. 4) asking for an appropriation to rebuild the inside walls of the West Dormitory.

The Board of Control of St. John's College at Winfield, Kans., finds it necessary to come before you with a request for $29,000.00 for rebuilding of the inside walls of the so-called West Dormitory.

The resolution to put this request before Synod was passed by the Board on May 5, 1944, and is recorded in the minutes of said meeting.

The resolution asks that $9,000.00 of this money be taken out of the so-called Oil Well Fund, which was accumulated from oil income from a well on the campus of St. John's College and $20,000.00 from synodical funds.

The reason why your Board of Control finds it necessary to make this request is as follows:

The inner walls of this building were not properly constructed at the start and have given your Board no end of trouble and headache for years. They are just two inches thick and are constructed of nothing more than two parallel sheets of metal lath and plaster. They shake if you slap them with your flat hand.

For doorframes the builder used 2×2 in. lumber, and the trim is very little wider than the frame, extending about half an inch over the plaster. But the doors which are hung on these flimsy frames are very large and heavy. Furthermore, these heavy doors are attached in such a fashion that one or two screws in every hinge hit the crack between trim and frame. The same is true of the locker doors.

The consequence of this shoddy construction is that doorframes come loose from the walls and doors come loose from the frames. Stopgaps, which disfigure the building, had to be resorted to in order to hold the doors in place, and still they will not stay in place.

Your board is of the opinion that no more stopgaps should be employed, but that at this time, when something must again be done and when Synod's treasuries are in healthy condition, this building should be put into proper shape by (1) tearing out the present shoddy inner walls; (2) installing hollow tile walls according to architect's specifications in such a way that rooms will accommodate either two or four students each.

Your Board is deeply concerned to have this request acted upon favorably, because it considers the present condition of the West Dormitory at St. John's College a disgrace to Synod and believes that if this overture is approved by Synod, the building will be put into excellent shape for a reasonable sum.

ACTION

Upon the recommendation of Committee 1 the request for an appropriation of $29,000.00 for the rebuilding of the inside walls of the West Dormitory of St. John's College was granted. (NOTE: $9,000.00 of this amount is to be taken from the so-called Oil Well Fund.)

Concordia College, Portland, Oregon

(Memorial 111)

The Board of Control of Portland's Concordia spreads out its report for the past three years in a mood of joyful gratitude. For the first time in fifteen years it is relieved of the responsibility of showing cause why its charge should be permitted to continue to exist; at this convention the cause of the school is being espoused also by the very agencies which were instructed by the convention at Fort Wayne "in a special survey carefully to investigate" all facts that enter into consideration in determining the future existence of the institution.

This survey has been made by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education, and the finding is incorporated in the report of the Board for Higher Education. The school is to live.

New Building

The greatest need of the institution is a new building. At this point the Board of Control has consistently been unwilling to compromise even though it was well aware that the cost factor might tend to sway the balance of opinion against the school at the time when its further existence was at stake. As to the need of a new building, Synod's officials have been of one mind with the Board of Control. At Cleveland the sainted Pastor Hagen stated bluntly that a vote for the continuation of the school was a vote for a new building. The record shows that since 1926 every convention resolved that Portland should have a new building. The urgency of this need was so apparent at the last convention that Synod deliberately set aside its fixed policy not to erect a building unless the funds are in the treasury and resolved that if sufficient funds were not available, the Board of Directors be instructed to borrow the necessary money for a new building if the survey would reveal that the school should be continued. This resolution granted Synod's Board of Directors complete authorization to erect a new building. The Survey Committee held that since Federal restrictions rendered it highly improbable that building operations could be undertaken in the near future, it might well wait and make its finding a part of the general survey report. Due to the fact that this report appeared shortly before the convention, it was considered the part of prudence to memorialize the convention for a new appropriation. The Board of Control therefore requests Synod to appropriate the necessary funds for a new dormitory according to plans approved by the Board of Directors eighteen years ago.

Board of Control

During the past triennium, two pastors whose names are of the warp and woof of the history of the school entered their eternal rest. Pastor H. H. Koppelmann served as a member of the Board without interruption since 1918; Pastor J. A. Rimbach served intermittently for twenty-nine years. The vacancy caused by the death of Pastor Koppelmann was filled by the appointment of Pastor E. Eichmann.

Faculty

The assistant professorship authorized by Synod at Fort Wayne has been filled by three men. Pastor Lando Otto served for one year. When he accepted a call to St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., Candidate Arnold Lutz taught for three months. When he, in turn, accepted a call, the Board employed Pastor C. Nitz, with the understanding that he take over much of the administrative work relating to student and District contacts.

The Board is convinced that since Synod is committed to the policy of maintaining a school in the Northwest, the teaching force should be brought into line with accepted levels. This is all the more imperative because the three regular professors have for a long time carried a heavy load, over thirty periods a week. Furthermore, the Board and faculty have long felt that in the interest of academic efficiency the combining of classes in vital subjects should be discontinued. Moreover, it will be impossible to combine classes in the future because the classes will be too large. Professor F. W. J. Sylwester, who has served faithfully as head of the school since 1905, has frequently expressed the wish that he be relieved of the principalship. The Board therefore petitions Synod to grant a) a regular fourth professor, who is to be president, and b) an assistant.

Student Body

The enrollment showed the following numbers: 22, 23, 43. It was encouraging that all the old students returned this past fall and that thirty new students entered. This large number presented serious housing difficulties. The stationery and one classroom had to be converted into living rooms; the library had to be used as a classroom. The living rooms were crowded.

With a large number of students in prospect this fall, the housing problem will be so acute that a solution must be found. The Board is weighing the advisability of asking permission to purchase a dwelling in the neighborhood to house the overflow.

Support of the District

The support which the constituency provided for the institution was truly remarkable. Each year the District has budgeted $500 for the commissary. When Professor Nitz began his work as assistant, the District purchased a house and placed it at his disposal. The congregations which heretofore had supplied provisions in large quantities continued to do so, and, beginning with 1942, the congregations of Southern Idaho joined this worthy undertaking on a large scale. In that year they sent a truck with eight tons of food; this year a larger truck brought eleven tons, and along with the food came cash donations of $857.30. The commissary presented no problems.

A very active group of Lutheran women from all parts of the District meets on the campus in the fall of each year; it has collected $1,120.50 for the school in the past three years. From various other sources the school received $1,450. Several months ago the school became the beneficiary of a bequest of over $1,000, to be applied to the cost of a new building. The Christians of the Oregon and Washington District have been mindful of their school.

Change of Name

In view of the fact that the Portland Concordia has no college department and that its name is a misnomer, the Oregon and Washington District at its 1943 convention petitioned the Board of Control to initiate procedure to have the name changed. The Board of Control therefore memorializes Synod to change the name "Concordia College, Portland, Oregon" to "Concordia Academy, Portland, Oregon."

The Board of Control wishes to express its gratitude for the wholehearted and sympathetic co-operation of Synod's Board of Directors and Board for Higher Education.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
PORTLAND, OREGON
E. EICHMANN, *Secretary*

New Building at Portland, Oregon

(Memorial 125)

WHEREAS, In years past statistics have shown that the percentage of boys from the Oregon and Washington District who complete their ministerial and normal courses is greater than the average throughout Synod; and

WHEREAS, Many of these boys would not be students of a synodical institution if it were necessary for them to attend one still further removed from their homes, especially in the early years following their confirmation; and

WHEREAS, The population is gradually moving westward, so that our Lutheran Church is greatly increasing its membership in this area; and

WHEREAS, The increased need for Christian workers in the postwar period is clearly felt by the Lutheran constituency as is being evidenced by the doubled enrollment of the Portland, Oregon, Concordia Academy with the fall 1943 semester; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Women's College Day Group, in our annual meeting on the Portland Concordia Academy campus on September 15, 1943, do herewith petition General Synod to abandon all further contemplation of closing the Portland Concordia; and be it further

Resolved, That we petition General Synod to make all definite plans for the immediate erection of new buildings as soon as conditions permit it, so that the present overcrowded condition of our Concordia Academy can be remedied.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE DAY GROUP
MRS. EARL C. MUCK, *President*
MRS. RUDIE RIMBACH, *Secretary*
E. EICHMANN, *Advisory Pastor*

Trustees of Concordia College, Portland, Oregon

(Memorial 509)

The only recommendation the Trustees of Concordia College, an Oregon Corporation, wish to make is that the Trustees to be appointed at the synodical convention to be held at Saginaw, Mich., be selected from the Board of Control of the school. The Trustees now serving are Rev. E. W. Hinrichs, F. Reils, and Paul Neils. Of these three Trustees only Paul Neils is serving on the Board of Control, and his term is about to expire. All members originally were Trustees of the Oregon and Washington District. The incorporation was made very hurriedly on the 30th day of December, 1941, in order to escape real estate taxes on the college property. There was no time for consultation, and the easiest way at the moment was to appoint the Trustees of the Oregon and Washington District as Trustees of the new corporation. Since then changes have occurred in the personnel of the Trustees of the District, and Paul Neils now is the only Trustee still serving on the Board of the Oregon and Washington District.

The duties of the Trustees of Concordia College, as enumerated in the Articles of Incorporation, are synonymous with the work of the Board of Control, and the Trustees of the College, there-

fore, are legally responsible for the affairs of the institution, but have no voice in its management. For this reason it appears desirable to choose the Trustees of the Corporation from the personnel of the Board of Control. According to the Articles of Incorporation, appointment of the Trustees is to be made triennially by the convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE
F. REILS, *Trustee*
PAUL NEILS, *Trustee*

ACTION

1. *Resolved* to adopt the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, to wit: "That Synod retain the Portland Concordia in its family of preparatory schools, with the understanding that the necessary new building will be provided as quickly as possible."

2. *Resolved,* That the provisions which a previous convention adopted pertaining to a new building be regarded as still in force.

3. *Resolved,* That Synod grant the request to change the name "Concordia College, Portland, Oregon," to "Concordia Academy, Portland, Oregon."

California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

(Memorial 112)

The comprehensive report of Professor Hausmann in his survey of synodical educational institutions gives due attention to your Western Concordia at Oakland, Calif. We feel, therefore, that further description is unnecessary. We would humbly and reverently acknowledge the grace of God, which has not forsaken us since the preceding convention, and which has marked our work with tangible blessings. We would also express our appreciation of the interest which the members of Synod have manifested in our school. Their support has been heartening and fruitful. Finally, we would submit for your kind consideration for outstanding need, as contained in the following paragraphs:

WHEREAS, It is being recommended by the Board for Higher Education that California Concordia College, Oakland, be given the status of a school for general higher education; and

WHEREAS, The physical facilities of the Oakland school are inadequate, particularly with regard to administration, classroom, chapel, and library space; and

WHEREAS, The need for additional space has been recognized by competent representatives of Synod, most recently by Dr. Schulz of the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, This need existed already several years ago and moved Synod in its convention of 1926 to vote the sum of $175,000 for a new administration building; and

WHEREAS, California Concordia College, under God, has a bright future in the development of students for the holy ministry and for the work of Christian education and lay leadership in the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly petition Synod

1. To grant our Oakland Concordia a new administration building with adequate office, classroom, chapel, and library facilities;

2. To empower some responsible agency to proceed with the erection of this new building as soon as reasonable estimates, materials, and labor may be procured;

3. That the present building be thoroughly renovated and altered for dormitory purposes when this becomes feasible.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CALIFORNIA CONCORDIA COLLEGE
ARTHUR BROHM, *Chairman* GEO. W. GAERTNER, *Secretary*

ACTION

The requests under 1, 2, and 3 were granted by Synod.

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

(Memorial 113)

Under the gracious guidance and blessing of God the past triennium has been a period of progress and expansion at our Edmonton Concordia. The enrollment has more than doubled; our high school is fully accredited with the Department of Education, and new courses have been added, bringing our offerings more in line with the requirements of the Province.

The enrollment statistics for the last four years are as follows:

1940—41: 29; 1941—42: 41; 1942—43: 50; 1943—44: 63

One change in the faculty has taken place. In 1942 Prof. M. W. Riedel resigned and moved to Milwaukee, Wis. This vacancy has been filled through the calling of the Rev. A. R. Riep of New Westminster, B. C. During the past school year Pastor J. E. Herzer of Winnipeg, Manitoba, has served as assistant, taking over courses in which the students do not earn Provincial credit.

Rising living costs again made an increase in the fee charged for room and board necessary. It has been raised to $140.00, which is the highest in our history. Even so it would not have been possible to make ends meet if it had not been for the kind as-

sistance rendered by the Women's College Committee and other friends who continued to aid our commissary.

Edmonton is co-educational, but the girls do not live on the campus. Those from outside the city stay at the homes of Lutheran families near the college. Most of them take their meals in the college dining hall. This arrangement has proved quite satisfactory and should continue as long as the number of girls remains comparatively small.

In accordance with Canadian law, military training was introduced at Edmonton in 1943. Our male students become members of the reserve army and must drill twice a week besides spending two weeks during the summer at an army camp. This arrangement has in no way interfered with the regular work of the college, and our relations with the military authorities are most cordial. No further obligations are involved if students graduate or discontinue their studies.

Due to special circumstances, Synod was kind enough three years ago to grant us permission temporarily to accept non-ministerial students without payment of tuition. This experiment was eminently successful. Though the provincial high school course was introduced in 1939 and this fact was advertised extensively, we did not have one non-ministerial student during the next two years. Then, in 1941, when tuition was canceled, we immediately drew 20. The next year this number grew to 30 and this year we had 38.

This increase enhanced the efficiency of our institution to a very marked degree. A small enrollment tends to have a depressing effect upon teachers and students alike. It is quite generally recognized that there is a minimum number below which the enrollment ought not to fall if the school is to operate efficiently. For some years we were below that number. For this reason we believe that Synod acted wisely three years ago when it took the action it did. The increased enrollment brought new life and enthusiasm into the institution, and this redounded emphatically to the benefit of the entire student body. An abrupt change in policy at this time would, we fear, jeopardize what has been built up in the past three years and seriously interfere with the services the institution can render our Church in Western Canada. In view of this, we feel that action ought to be postponed until the Board for Higher Education can more thoroughly study the special needs and requirements of our institution. Accordingly we very respectfully ask Synod to resolve:

1. That the resolution of three years ago remain in force for the time being; and

2. That the Board for Higher Education survey the entire

question during the coming year and be given authority to determine the policy to be adopted in the future.

Since Prof. W. A. Baepler's removal to Springfield in 1936, we have been operating with a reduced staff. Due to the elimination of Sexta and a small enrollment, it was possible to carry on, but it has meant a faculty load of 33 "Douglas hours" for three of the professors and 26 for the Director. An assistant can render only limited service, since he cannot qualify as a high school teacher under the laws of the Province. For this reason we believe it is apparent that the vacancy ought to be filled and therefore kindly ask Synod to give us permission to call another professor for Edmonton.

The report of the Survey Director states that our library is still inadequate for the needs of a full college. We heartily concur in this opinion. Years ago a special library appropriation of $1,000.00 was voted, but for obvious reasons the funds were never made available. We are in need particularly of the larger reference works and therefore ask Synod to again grant us a special library allowance of $1,000.00.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA
W. C. EIFERT, *Chairman*
JOHN ARMBRUSTER, *Secretary pro tempore*

ACTION

1. *Resolved,* That the resolution of three years ago (to accept non-ministerial students without payment of tuition) remain in force for the time being.

2. *Resolved,* That the request for a professor to fill the vacancy at Edmonton be granted.

3. *Resolved,* That the request for a library appropriation of $1,000.00 be granted.

Concordia College, Austin, Tex.

(Memorial 114)

Complying with Synod's regulations, the Board of Control of the Lutheran Concordia College at Austin, Tex., respectfully submits to Synod its report for the period of 1941 to 1944.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have diligently and conscientiously supervised all phases of work at the institution in harmonious relationship with the faculty. Regular bimonthly meetings and several special meetings were held. Our District President is represented in these meetings by his first assistant,

Vice-President O. R. Harms. Mr. H. F. Ritter, one of the charter members of our Board, was seriously ill for several weeks. However, God has restored his health sufficiently to enable him to attend our meetings and to take an active part in our discussions.

The Faculty

The members of the faculty have recognized their responsibility not only for the student's professional and vocational activities, but also for his character and personality. Doctor Studtmann is a real father to the boys, being an expert in fostering a well-behaved student body with his impressive and sincere chapel talks and timely admonitions. Only once was the Board of Control called in on a discipline case. To the glory of God we may say that this meeting proved to be effective and wholesome.

We are very grateful to Synod for granting us a fourth permanent professor in the person of Prof. George J. Beto, who, having been assistant instructor for three years, has been called to fill the chair of General Science and Physics. Candidates E. Stoll and Arvin Twietmeyer and Mr. R. Schroeter of Concordia Seminary have served as assistants to the faculty. Mrs. Lillian Greer Bedicheck, teacher of Spanish in Texas University, has been added to Concordia's staff as instructor in the Spanish language.

Our sincere congratulations are extended to our Director H. Studtmann, former President of the Texas District, upon whom the faculty of Concordia Seminary conferred the well-deserved degree of Doctor of Divinity. Professors Viehweg, Neeb, and Beto have earned their Master's degrees. We recognize the favor and benediction of our heavenly Father for the gift of such able Christian gentlemen whose work was handsomely complimented by the State Department of Education's Division of Supervision on several occasions.

The Students

The students, generally speaking, have shown a fine Christian spirit and have studied diligently. They are prompted in their efforts by various awards for scholastic merit on graduation day: for highest and second highest average of the year in all branches of study, for outstanding work in Religion, and for five-or-six-minute original platform addresses in the speech contest. The health of the students during the three years has been exceptionally good, so that the hospital rooms seldom had to be used. The enrollment has to our great satisfaction increased from year to year. From 1941 to 1942 38 were in attendance. During the school year 1942—43 we welcomed 24 new students, making a total of 52, 46 from Texas and 6 from Louisiana, 40 preparing for service in the Church and 12 seeking a high school education. The year 1943—44 filled

us with special joy inasmuch as it set up a record-breaking over-capacity enrollment total of 60 boys, 22 of whom were new students. Thirty-eight of these have the intention to prepare directly for the Lord's service in the Lutheran Church. The other 22 have come to acquire a high school education from Christian men in a Christian school.

Business Manager

In order to relieve Dr. Studtmann of some of his heavy load and in accord with the resolutions made by the last Synod and with the directives contained in the revised *Handbook* of the Missouri Synod, the Board of Control appointed Professor M. J. Neeb as Business Manager of the school. Professor Neeb has been treasurer of the college for the past three years and has become familiar with most of the school business connections during that period.

Board Rates Raised

After considering the more than 20 per cent advance in costs of food and expected additional increases, the Board of Control felt constrained to increase the monthly rates for ministerial and teacher students to $17.50 and for general high school students to $22.50, which includes tuition.

College Association

While the Texas College Association has existed for fifteen years, its really productive period dates from 1936, at which time Prof. M. J. Neeb took over the promotion and publicity work and reorganized the group. The annual contributions have grown from $567.76 in 1937 to $2,018.06 in 1943. Thus a total of $7,074.26 has been raised and spent by the Association in the interest of our college during the past seven years.

The College Association has supplied Concordia with considerable tangible property during this time. Its first project substituted sound gravel for the muddy trails on the campus. Two power mowers and several hand mowers have been purchased in addition to hand tools of every description. The Association also pays for the operation (by students) and maintenance of this equipment. It plants shrubs and trees and pays for the care they require. It has paid a share of the cost of a metal school sign, an automatic gong system, and has installed acoustical board on the ceiling of the chapel. The greatest project of all has been the installation of over fifteen hundred feet of steel fence at a cost of approximately $1,000 and the purchase of a light truck. The primary objective of the College Association is to help students who are in need by employing them on school projects. The student employment program requires approximately $100 a month.

A four-page, three-column news sheet named *The Concordia Informer,* going into every Texas congregation in ten thousand copies three times each year with school news and pictures, also illustrates and promotes the major project of the Association for the current year. A contact man (or woman) in each of these congregations solicits small individual gifts from everyone that can be interested in the cause of the Association.

Through the College Association and *The Concordia Informer* efforts are being made to arouse and to retain interest. This effort is being made in all the congregations of the Texas District and in many congregations in the Southern District.

Concordia Gymnasium Fund

"We have a first-class school, except for one thing," said Mr. H. F. Ritter, member of the Board of Control; "we are not properly equipped to care for the Physical Education of these future servants of the Church." So he and Mrs. Ritter did something about the school's most pressing need. On October 15, 1942, they handed to Treasurer Neeb $1,000 to start the Concordia Gymnasium Fund. This generous gift has promptly induced Mr. B. M. Woltmann of Houston to add his check of $1,000 to the fund and has motivated many additional smaller gifts.

In order to speed the day for the erection of a gymnasium at our Austin Concordia College, the lay delegates present at the Texas District convention in July, 1943, presented the following resolution:

"That a collection of War Bonds and other contributions be set in motion as a memorial to all our young men and women serving in the armed forces of our country, especially who have brought the supreme sacrifice of this global war. The goal of this collection shall be $100,000. Unless otherwise specified, 75 per cent of this collection shall flow into the Church Extension Treasury of the District and 25 per cent into a fund designated for a gymnasium at our Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Texas."

Kilian Hall

Through the kindness of friends, our institution has greatly been beautified at no cost to the Missouri Synod. These friends contributed more than $800 for the interior painting of every room on the second floor as well as the corridor and stairwell, besides the downstairs lobby and eight rooms on the first floor, including the new hospital room, reception room, assistant professor's quarters, reading room, stationery, and three classrooms. The color is buff, with green trim on the woodwork.

Through the kindness of the Board of Directors, the first floor corridor and remaining unpainted rooms were brought in harmony with the other part of the building, thus completing the task of painting the entire interior of Kilian Hall.

Science Building

In order to accommodate the large enrollment, two entirely new classrooms were equipped in the Science Building.

The Speech and Bookkeeping Room has also been enlarged to twice its former size. It will now accommodate 25 students.

Dormitory equipment has been increased by the purchase of additional beds, mattresses, chairs, study desks, and other necessary equipment at local expense.

Concordia Chapel Fund

The Lutheran Women's Missionary League of Texas expects to reach its goal of raising $1,000 in 1944 for the purpose of improving Concordia's Chapel. Actual refurnishing and redecorating will be postponed until full value can be expected for the money spent.

A chapel organ fund, with gifts amounting to $257, has also been started. The organ is to be used at 9:15 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. daily to assist our Lutheran students in reaching the fuller devotional life.

Kitchen

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Schneider of Hamilton, Tex., were appointed as building manager and cook, respectively, by the Board of Control to replace Mr. and Mrs. Gus Steglich, who felt it necessary to resign the positions in June, 1942, because of Mrs. Steglich's failing health.

Concordia Color Film

Good friends of Concordia have paid the entire costs of producing the Concordia Movie, the splendid interest builder which Professor Beto has set up in color movies, and which is now available to congregations, organizations, or individuals who have the necessary projection equipment on a cost of showing basis.

Physical Education

Concordia's enlarged student body enables the school to have a richer and more varied athletic program than in the past. Intramural softball, volleyball, touch football, and basketball leagues were formed. Tennis and ping-pong and boxing tournaments were held. Two basketball teams have entered the City Recreation Department winter program, the "A" team winning the city cham-

pionship. The varsity softball team showed itself to be equally successful.

Field day is the usual climax of the athletic program. This is preceded by an annual athletic banquet.

Commissary

Great cause for thanksgiving by students is offered by the thoughtfulness of congregations, ladies' aids, and individuals who annually make welcome contributions for the college kitchen. We are profoundly thankful!

Reception Room

Through the courtesy of the Brandt family of Fort Worth, Concordia's reception room has been furnished with overstuffed and with solid furniture, all in the attractive Ranch Oak type. The room is available for meetings of student clubs, as a reception for visitors, and as a meeting place for students and parents and friends.

Music Department

Since our College enrolls also students who prepare for the teaching profession, a capable music teacher is engaged annually on a part-time basis. Mr. G. L. Bentrup has served in this capacity during the triennium.

Your Board has attempted to keep the buildings in as good condition as the funds allotted to us made it possible. In order to prevent deterioration, we have again requested an appropriate sum for summer repairs.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE
AUSTIN, TEXAS
F. H. STELZER, *Executive Secretary*

Since no requests were made, no special action was taken by Synod.

Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil

(Memorial 115)

The Board of Control of the Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil, hereby submits to the honorable synodical convention the report on its activities during the past triennium and at the same time pleads that the request herein made be granted.

Thanks to the bountiful grace of our heavenly Father, the past three years were years of undisturbed labor as far as our institution is concerned. The process of nationalization has been completed for some time in all branches of instruction. By means of much patience, wisdom, and particular guidance from on high the adjustment to new conditions was effected without great difficulties or disturbance. The laws of the State grant us still the exercise

and teaching of our faith according to the dictates of our conscience, and it shall be our aim to continue to merit the confidence of the government by faithfully complying with its regulations.

Faculty. — As was already reported, in the year 1940 the former pastor Octacilio Schueler came to the seminary as assistant professor. When Prof. F. Carchia returned from his leave of absence, Professor Schueler remained on the staff because of the urgent necessity of another member on the teaching force. He has meanwhile been elected professor at our seminary, a fact for which we are deeply grateful. This year, however, Prof. F. Carchia finds it necessary to absent himself again, by orders of the doctor, and will not return at all, as it seems, because next year he has intentions to have himself pensioned, having arrived at the age of 60 years, which fact entitles him to an honorable retirement according to Brazilian law. That will necessitate the calling of another professor, or at least the appointment of an assistant, who will have to be a born Brazilian, capable, able to manage the language well, and a Lutheran in thought, theology, and principles. May God give us the necessary wisdom in this difficult choice, which entails the weal or woe of the seminary and of future generations of pastors and teachers!

Students. — The enrollment in 1941 was 85; in 1942 there were 61 students, and this year (1944) we have 32 in the first year, 19 in the third, 19 in the fifth, 6 in the first theological year and 5 in the third theological year, a total of 81. We need every one of them and ask God to preserve unto us all of them.

The health condition of the student body was good, with the exception of a few cases. Because of disciplinary reasons only one was dismissed, and a few left on their own accord, some who did not pass, of whom several will return or have returned to take the year over.

During the time that this report covers the new wing of the seminary building and the chapel were built, with gymnasium in the basement. No doubt pictures have reached the U. S. showing the completed buildings. The chapel is the church located higher than any other church or chapel in the city. Its lighted cross can be seen for quite a distance.

Regarding these buildings let it be said that they are built practical and that they were completed just in time because of the great number of students this year. For many reasons these buildings have been admired and are appreciated by the students. In our District a collection of funds for furniture, lamps, and the many other necessary accessories is in progress.

As in the past years our fellow Christians are sending collections from the harvest festival and victuals to the seminary,

the amounts received in 1943 being almost 44,000.00 cruzeiros. It must be noted that it was possible to meet the demands made on the Indigent Students' Fund only because of the generous assistance lent by our brethren in the U. S. last year. In spite of the recent crop failures the contributions of our members here are commendably high and liberal.

It goes without saying that this Board of Control held its regular monthly meetings and special sessions as it was necessary.

The Lord, who is rich in grace and faithfulness, bless all your deliberations, especially as you plan the extension of His Kingdom in the days that will follow the present raging tempest of global war, for the greater glory of His name among us and in all the earth.

Requests of the Board

According to the *Proceedings* of the synodical convention of the year 1941, page 94, the requests for a sixth professor, a professor's residence, and the completion of the projected seminary building were granted. The Board of Directors was empowered to act in this matter. The Board of Control of the Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, acknowledges its indebtedness for the promptness in the matter of the construction of the new wing of the seminary building and of the chapel with gymnasium, as also the granting of another professor. However, it made no further overtures in regard to another professor's residence, which will become necessary as the calling of a new professor becomes urgently necessary because of the illness and following pensioning of the Prof. F. Carchia.

A. Professor's Residence. — The fact that only now we petition Synod with respect to another professor's residence will be explained by the situation as it obtained: Assistant Professor O. Schueler lived in the house which originally belonged to Professor Carchia, who, not having a family, lived with a local pastor, the Board paying the rent. Now, however, the situation will become acute if another professor is called who has to live on the campus, in his own residence. (The non-Lutheran member of the faculty also lives off the campus in a rented house, and in case of substituting a Lutheran for him still another residence will be needed.)

The Board of Control therefore considers it necessary to construct a new professor's residence now; for under all circumstances we have to house six professors and their families. The sum necessary for the building of a suitable residence will be $4,500 at the present rate of exchange. Specifications and plans will be forwarded in due time.

Be it permitted to include here a few items that also enter into consideration. The fence around the whole property is sadly in

need of repair, if not of replacement. For repairs around $900 would be necessary. And the one professor's residence is showing signs of age and needs to be renovated also in order to prevent further dilapidation. This project entails the closing of a large porch with porticos, which serve hardly any purpose, and costs exactly 9,000.00 cruzeiros ($450.00) at the present rate of exchange.

B. Equipment. — The state laws make it possible for our students to receive state, *i. e.*, federal, recognition for their "ginasio" course taken at our institution by taking the examination given by federal authorities and thereby gaining a certificate which will prove of immense value to them as pastors and teachers, and to the work of the Church. The local faculty with the Board of Control has therefore decided to conform the first four years of our preparatory course to the "ginasio" of the state to enable our students to take the above-mentioned examinations. In general, our course was very similar already, only adding French, giving more time to the teaching of English. Beyond the Latin, Greek is taught. But in order for our instruction to be effective and efficient and to come up to the standards set by the state for their "ginasios," what is needed is equipment for the laboratory, for the gymnasium, and for "shop" (*physical education* and *manual training* are must courses here, for which we ask also an annual allowance of $50.00 besides the initial cost of acquisitions), materials for physiology, geography, and other courses. Our equipment to date is woefully inadequate. Higher standards of education in general make this investment necessary and warrant it completely for the sake of an educated ministry and efficient teachers. These apparatus will also serve in the teachers' and pastors' institutes held at the seminary for the benefit of all who take part. This summer four teachers took a course in mathematics, pedagogy, history, doctrine, catechetics, symbolics, Portuguese, physical education, and manual training. It is contemplated to have such or similar courses every summer. List with prices will be forwarded.

May the Lord of the Church grant you a large measure of wisdom and foresight; may He give you His Spirit of unity and brotherliness and bless abundantly your decisions for the welfare of our beloved Synod.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE SEMINARIO CONCORDIA
PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL

PASTOR WERNER WADEWITZ — JOAO GOERL
HUGO WAGNER — PASTOR CARLOS H. WARTH
OSWALD SAGER — *ex officio*

ACTION

It was *resolved* that the sum necessary for the building of a suitable professor's residence at Porto Alegre be granted.

Concordia Seminary at Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Unprinted Memorial 5)

Your Board of Control at Buenos Aires appears before you to make the first report on a Lutheran Seminary of Theology in Spanish America. May we express the hope that this seminary will become for the countries of Spanish tongue what the seminary at Porto Alegre is for the large Portuguese country of Brazil, which has been instrumental in giving to that sister republic a large measure of missionary success through a body of ministers rooted in the country, while other churches without the necessary prevision and long-term planning were left practically frozen in this period of rampant nationalism, so that a large number of their congregations have come to us for pastoral service. Since the majority of South and Central American countries use the Spanish tongue and the sending of foreign missionaries to them from abroad is an almost unsolvable problem indeed, our seminary within the boundaries of the most important of these countries gives promise of similar success. And that should not only justify the labor and expense we are putting into this our newest Concordia, but should encourage us to give it very special attention.

The members of Synod will remember that this seminary was founded through a resolution passed just three years ago at Fort Wayne. We should like to mention here a special proof of the Lord's blessing. While that resolution was being debated, there were reasons, unknown to Synod, to fear that none of the four members of the class to graduate at our college at Crespo, Argentina, in November, 1941, would be able to enter the new seminary, and that would have left us without a theological class for two whole years. By various means, however, God made it possible not only for those four college graduates to enter the opening class of the Seminary, but moved the hearts of five of our most promising young teachers to ask for admission with the intention to become pastors, while a year later a very sincere lay missionary from outside our circles could be accepted as a paying student, so that instead of the four students we considered a maximum, we now had 10 in our last year's II Class of theology. Of these, four are serving their Church as vicars in important fields during 1944, while the remaining six hope to graduate at the end of this year, five of them then becoming available for calls. In the meantime, in March, 1944, a new class of four graduates (1943) from Crespo College have been registered as our second class (Theology III). This brings the number of registered students up to 14, to which we almost certainly hope to add one more from our college at Porto Alegre, Brazil, contingent on his getting permission to enter the country.

The seminary has its temporary home in two adjacent two-story dwellings in Belgrano, one of the best-situated residence sections of Buenos Aires, metropolis not only of Argentina, but of the South American Continent, a very modern city of 2½ million inhabitants. This location was chosen not only for reasons of wholesomeness, but also to bring it within walking distance (four blocks) of our most important church, in fact the only church building owned by us in Buenos Aires. Instruction is given by President Albert Lehenbauer and Assistant Prof. Robert Rippe. The cooking for the students living at the seminary is being done without special pay by Mrs. Lehenbauer.

Our most pressing problem is to get a proper building as soon as possible, as rented houses are usually not very adequate for use as an educational institution, and the rent is to be looked upon as so much money thrown away. The best thing to do will be to buy a favorable site in a suburban section of Greater Buenos Aires (pop. about 4 million) on a good suburban railway and build according to plans passed on by the proper board of Synod. If cash payment seems impossible, it is our opinion that the site should be bought as soon as possible and construction begun with the aid of a reliable home-building society. Apart from a certain payment that must be made before building can begin, the cost could then be paid off as a kind of rent. We feel, however, that the purchase of a site should not be put off, since only a few really favorable sites the size of a city block are available within a few blocks of present suburban trains.

A second urgent problem is the second professorship. The chair should be created and the professor called at once, since we shall in future have to figure with two classes. The fact that we do not have more classes is explained by our South American system of receiving students each alternate year; this may cost us a student here and there, but it prevents having too many very small classes.

God willing, the chairman of our Board of Control, President S. H. Beckmann, will be present at your convention and hopes to present to the proper boards all further information required for the intelligent discussion of our problems and difficulties.

Wishing Synod the Lord's richest blessings and faithful guidance in these trying times and wise counsel also in regard to our South American mission fields, we greet you as your Board of Control of Concordia Seminary at Buenos Aires.

J. Fehlauer
S. H. Beckmann

ACTION

It was *resolved,*

1. That the request for a second professor at the seminary be granted;

2. That the Board of Directors be empowered to take the necessary steps to buy a seminary building site;

3. That the necessary seminary buildings and residences be erected.

4. That the seminary building at Buenos Aires be planned in such a manner that at a future date it would be possible to make additions for college facilities.

Colegio Concordia, Crespo, Argentina

(Unprinted Memorial 12)

The Board of Control of Colegio Concordia, Crespo, E. R., Argentina, respectfully submits to the Hon. Synod its report covering the triennium 1941 to 1943.

Board of Control

Our treasurer, Mr. Alexander Schefer, was urged to resign from the Board in February, 1942, because he had taken college money out of the bank for his own personal use. As he could not pay back the sum at once, a mortgage was taken on his lot and house in Crespo. The honorable Rev. F. C. Streufert, Secretary of Missions, who was with us at that time and is well informed in this matter, advised us to do that. Professor E. Lange was then appointed treasurer of the Board. To replace Mr. Schefer, Mr. Alexander Hujo from Crespo was elected. Meetings of the Board were held regularly and as often as was deemed necessary. Attention was given to all matters concerning campus, building, equipment, and questions of education, etc. They were always well discussed together with the members of the faculty. It may be stated that there is a good relation between faculty and Board.

Faculty

Changes in the Faculty. — Director Albert Lehenbauer went on furlough to the U. S. in 1941. As assistant for this year Candidate E. O. Schneider, one of our boys who had completed his theological course in Porto Alegre, was engaged. But owing to certain circumstances, he did not arrive until the end of September, close to the end of the school year. So this was a very hard year for Professor Lange, who also had been appointed Director pro tem. The instruction suffered, for some of the branches could not be taught. We are very thankful to Rev. R. Schmidt, pastor of

Crespo at that time, who helped at the college as much as he could. When Director Albert Lehenbauer returned from the U. S. in February, 1942, he had been called as director of the new seminary, which was to be opened in Buenos Aires in that year. Consequently Assistant Schneider had to be engaged for another year, and a new director was to be called. This was done during the year 1942, and with the opening of the school year 1943 a new director, Rev. Marcos Berndt, who had been called, began his work at the Crespo College. The Spanish professor, Mr. Londero, was ousted at the beginning of 1942 because of bad conduct, and in his place we were fortunate to get Professor Piro, an excellent teacher and a good associate for the boys. The contract with Professor Piro was renewed for two years.

Enrollment

The enrollment at our Crespo College has not been so large as might be expected. We believe that in part this is due to the fact that as a rule we accept boys only after the completion of the sixth grade at public school. Our country schools do not have this grade, and so most of our country boys only get to the third or fourth grade.

Enrollment 1941: 16 — 1942: 10 — 1943: 12 — (1944: 14, just opened in March).

Requests

1. For enlargement of Professor Lange's house	$ 300.00
2. For the installation of running water and baths in the professors' houses, as soon as waterworks are completed	800.00
	$1,100.00

Wishing the Hon. Synod God's richest blessings for the coming convention and hoping that our requests may be granted,

Your

BOARD OF CONTROL OF COLEGIO CONCORDIA,
CRESPO, ENTRE RIOS, ARGENTINA
CARLOS F. TRUENOW, *Secretary*

ACTION

1. The Crespo College is to remain at present as it is, but the seminary building at Buenos Aires is to be planned in such a manner that at a future date it would be possible to make additions for college facilities.

2. The requests of the Board of Control were left to the Board of Directors.

B. SEMINARY AND COLLEGE MATTERS IN GENERAL

Retirement of Professors

(Memorial 126)

WHEREAS, Synod's resolutions on professors' retirement (*Proceedings,* 1941, pp. 105, 106) have been variously interpreted and applied by the several Boards with resultant confusion; and

WHEREAS, The proposed *Synodical Handbook* reproduces the resolutions verbatim; and

WHEREAS, The confusion is caused by the interpretation given the phrase "shall be entitled to honorable retirement"; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education's proposal "That with the adoption of this plan by Synod the retirement age be set at 70," (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 102, paragraph 2) was altered to read, "Upon reaching the age of 70 a professor shall be entitled to honorable retirement," etc.; and

WHEREAS, This action clearly indicates Synod's will to make such retirement not mandatory but voluntary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod to state once again its intention that such retirement at a fixed age is not compulsory, to review the action of the boards of control which have placed professors in retirement, to change section 445, paragraph B, in the proposed *Synodical Handbook* to read, "At any time after reaching the age of 65 a professor shall be privileged to retire," deleting the remainder of the paragraph, and to order that professors who have thus voluntarily retired be given the standing of professors *emeriti;* and be it further

Resolved, That we petition Synod officially to accord the title of *President emeritus* to Dr. L. Fuerbringer.

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE
ARTHUR A. YOSS, *Secretary*

It was *resolved,* **ACTION**

1. That the resolution adopted in 1941 regarding the retirement of professors (*Proceedings* 1941, page 105 f.) be amended to read in paragraph 3: "Upon reaching the age of 70, a professor shall be honorably retired. Any continued service after the age of retirement shall be determined by the Board of Control in consultation with the Board of Electors";

2. That a retired professor be given the standing "Professor Emeritus," respectively "President Emeritus."

Adjustment of Professors' Salaries

(Memorial 805)

WHEREAS, The cost of living in the various sections of our country where we maintain schools of higher learning differs greatly, official tabulations of our Federal Government showing, for example, that living costs in some areas where our schools are located are 15 per cent higher than in others; and

WHEREAS, Such differences in living costs are not now taken into account in establishing the salaries paid to our professors, inasmuch as the professors at all our schools are salaried on the same general basis; and

WHEREAS, The present system is manifestly inequitable, creating a situation in which the professors at our schools in the higher living cost areas actually receive a lower salary than those at other schools, since the purchasing power of the dollar is lower; and

WHEREAS, This situation has imposed and is imposing a hardship upon those of our professors teaching at our schools in the higher living cost areas; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Control of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, respectfully petition Synod to adjust the salary scale of professors at all our schools on the basis of the living cost scale obtaining in the various areas in which our schools are located and to graduate all professors' salaries upward according to the percentage levels established by Government tables of living cost ratios.

BOARD OF CONTROL
CONCORDIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

ACTION

It was *resolved*, upon the recommendation of Committee 1, that the regulations of the *Synodical Handbook* (1937, page 68) concerning the salary of professors be changed to read as follows (under point "4"):

A. The basic salary of married professors at our institutions in North America shall be as follows: for professors at St. Louis $2,700; for professors at Springfield $2,400; for professors at all other institutions $2,100.

B. All professors shall receive an increment of $60 a year for every dependent child under the age of 18 years, and $60 for every 5 years of service in the Church after graduation, until a maximum is reached: at St. Louis, of $3,000; at Springfield, of $2,700; at all other institutions of Synod, of $2,400.

C. An increase not to exceed 15 per cent of the total salary may be granted to professors who serve at institutions located in sections of our country where higher living costs prevail. The local boards of control shall be guided by Government statistics on living cost differentials in requesting this increase from the Board of Directors for the professors at the respective institutions. The Board of Directors shall grant such an increase wherever it is warranted.

At the end of the paragraph in which the presidents of the institutions are granted $300 per year additional in the larger institutions and $180 in the smaller institutions, add the words: "the presidents shall be reimbursed by their local boards for all expenses incurred by them in the conduct of their work."

Free Garages for Professors

Memorial 127, by the Board of Control, Seward, Nebr., and Memorial 128, by Emanuel Lutheran Church, Hamburg, Minn., petitioned Synod to furnish garages for those professors who desire to own and operate automobiles.

ACTION

It was *resolved* that the requests in these overtures be granted, to wit: That garages be furnished for those of our professors who desire to own and operate automobiles.

C. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The Report of the Board for Higher Education is found at the end of this volume.

II. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Report of the Board of Christian (Parish) Education

(Memorial 201)

The Board of Christian (Parish) Education has endeavored to carry out the resolutions of the 1941 convention, has studied the problems of Christian education which confront the Church today, and is planning a comprehensive and co-ordinated program of Christian education for the parish. With gratitude toward God the Board can report that it has made definite progress in its work during the past triennium.

Shortly after the 1941 convention the Rev. P. W. Streufert resigned from the Board for valid reasons. The Rev. Paul Juergensen was appointed in his place. A year ago the Lord removed from his earthly labors Mr. M. C. Bartels, a faithful member of the Board. Mr. John Goodbrake has been appointed as his successor. In compliance with Synod's resolution (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 345) the Board elected and called the Rev. Arthur C. Repp of San Antonio, Tex., as executive secretary for the Board of Christian Education. The Rev. Repp assumed his duties on June 15, 1943. The calling of the executive secretary enabled the Board to departmentalize the work in the office along more definite lines. Mr. A. C. Stellhorn, as secretary of schools, and Mr. Wm. A. Kramer, as his assistant, devote their entire time to the interests of the Christian day school. The report will reflect the scope of the work in this department. The Rev. A. C. Mueller, as editor, assisted by Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling and Mr. L. Braeunig, *c. r. m.*, are responsible for the preparation of all literature used in the Sunday school and part-time agencies. The Rev. Mueller is in charge also of the Teacher Training Program. The executive secretary plans, co-ordinates, and supervises the entire program of Christian education, and in general serves as executive officer for the Board. The experiences of the past year have convinced the Board that the calling of the executive secretary will, under God, prove a distinct blessing to the Church. It must be stated that there has been a fine spirit of co-operation between the members of the Board and the personnel of the office as well as among the members of the office. All have been working faithfully and diligently at the respective tasks which have been assigned to them, as the following report will clearly show.

The Home

Recognizing that the average home is facing severe tests to a degree perhaps unprecedented in our time, your Board has given increased attention to the study of the needs and problems of the

Christian home in order to help undergird this divinely instituted educational agency. To this end it has carried out the resolutions of the 1941 Delegate Synod (*Proceedings,* p. 149) to study the area, scope, and problems of adult education and to discuss these matters with a representative of the Young People's Board. During the past triennium a number of joint meetings were held in which the attempt was made to define adult Christian education and to analyze the need of a Synod-wide program of education for its adult membership. After due deliberation the joint committee reached an agreement on the following points:

A. The Scope

By adult Christian education we mean every effort of the Church to increase and strengthen the religious knowledge of its adult members, assist them in living a Christian life, help them solve their problems, and train them for more efficient service and leadership in the Church.

B. The Need

1. Adults in general need more adequate Bible knowledge, stimulation for regular Bible study, and guidance in the study and use of the Bible. Many possess only a meager knowledge of Christian doctrine; they have forgotten much of what they once learned, and insufficient efforts have been made to build further upon the foundation that was laid in childhood. In many cases the sermon is the only avenue of Christian teaching which is open to adults of our Church. The Church has spent too little effort upon a plan of education for Christian faith, life, and service which carries along into mature years.

2. The newly confirmed adults need a program of continuous training in the Bible and the teachings and practices of the Lutheran Church in order that they may become strong and well-indoctrinated church members. Adult confirmands are frequently not sufficiently grounded in all matters pertaining to the Christian faith and life, and special efforts should be made to instruct them further by means of adult Bible classes or other study groups for obvious reasons.

3. Christian parents need help and training for establishing and maintaining Christian homes, solving family problems, and providing for the spiritual needs of their children by giving them adequate Christian training in the home. The whole education of children and youth is a problem of parents and adults, and these should be given proper assistance by the Church.

4. Young married adults need special guidance in matters pertaining to marriage and Christian home life.

C. The Program

1. The Board of Christian Education does not contemplate the organization of new study groups for supplying the needs of adults, but it favors the use of existing organizations (Bible classes, men's clubs, women's societies, young people's societies, etc.) wherever possible.

2. The following materials should be made available to study groups, family members, and the home:

a. Study and teaching materials for adult Bible classes designed to meet the needs and interests of adults;

b. Books and tracts to assist parents in the training of their children;

c. A Christian family magazine, as recommended elsewhere;

d. Special courses for parents, parent-teacher associations, young married couples, and other groups or societies;

e. Suggestions and helps for pastors and other leaders for promoting and carrying on the work of adult education in the congregations.

D. The Agency

Since the education of the adult, and particularly of the parents, stands in close relationship to the training of children, and since Synod has assigned to its Board of Christian Education both the task of strengthening the home and providing the materials for the training of the children and youth, it would seem natural and practicable that this same Board should be authorized to promote the work of adult education and provide the necessary materials for adult Bible classes, for the guidance of parents, for the up-building of the Christian home, and for the advancement of adult education in general.

E. Recommendations

1. That Synod authorize the Board of Christian Education to provide the promotional, study, and teaching materials for adult Bible classes, for the guidance of parents, the upbuilding of the home, home-study courses, and other helps for carrying out a Synod-wide program of adult Christian education.

2. That sufficient funds be allocated to the Board of Christian Education to make the necessary studies in this field and provide the needed materials.

3. That the Board for Young People's Work, the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, and the Lutheran Women's

Missionary League, and other organizations be requested to encourage, supervise, and evaluate the educational work appropriate for their respective societies.

ACTION

Concerning matters pertaining to the Christian Home, Committee 4 brought in the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The home is the basic and most effective agency for the Christian education of all its members; be it

Resolved, That this convention urge all congregations of Synod to employ all means at their disposal (sermons, discussions in various societies, literature, etc.) to build up and to strengthen the Christian character and influence of the home.

The report of the Board for Parish Education continues:

The Publication of a Family Magazine

In compliance with the recommendation of the last convention that the Board of Christian Education study the possibility of publishing a family magazine (*Proceedings,* 149, 147) the Board of Christian Education made a thorough study of the project in consultation with the acting manager of Concordia Publishing House.

A. The Need of a Family Magazine

1. There is definitely a need of providing the homes of Synod with a family-type publication issued or approved by Synod with stories of high moral and spiritual value, digests of world affairs and news written from a Christian viewpoint, guidance for the home training of children, solution of family problems, promotion and maintenance of health, suggestions for wholesome recreation and use of leisure time, and other matters of interest and importance to young and old.

2. *The Lutheran Witness,* as the official organ of Synod, sets forth chiefly the teachings and activities of our Church. The scope of the proposed family magazine is entirely different. Nor is it likely that a family magazine will effect a substantial decrease of subscriptions of the synodical organ, because of the Synod-wide blanket subscriptions to *The Lutheran Witness.*

3. *The Walther League Messenger* is published primarily in the interests of the Walther League.

4. With the exception of *The Child's Companion* the magazines issued for children and young people, *e. g., Lutheran Guide, Young Lutherans' Magazine, Concordia Messenger,* have a very limited sale. Synod has granted Concordia Publishing House the per-

mission to change or discontinue these periodicals. Through the publication of one magazine for the whole family, some of the juvenile papers may well be discontinued.

5. Synod as such has the responsibility of providing its members with sufficient and adequate Christian literature and of counteracting the baneful influence of non-Christian literature.

6. A family magazine of a popular and practical type would serve as one of the most effective means for strengthening the Christian home and promoting a Synod-wide program of adult Christian education.

B. *Recommendations of the Board*

1. That the Board of Christian Education be authorized to publish a 48-page monthly family magazine under its auspices, as soon as conditions permit;

2. That Synod grant the Board of Christian Education permission to engage a full-time editor of the proposed family magazine, who may also be asked to assist in other projects pertaining to adult Christian education;

3. That, if necessary, Synod subsidize the magazine for the next triennium;

4. That the Board of Christian Education, together with the management of Concordia Publishing House, be empowered to formulate plans and policies according to which the family magazine is to be edited and published.

ACTION

Concerning these recommendations, Committee 8 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted by Synod:

1. WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education, in its work in the area of adult parish education needs additional financial resources; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct its Board of Directors to make the necessary readjustments in the subsidy granted the Board for Parish Education in order to carry out the plans of Synod in the field of adult education;

No plans adopted

2. WHEREAS, Efficiency demands co-operation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Parish Education, together with the Board for Young People's Work, the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and other organizations, be urged to have occasional joint meetings for the purpose of evaluating and co-ordinating the educational work which each organization is doing;

3. WHEREAS, A Lutheran family magazine is desirable for the promotion of Christian education, and

WHEREAS, Synod has recognized this need by instructing its Board for Parish Education to study such a project and by giving Concordia Publishing House permission to re-form and re-articulate its publications; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Parish Education, together with the management of Concordia Publishing House, be empowered to formulate plans and policies according to which such a family magazine could be edited and published.

The report of the Board for Parish Education continues:

Lutheran Education Week

For a number of years suggestions have been made by individuals and conferences, including also the 1941 Delegate Synod, recommending that congregations set aside a Sunday each year in the interest of Christian education. Prompted by these suggestions and especially by the circumstances in which many of the educational agencies of the individual congregations find themselves, your Board has completed plans for the observance of a *Lutheran Education Week* for the fall of each year. The general objectives of such a week are: 1. To encourage congregations to analyze their educational program at regular intervals; 2. to stress the obligation of the home and church in training the young; 3. to assist the congregations and their communities to recognize the objectives and achievements of our educational system.

While the entire field of parish education will be covered in the plans of *Lutheran Education Week* each year, special emphasis will be placed on a particular topic. Because the home is the basis of all education and has the prime responsibility, the home will receive special stress in the first observance of *Lutheran Education Week* under the topic, "Building Today for Tomorrow." Material for the 1944 observance will be sent to all pastors and teachers.

Emphasis will be given not only to the Christian home but also to the unchurched home. In recent months we have heard much of the growing concern over the number of serious crimes committed by boys and girls under twenty years of age, and the churches have awakened to the challenge of the millions of children and youth who are growing up without any religious instruction whatever. According to the figures given below only about 35,000 unchurched children are enrolled in all educational agencies. With regard to *Lutheran Education Week,* your Board has com-

pleted material for the beginning of a long-range program of evangelism in the hope that all congregations will be enlisted and that Sunday school workers in particular will be trained for personal mission work so that the Sunday school as a missionary agency will function at its best.

In order that our educational work be promoted regularly throughout Synod, we recommend that the sum of $2,500 be set aside annually during the next triennium for the observance of *Lutheran Education Week* and that this promotional work be under the supervision of the Board of Christian (Parish) Education.

ACTION

Concerning this request, Committee 4 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted by Synod:

Resolved, That we adopt the plans of the Board for Parish Education for the observance of Lutheran Education Week; and

Resolved, That we encourage all congregations to follow this plan and make use of the materials prepared for this purpose; and

Resolved, That the Board for Parish Education be granted the sum of $2,500 per year during the next triennium for the promotion of Lutheran Education Week.

The report of the Board for Parish Education continues:

Statistics for the Last Triennium

Parochial Schools

Year	No. of Schools	Enrollment	Teachers	Pastors Teaching	Woman Teachers	Students	Candidates	Total Teachers
1940	1,136	66,624	1,282	211	341	53	219	2,106
1941	1,117	66,054	1,292	231	369	49	173	2,114
1942	1,115	66,470	1,312	205	205	73	124	2,131
Net Change	—21	—154	+30	—6	—76	+20	—95	+25

Sunday Schools

Year	No. of Schools	Enrollment	Teachers
1940	3,598	280,584	29,497
1941	3,685	270,276	29,626
1942	3,771	261,082	29,164
Net Change	+173	—19,502	—333

Other Part-Time Agencies

Year	Saturday Schools	Enrollment	Summer Schools	Enrollment
1940	704	14,295	818	24,722
1941	767	15,280	849	26,559
1942	715	13,532	970	27,148
Net Change	+11	—763	+152	+2,426

Other Week-Day Instruction

Schools	Enrollment
265	9,543
335	12,395
375	12,443
+110	+2,900

Total Enrollment

	Our Children	Unchurched Homes	Other Churches
Attending parochial and Sunday school	22,004	2,664	961
Parochial school only	35,509	2,267	3,065
Sunday school only (including Bible classes and preschool children)	239,078	26,502	11,854
	296,591	31,433	15,880
Other part-time agencies	43,036*	10,087*	

* No indications how many of these also included in other enrollment figures. Some of these schools are conducted in preparation to confirmation.

Parochial Schools

Change of Attitude

Since the Saxon Centennial in 1939 a pronounced interest and activity in behalf of parochial schools has developed, and it has been on the increase to the present day. By the fall of 1941 it was sufficiently evident to receive the notice of our church papers.

The new state of mind is general, but more noticeable in one section of Synod than in another. It seems to be most pronounced in the East, the whole region east of the State of Ohio, which embraces the Eastern, Atlantic, and Southeastern Districts. Since 1940 this region alone has established 9 parochial schools, with a total of 16 instructors. All of these schools have plans for expansion in the near future. Three want to erect school buildings this summer. Five or six will acquire additional teachers. Moreover, we are reliably informed that twelve or more additional schools are under contemplation.

But this is a general trend. In this time of moral laxity and juvenile delinquency, parents are seeking help in Christian schools. We should right now spend large sums of money to gather in the children and their parents by means of parochial schools.

Lutheran High Schools

For the same reason the organization of Lutheran high schools is contemplated in many sections of Synod: Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr., Racine, Wis.; Houston, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Los Angeles, Calif.; and a number of other places. In virtually all of the new schools in the East the eventual addition of the high school grades is being considered.

Teacher Situation

Unfortunately with the revival of the school spirit in 1941, a shortage of teachers made itself felt, and it has become more acute from year to year. Before this the shortage had been covered to a great extent by the ministerial candidates teaching in

schools, candidates who have now been absorbed by the ministry. Hence, the shortage of teachers was not due to a sudden numerical increase in teaching positions, for the number of instructors from 1939 to 1942 increased only by 14; nor was it due to an unusual number of teacher resignations owing to the war industry; for surveys in 1942 and 1943 have shown that an insignificant number of teachers resigned in order to enter defense work, least of all in 1943. The shortage appears to be due to a deplorable loss in our teaching personnel, owing to low salaries and other conditions, especially to the practice of temporary employment of teacher graduates, which, in turn, reduced the enrollment at our teachers' colleges.

To meet the immediate needs second-year men of the seminary at St. Louis were asked to take a special summer course at River Forest or Seward to prepare themselves for a year of teaching. During the Summer of 1943 about 40 students volunteered to serve the Church in this capacity. Another call was issued for the summer of 1944. However, this measure can be considered only as a stopgap until a more permanent solution can be found.

In order to relieve the situation further, the School Office, with the approval of the District Presidents, has undertaken to contact teachers out of office for purposes of reclaiming the worthy and willing ones for service in the Church. A number of such teachers have declared themselves willing to accept a call, some of them at a considerable financial sacrifice. It is planned to continue the survey of teachers out of office until all that can be reached will have been accounted for.

While the general enrollment at our normal schools is encouraging, we must increase our efforts to gain more students this year if we are to meet the anticipated needs of the Church. While woman teachers are needed, the expansion of our school system and the probable addition of a number of high schools, will put a greater demand upon male teachers.

Teaching Material

Definite progress can be reported in the production of new and much-needed textbooks and other materials. As much as possible, the co-operation and assistance of the faculties of the teachers' colleges and of groups of teachers and individuals in the field are being sought in these efforts. The following items have been completed during the past three years and are now on the market or will be available by September, 1944, God willing: *Church History Inserts,* 1941; *Child Record,* 1942; *General Course of Study for Lutheran Elementary Schools,* 1943; "Reading for

Interest," a new series of readers for Grades I—VI, with practice books and teacher's guide, 1943 and 1944; *Memory Books for Lutheran Schools,* 1944; *Physical Education for Elementary Grades,* 1944. At the suggestion of the Board the Lutheran Education Association has completed the *Lutheran School Record,* 1944. The Board has plans of preparing additional materials in the fields of primary religion, science, and other subjects as this is found feasible and financially possible. The cost of some of these projects is almost prohibitive for a school system like ours, and the time may come when Synod will have to provide a substantial subsidy for the production of textbooks and materials of instruction in order to make their publication financially possible.

Suggested Action

The Board recommends the following as problems to be studied and acted upon by Synod:

1. Encouragement and acceleration of the present trend toward expansion of our parochial school system;

2. The encouragement of Lutheran high schools wherever their introduction is possible and feasible;

3. Regular calling of teachers and the payment of adequate salaries in order that progress may not be hindered by unnecessary restrictions upon the servants of the Word;

4. Increasing the enrollments of our teachers' colleges to provide a sufficient number of men and women to fill the teaching positions in existing and prospective schools;

5. Support of the production program of the Board with subsidy for costly projects, for example, producing attractive science materials;

6. Encouragement of congregations and schools to use the textbooks and other materials prepared under the auspices of the Board for Parish Education and published by Concordia Publishing House.

ACTION

Concerning these suggestions, Committee 4 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

A. WHEREAS, The congregation as such also has the obligation to feed the lambs of Christ; and

WHEREAS, The full-time parish school has proved itself in the past to be the most effective means of doing this work; and

WHEREAS, There is a definite revival of active interest in establishing and re-opening Christian day schools in various sections of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the convention (1) with gratitude to God express its appreciation of the renewed efforts made by many congregations to establish such nurseries of the Church, (2) wish them God's blessing in their work, (3) urge others who have not yet established such schools to give serious consideration to this matter, and (4) encourage all Districts to support the work.

B. WHEREAS, It may, under certain circumstances, not be possible for one congregation to establish and maintain a school by itself; and

WHEREAS, Recent experiences have shown that consolidated schools can be very satisfactory and successful; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge such congregations to join with neighboring congregations in establishing consolidated schools.

C. WHEREAS, At the present time practically all our boys and girls continue to go to school after confirmation; and

WHEREAS, Christian instructions and training are greatly needed at that critical age; be it

Resolved, That our congregations be encouraged to expand their Christian school system by adding high school classes or by organizing Lutheran high schools.

D. WHEREAS, Our school system is confronted with real danger, due to the shortage of teachers; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That special efforts be put forth to gain consecrated and gifted students for our teachers' colleges;

2. That we request District Boards of Christian Education to appeal immediately to every pastor and teacher in their respective Districts to supply the names of all men and women who might be able to serve as emergency substitute teachers.

The report of the Board for Parish Education continues:

Sunday School

No agency, and no combination of agencies, can take the place of a full-time school in the sense of constituting an adequate substitute for such a school; nevertheless it is possible by means of part-time agencies to lay a measurably satisfactory basis for the child's religious life. Among the part-time agencies, the Sunday school is by far the most popular and widespread. Both as a missionary and an educational institution the Sunday school has proved its worth. Considering the difficulties that beset the road of progress, the improvement of the last decade has been phenomenal. The brief report that follows will deal mainly with problems along the lines of which improvement should be made.

Statistical Picture

In the past three years there was an increase of 173 schools. The number of teachers shows a decrease of 333. The draft and conditions brought about by the war lead us to infer that a loss could be expected. Average Sunday school attendance (171,511) has always left much to be desired; yet in spite of wartime conditions the attendance has improved from year to year. 29,166 unchurched individuals are enrolled in our Sunday schools at the present time, revealing a decrease of 4,389 in the past triennium. This figure indicates that missionary possibilities in the vicinity of many congregations either do not exist or that no concerted effort is being made to reach the multitude of children and adults who are without any church affiliation. A sharp decline in our Sunday school enrollment has occasioned a great deal of apprehension. This decrease has not yet hurt our enrollment in the confirmation classes, for the number of confirmands increased by 1,229 during the past three years. Owing to the rising birth rate, there has been a corresponding increase of 7,691 in the number of infant baptisms. If the population continues to grow at the present rate, the situation will improve; but the lowered birth rate of the past years does not account for our loss of almost 20,000 in enrollment. Factors mentioned as jointly responsible for losses are: lowered birth rate, lack of missionary ardor, failure to follow up prospects and delinquents, migration of families to defense areas and their neglect to remain in touch with their Church. The Board of Education has hesitated to write off this loss and let the matter rest. According to the *Statistical Yearbook*, the losses in the lower departments of the Sunday school totaled about 7,000. The severest losses (at least 12,000) were incurred by the Bible class departments, and these losses are to be accounted for (1) by the indifference of our adolescents and adults toward Bible classes, and (2) chiefly by the drafting of almost 100,000 of our men into the armed forces. We are of the opinion that the decrease in Sunday school enrollment, which has been felt by most of the Protestant denominations, is due in no small measure to the secularization of the American people, a rather pronounced movement away from the Church and the things of God toward worldliness or paganism. The only effective means for combating the neopaganism of our age and of preserving our Christians from its seductive power is the faithful proclamation of God's Word in pulpit and classroom.

Literature

Despite the decreased enrollment, the circulation of Sunday school literature has increased. The revision of the Junior, Intermediate, and Senior lessons, which was begun in 1943, will be

completed during the present year. The new lesson quarterlies appeal to teachers and pupils alike and have received much favorable comment. It is the intention of the Board to improve all the literature and to continue research and publish materials for which there is a demand. A graded memory course, originally compiled by brethren in the active ministry and growing out of actual experience in the field, is being printed and distributed by Concordia Publishing House. The publication of a graded series of Sunday school papers is being considered.

Teacher Training

The report of the synodical Teacher Training Committee will be found on another page of this volume. Intensive instruction and systematic training of teachers is more vital today than ever because of the breakdown of moral standards and lamentable social conditions generally. Consecrated and well-trained teachers are needed to guide our children and youth through those critical years which determine the future course of the child. Moreover, immature and inexperienced church members are being drafted for the teaching staff, many of them too young to be sensible of the great responsibility attending the office of teaching. We should not be led by present-day conditions to follow the line of least resistance and lower our standards of indoctrination. In many instances teachers' meetings are held infrequently. A large number of pastors either do not train their teachers or they failed to report teacher training. In the interest of raising the educational standard of our Sunday schools and the professional standard of our teachers, pastors should recognize the necessity of holding regular teachers' meetings and of adopting the synodical training program.

The same subject was covered by the following memorial:

Sunday School Teacher Training

(Memorial 202)

During the six years in which the Concordia Teacher Training Program has been in operation, growth has been steady and consistent. It has enjoyed a favorable reception; it has firmly entrenched itself, and indications are that it will continue to grow. Wartime conditions have effected the enterprise to a degree hardly perceptible. The over-all picture is encouraging. For the success of this major undertaking we praise and thank God. Progress can best be shown by means of comparative data; we therefore place the figures of 1941 and 1943 side by side. (1) Distribution of textbooks: 80,000—128,000; (2) groups reported in training: 683 to 971; (3) teachers reported enrolled: 9,000—13,895; (4) credits

issued: 16,000—28,496. Of the number of students enrolled 507, representing 116 congregations, have completed the six courses of the First Series and have been awarded the First Certificate. A considerable disparity exists between the number of textbooks distributed and the number of credits issued, as the above figures reveal. Apparently many groups studying the courses have failed to apply for credit. A Second Series is being projected by the Committee. Two courses in this series have already been published; a number of manuscripts are in preparation; eventually we shall have a longer list of Second Series courses, thus making it possible for teachers to choose the areas in which they care to undertake special studies and also giving teachers an opportunity to continue in training over a longer period of years. Most of the courses are suited to the capacity of the average lay member of our Church; therefore all laymen should be encouraged to enroll, those in particular who have been assigned positions of leadership and can well profit by the information and inspiration given by these courses.

Your Committee therefore recommends:

1. That all teachers be encouraged to work for credit.

2. That individuals complete the First Series and earn the First Certificate before taking any of the Second Series courses.

3. That groups of teachers who have completed the First Series proceed to the Second Series so that, in keeping with the original plan of the Committee, they continue to grow.

4. That provision be made in the local congregation to administer the courses of the First Series a second time in the interest of beginning teachers who need special preparation for the important task of teaching God's Word in Sunday school.

PAUL KOENIG, *Chairman*
A. C. MUELLER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this part of the report, Committee 4 brought in the following recommendations, which were adopted:

1. We recommend that all congregations be urged to make a real effort to reach the unchurched with their Sunday schools and to make sure that every child receives systematic Christian instruction.

2. We recommend that the Board for Parish Education be encouraged to continue with the work of improving our Sunday school literature and of providing new material as needed.

3. We would draw particular attention to the excellent work done by the Committee on Sunday School Teacher Training and recommend that the Committee be directed to prepare more courses of study and that congregations be urged to make use of this material and adopt a systematic plan of teacher training.

The report of the Board for Parish Education continues:

Bible Classes

It is to be deplored that the movement for more Bible classes is making little progress. Losses in young peoples' and adult Bible classes have been at least partially accounted for, but wartime conditions will hardly account for a decrease of 7,000 in the enrollment of our postconfirmation Bible classes. Have we perhaps yielded to the spirit of indifference which is so common today, and are we therefore making only a halfhearted effort to continue the religious instruction of our adolescents after they have been confirmed? With due credit to the sermon as an instructional factor of first importance, if we are to have a well-indoctrinated laity, confirmation instruction must be followed by regular, systematic Bible study under the guidance of well-prepared and competent leaders. The Board of Christian Education appeals for this reason to all congregations of Synod to study prayerfully the deplorable condition that exists with respect to Bible classes and then work for the organization and maintenance of Bible classes. Adolescents have been mentioned in particular because they are urgently in need of continued instruction; but we should have many more young people's and adult classes as well.

ACTION

Concerning Bible classes, Committee 4 brought in the following recommendations, which were adopted:

1. WHEREAS, In our modernistic and materialistic age the postconfirmation life of our young people demands safe Christian guidance and direction;

2. WHEREAS, The Bible class is an excellent means of providing such guidance for the confirmed youth in our congregations; we therefore recommend

1. That greater emphasis be placed on the establishment and preservation of Bible classes in all our congregations;

2. That practical and appealing Bible class literature be furnished by our Board for Parish Education.

3. That not only persons of high school age, but the adults of the congregations be urged to join the Bible class.

The report of the Board for Parish Education continues:

Other Part-Time Agencies

The effectiveness of religious instruction depends on the number of hours devoted to it no less than on the competency of the instructor. There is a limit below which it is impossible even for a competent instructor to lay a sound and thorough basis for the child's Christian faith and life. The Sunday school in combination with a two-year preconfirmation period of instruction certainly does not, in a great many instances, furnish the child with the clear and accurate knowledge of God's Word that is to become directive for Christian living. School men have been able from practical experience to calculate the minimum of class periods required per annum to ensure the educand's proficiency in arithmetic and other branches of knowledge. Considering the fact that sanctification is a process and that this process is often disturbed by negative or detrimental factors in the child's environment, it should be the aim of every congregation to provide a maximum of hours for the religious instruction of the children committed to its care. In the Sunday school the average child receives less than thirty hours of religious instruction per annum, barely enough to sustain his spiritual life. Where there is no school, more time can be procured for religious instruction by introducing one or more of the part-time agencies. A well-ordered Saturday school will produce at least as good results as the Sunday school. A well-ordered summer or vacation Bible school makes a valuable contribution to the child's religious life and has missionary possibilities. The same holds true of released-time, or weekday, religious instruction.

During the past three years the number of part-time agencies (Saturday school, summer school, weekday religious instruction) throughout Synod increased by 273, and the enrollment increased by 4,563. Synod now has 2,060 part-time agencies with an enrollment of 53,123. These figures are disheartening, especially since many of the schools must be classified as confirmation classes and since the data show that so little has been done to expand our system of part-time agencies. The Sunday school is popular, these other part-time agencies are not. The question is, How can we make them popular? How can we arouse our congregations to a realization that more time must be devoted to religious instruction and that for this reason more instructional agencies must be brought into being? Any endeavor to establish more educational agencies will indeed entail additional labor on those pastors who are already overburdened. But in most cases it should be possible to interest laymen and women and train them for participation in this work. It is the earnest hope of the Board of Christian Education that the movement for more part-time agencies will

gain momentum in the present and near future and that hundreds of congregations will start part-time schools during the next triennium. The Board of Christian Education has outlined a two-year graded course for part-time agencies in three units, two units for weekday religious instruction and one unit for summer schools. Teachers' guides and worksheets for three courses have already appeared. A number of courses will be published during the current year and hereafter, until all units have been completed. The courses now available may be used in any of the three part-time agencies enumerated above.

Tracts

Special promotional tracts on the following subjects are being issued: The Organization of a Parochial School, Sunday School, Vacation Bible School, Central Parochial Schools, Released Time Classes, Teacher Training Courses, and the Cradle Roll Department.

ACTION

Committee 4 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the congregations of Synod be encouraged to make greater use of part-time agencies, such as Saturday school, vacation Bible school, and released time school, etc., especially in congregations having no Christian day school, but also in congregations having such a school, to instruct children not reached by the school;

That Synod's Board for Parish Education be encouraged to continue to furnish material for such part-time agencies.

State Support of Church Schools

Synod in convention in 1941 instructed the Board of Christian Education to study the question of government aid to churches in the field of education. Soon thereafter your Board appointed Prof. Paul E. Bente, Mr. E. C. Sieving, and Mr. Robert Berning of Fort Wayne, Ind., as a committee to study the question of state support of our church schools. After a preliminary report this committee submitted its findings in an eighteen-page report during February, 1944. On the basis of this extensive study your Board formulated the following policy in this matter and recommends it to Synod for adoption:

Essential Services of the State

We recognize that some services of the State are essential to the nature of the State, without which the State cannot be said to exist (*e. g.,* under the constitution of the United States protec-

tion of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness). These can be demanded of the State by all citizens and therefore also by the Church.

Adventitious Services of the State

Other services rendered by the State are adventitious: the State could refrain from providing them without neglecting its fundamental duties or ceasing to exist. Chief of these is education, which in the nature of things and in divine ordinance is a parental function, although the State has an interest in the education of its citizens.

Twofold Aspect of the State's School Program

The modern school program of the State has two aspects:

1. The social service program (library service, lunches, health service, transportation, etc.).

2. The teaching program (curriculum, teaching, philosophy of education).

A vital difference exists between these two programs. They are associated merely as a matter of convenience. The social service program is administered through the schools because schools offer the easiest access to the children.

1. Social Service Program

In the social service program character-forming principles are not consciously formulated, discussed, evaluated, and implemented. Neither do these services contribute consciously and directly to the building up, the integration, and implementation of a philosophy of life.

The social service program should in equity be available to all children of school age irrespective of their school association, just as in the case of public library service. The State can grant to children in church schools this program, since rendering this service does not promote the religious tenets of the Church. The social service program can be granted by the State to church schools and all conditions germane to the program can be observed without sacrifice of sovereignty on the part of the State or sacrifice of principle on the part of the Church. Hence, the Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be within its rights in demanding it.

2. Teaching Program

In the teaching program character-forming precepts, motives of action, and principles of life are necessarily in the foreground, are formulated, analyzed, evaluated, and emotionalized to give

them driving force in the underlying philosophy of education. Hence the Church may not subject its teaching program to the supervision, control, and direction of the State.

The State, when authorized by law, has the right to subsidize the teaching program of church schools without prescribing the philosophy of education if all the churches are given equal privileges. When, however, the State contributes tax money, it has the right to control the expenditures, sanctioning both the purpose for which and the manner in which the money is expended. However, the Church should not ask the State for a subsidy for the teaching program of its schools, for it cannot, without becoming unfaithful to the charge and commission given it, permit its teaching program to be subjected to the supervision, direction, and control of the State, because this would inevitably open the way for demands that the teaching in the church schools accord with the philosophy of education of the State. Here we would have all the evils which follow when the divine ordinance of the separation of Church and State is violated.

If by law the authorities of the State would be empowered to offer and actually *do* offer such subsidy, and with it relinquishes the rights of supervision, direction, and control, as is done, for instance, in the granting of a subsidy to churches and schools in the form of tax exemptions, the Church might under conditions accept this subsidy without becoming guilty of wrongdoing. However, we point to the following facts which might well give pause:

a. The State has the right at any time to exercise the control of the expenditures of tax money;

b. The State has a right at any time to withdraw its subsidy.

In either case disastrous results may follow. If the State should suddenly demand the right to direct, control, and supervise the expenditures of tax money, our Church will be forced to forfeit all further support for reasons stated above, and the result would be the same as if the State would have withdrawn its subsidy. Our congregations, having expanded their school system under state aid, may suddenly find themselves unable to carry on upon the withdrawal of state funds. This has in the early history of our country caused the collapse of church schools in some sections of the country.

The argument that the State is not being asked to subsidize the religious teaching of sectarian schools, but only the teaching of the secular branches is specious and invalid, for all teaching in church schools — also the teaching of the secular branches — becomes a part of the teaching program (curriculum, teaching, and philosophy of education of the Church). Secular branches are taught in the light of the religious tenets of the Church.

Over

Because it is most unwise for the Church to accept such subsidy for its teaching program, even though the right to control has been waived by the State, we as citizens should not agitate for State support but oppose the granting of State funds for sectarian use.

Miscellaneous

A separate subcommittee was appointed by your Board to study the question of religious education in state-supported schools. This committee has not completed its findings and is not ready to report at this time.

Synod in 1941 authorized and instructed your Board to compose a comprehensive treatise of the Lutheran point of view in education to be presented by competent authorities in this field and to be published by your Board. While the study of this subject has been begun by a committee and by members of the office, no report can be made at this time. The very nature of the topic will require continued and extensive study before a treatise can be published.

We respectfully call attention to the fact that the resolution of 1938 and 1941 to appropriate $1,000 per annum for research in the field of elementary Christian education was not carried out because the money was not made available.

F. E. MAYER, *Chairman*
H. A. DITTMAR, *Secretary*

ACTION

On the subject of State support of church schools, Committee 4 recommended that the report of the special committee which was appointed by the Board for Parish Education to study this program (see pp. 75—77) be adopted as operative for the next three years. Synod so *resolved.*

Miscellaneous

As to items in the report of the Board under "Miscellaneous," Committee 4 submitted the following resolutions:

1. WHEREAS, Synod has adopted the resolutions concerning the establishment and maintenance of Lutheran high schools; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has been instructed to give active support to a program of general education on the high school level; and

WHEREAS, The sphere of adult education has also been assigned to the Board for Parish Education; be it

Resolved, That the Board for Parish Education be authorized to appoint special committees to take care of these assignments and that the Board of Directors of Synod be instructed to provide the necessary funds to carry out these projects.

2. WHEREAS, The Christian day school is a most effective missionary agency in the Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, A number of congregations are badly in need of Christian day schools, but are financially unable to build such schools; and

WHEREAS, They are unable to pay living salaries to teachers; and

WHEREAS, Synod has heretofore recognized special cases and extended help to them; and

WHEREAS, The special School Fund authorized in 1938 does not seem to be practicable; therefore be it

Resolved, That the resolutions of 1938 establishing a special School Fund be rescinded; but

That Synod strongly recommend to the Districts to give liberal support to congregations from their Church Extension Funds and Mission Treasuries in consultation with the District Boards for Parish Education, to erect schools and to employ teachers and, wherever necessary, that the Districts apply for help to the General Church Extension Board and the General Home Mission Board.

3. WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education is planning to do special research work in the field of vacation Bible schools, science textbooks, primarily religion, as well as other projects, therefore be it

Resolved, That a research fund be established not to exceed $1,500 per annum for the next triennium. (See last paragraph on page 77.)

ACTION

These resolutions were adopted.

Endorsement of Lutheran Education Association

(Memorial 204)

The second annual meeting of the Lutheran Education Association assembled in River Forest, Ill., July 6 and 7, 1943, respectfully petitions the 39th Delegate Synod at Saginaw, Mich., to consider the following memorial:

That the Synod recognize both the need and the possibility of great blessings inherent in an organization such as the Lutheran Education Association and therefore recognize its objectives as being worthy of synodical sanction and endorsement and, by the adoption of this memorial, offer such sanction and endorsement of this organization and encourage the most active and earnest support of all members of our Synod in its programs and plans.

C. A. KURTH, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 4 the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, A Lutheran Education Association has been formed; and

WHEREAS, The objectives set forth by this association in its "Bulletin" of October, 1942, can only serve to promote the interest of Christian education and of our Synod; be it therefore

Resolved, That we endorse the Lutheran Education Association, and

That this association work in co-operation with Synod's Board of Christian Education and that we suggest the Executive Secretary of Synod's Board of Christian Education be an advisory member of the Executive Committee of the Lutheran Education Association.

A Board of Adult Education

(Memorial 517)

Resolved — "That the Eastern District memorialize Synod to create a Board of Adult Education."

This resolution was passed in connection with the report and the recommendations of our District Board for Christian Education. The supporting arguments were, of course, that our Synod has been very diligent in promoting primary education and, through the Walther League, secondary education, but that the field of adult education has barely been touched, and that it is a field deserving of far more attention than it has had hitherto.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT
JULIUS M. WALKER, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following resolution submitted by Committee 4 was adopted:

WHEREAS, Adult education falls within the scope of Synod's Board for Parish Education; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Parish Education has already given some attention to this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sphere of adult education be assigned to Synod's Board for Parish Education.

Change of Name

We recommend that the name of the Board of Christian Education be changed by substituting the word "Parish" for "Christian" and making it read: The Board for Parish Education.

ACTION

This recommendation of Committee 4 was adopted.

III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

Report of Board for Young People's Work

(Memorial 301)

Your Board for Young People's Work presents herewith a brief summary of the major activities covering the triennium 1941—1944. The report, which is largely a review of our minutes for the period, includes several general observations and a number of suggestions which are designed for the maintenance and advancement of youth work in our Synod. For such of these recommendations as are worthy of adoption, we bespeak the wholehearted co-operation of all congregations.

The purpose of youth work, as the *Handbook* states it, is "to provide for the youth during the post-confirmation period continued training in Christian knowledge, in Christian living, and in Christian service." When the general objectives of youth welfare endeavor is phrased in such comprehensive terms, certainly no congregation would fail to qualify as an agency or instrument for young people's work. However, when these broad aims are reduced to simpler elements, we have a list of suggested activities that can well serve as a standard of attainment and a reference to a great variety of helpful hints for the productive operation of a young people's society. For growth in Christian knowledge the regular use of the Bible is obviously the prime essential. A young people's society should be, above all, a Bible-study group. These formal studies can be conducted in the regular meetings or on Sunday mornings. We can report at this point that our survey of 1942 discloses that approximately ninety per cent of our societies engage in fairly regular Bible study, and that about eighty per cent of these devote a part of their meetings to this activity. While the Bible is used exclusively by many instructors, the variety of so-called helps and accessories is surprisingly large. Many societies enrich their Bible courses by lectures, slide and motion pictures, topic studies, open forums, panel discussions, mission studies, evangelism projects, history of missions, plays, pageants, dramatizations of notable episodes in church history, promotion of summer camps and winter conferences, leadership institutes, and choir work.

Outlets for Christian service are provided by canvassing, distribution of tracts, clerical assistance in the church offices, church publicity, arranging the annual roll call, planning reunion services with the pastor, soliciting subscriptions for church periodicals, and performing a variety of routine chores for the congregation. This list of suggestions is extensive but not exhaustive. New occasions bring new opportunities. Certainly the wartime exigencies have considerably enlarged the activity program of our youth organi-

zations. Some societies have editorial committees which prepare and mail news letters to their young men and women in national service. Others render service to the Red Cross, enroll as nurses' aides, and volunteer for many kinds of wartime work in their community.

Undoubtedly there are congregations which cannot attempt to carry on young people's work on this wide range of activities; in addition to other handicaps they do not have suitable meeting rooms and other facilities. Yet we ought to bear in mind that assembly rooms and equipment are mere things, and things are not so important as young people. A resourceful and consecrated leader will not be easily deterred by such limitations. Love for the work can often find a way. We should make the most of what we have where we are. Many successful societies operate with fewer than ten members and despite so-called inadequate facilities. This is an encouraging fact to keep in mind in these days of depleted membership rosters. Even small societies can provide for growth in Christian knowledge, living, service, fellowship, and recreation, if they are guided by leaders who are aware of their responsibilities, know their duties, study their problems, and solve them with prayer and creative imagination.

Without the continuous and complete co-operation of the Walther League your Board would find its range of opportunities greatly circumscribed and its methods less effective. We regard the League as an especially prepared field for our operations. With the District committees of Synod our contacts must be maintained almost exclusively by correspondence; the triennial meetings of District committees with your Board are the only exception to this rule. We should like to meet more frequently with the District committees. With the League we confer regularly in person by means of representation at their meetings and ours, and we are happy to testify that we have consistently enjoyed the most cordial and mutually helpful relations with the organization. May we add here that the League staff thinks and plans in terms of all young people of Synod; its interest is not confined to the registered membership. The achievements of the Walther League have been valuable contributions to the whole youth welfare endeavor of our Church. It has been willing to share its resources of experience, leadership, organization, and program with your Board and with the church at large. To enumerate some good results which are, under God, largely attributable to the League is not difficult. The increasing number of Bible classes is due in no small measure to the impetus and drive of the League, which assists the pastor in conducting them. The noticeable improvement and higher standard of choral work in our congregations is due in part to the music

projects of the League. Many of our outstanding lay leaders of today discovered and developed their useful talents through years of active participation in League work. Although wartime demands have literally decimated the ranks of the organization, new societies are being enrolled in gratifying numbers to balance the losses. The co-operation of our pastors in enrolling these many new societies with the League is greatly appreciated. The services complementary to the work of the Army and Navy Commission involve the expenditure of large sums to supply Walther League periodicals and other materials for our young people in the armed services. Just at this time the League is joining with the Board for Young People's Work in conducting leadership institutes at strategic places. This venture, which is being financed by allotments from the Lutheran Youth Fund, is the special project of the Lutheran Service Volunteers of the Walther League. Since the convention of 1941 the League has completed its building program in Chicago. The Lutheran Youth Building is a tangible prayer of gratitude to God for fifty years of blessed growth, a memorial to the leaders of the past, a beautiful and practical realization of great plans, and a pledge to the Lutheran youth of the future. Your Board believes that this pledge can be best and most faithfully kept by providing for general co-operation between the League and our District committees, and to this end we recommend that all Synodical District committees arrange with the District executive boards of the League for a regular exchange of personal representation at their respective meetings. The purpose of this recommendation is to strengthen the League and to assure for it the greater support which it should have to reach the maximum number of our young people.

In discharging its duties, your Board was assisted by many groups and individuals in official and unofficial capacities. We wish to acknowledge the assistance given by the District committees who supervised the work in the District and kept us informed on their experiences with projects which they originated or carried through in co-operation with us. For the helpful publicity and dissemination of information we gladly acknowledge the courtesy of the editorial staff of the LUTHERAN WITNESS and of the writers who gladly consented to prepare articles on some phase of young people's work. To Dr. Theo. Graebner we are thankful for his assistance in Boy Scout matters. How this problem was adjusted will be reported by the Committee on Lodges.

Approximately one third of our pastors participated in the youth survey. It seems that survey questionnaires continue to be a major source of irritation. This irritation was indicated by the general temper of some supplementary remarks, vigorous strokes

of the pen, and a rather copious use of exclamation points. For the future we promise relief but not a discontinuance of questionnaires. The office of Synod's statistician is preparing forms and suggesting methods which will simplify statistical reports and assure greater validity for resulting tabulations and analyses.

For District committees for young people's work we are requesting good placement on the agenda of synodical District conventions. It has been our experience by way of District reports that youth matters are sometimes deferred to the hurried last minutes before adjournment. This does not allow for adequate reporting and discussion.

Among the enterprises in professional youth work training at all of our seminaries and teachers' colleges, we desire particularly to call attention to the voluntary "Youth Study Group" which is conducted by Dean Jesse and Dr. P. E. Kretzmann with a number of students of Concordia Seminary. The members of this group gain practical laboratory experience in young people's work by participating in the activities of the young people's societies of St. Louis and vicinity.

Reports of earlier *Proceedings* (1941, p. 165) recommend roll calls, reunion services, special youth committees in every congregation, observance of Youth Sunday, and other methods for fostering youth work in the local church. It is advisable to enlist the young people in the preparation of these plans. Such participation trains them in the stewardship of time and talents. We need to be reminded that reunion services and roll calls fail in one important purpose if no follow-up is planned in connection with these events. If plans are made early enough, our young men in the services can be requested to send some kind of communication which will arrive in time to be prominently featured at reunions or roll calls. For them as well as for the young people at home the young people's society should continue to function as effectively as possible. To assist the returning serviceman in making his readjustment to church membership and civilian life, it may in some instances be helpful to use the society or some other organization of the congregation as an agency for rehabilitation; this may well include a small-scale clearing house for information on employment for the young man who experiences difficulty in finding a suitable position.

The other members of your Board desire herewith to record their appreciation of their able and diligent chairman, Pastor E. L. Roschke, who has guided the proceedings, done by far the major portion of the work, and served as our representative on many occasions.

THE BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK
M. J. ROSCHKE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Pertaining to this report, Committee 5 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted by Synod:

1. WHEREAS, The close co-operation between Synod's Young People's Board and the Walther League Executive Board has for the past 25 years, through personal representation at Board meetings and convention, been productive of mutually helpful results; therefore be it

Resolved, That all synodical District committees arrange with the District Executive Board of the League for a regular exchange of personal representation at their respective meetings; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod instruct its Board for Young People's Work to draw up a set of suggestions for co-operative effort between the District Young People's Committees and District Executive Boards of the Walther League.

2. WHEREAS, The contacts of the Board for Young People's Work with the District Youth Committees must be maintained almost exclusively by correspondence; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the Board for Young People's Work to arrange for annual conferences of representatives of District Youth Committees to discuss mutual problems and for the interchange of plans; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod make an annual appropriation to make such conferences possible.

3. WHEREAS, Many reports of District conventions indicate that youth matters are sometimes deferred to the hurried last minutes before adjournment and this does not allow adequate time for discussion; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request a more favorable place for the reports of District Committees for Young People's Work on the agenda of District Conventions.

4. WHEREAS, With the help of God, the International Walther League has continued its splendid program of expansion, especially during this hazardous war period, as evidenced by the completion of the Lutheran Youth Building in Chicago, Ill.; and

WHEREAS, In spite of increasing loss of manpower in our churches, due to demands of the war, the International Walther League has increased its sphere of Christian influence by adding approximately two hundred societies to its roster during the past years; and

WHEREAS, The International Walther League has taken aggressive action in serving the members of our Church in the Armed Forces through its Wartime Service Program in co-opera-

tion with, and under the supervision of, the Army and Navy Commission of the Missouri Synod; and

WHEREAS, The newly instituted program of Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools, financed by the Lutheran Youth Fund, is proving effective in further developing a sense of responsibility and leadership among our young people; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That we express our appreciation to the International Walther League for services ably rendered in the past and warmly encourage it to continue boldly to forge ahead by the grace and help of God to effectively serve the youth of the Church in the future;

2. That Synod recognize the need for a program of spiritual and physical rehabilitation and adjustment in the life of returning service people and encourage the International Walther League, within its sphere of activity and in co-operation with proper synodical agencies, to bend every effort to develop and expand that field of endeavor in the war and postwar period.

Report of Student Welfare Committee

(Memorial 302)

The synodical Student Welfare Committee gratefully and humbly acknowledges the extraordinary blessings of God which attended the labors of our corps of full-time and part-time student pastors at non-Synodical Conference colleges and universities during the past triennium.

Through an intensified program of action at these schools it pleased God to grant a fine yield of visible fruit, although the grand total of souls influenced, conserved, reclaimed, or won only eternity will fully reveal.

Not only was the number of full-time student pastors increased to 13 during the past triennium, but there was also a substantial increase in the number of pastors in college communities who engaged in student welfare work on the campuses.

While the appropriation of $7,500 voted at the convention in Fort Wayne served the Student Welfare Committee adequately during the early phases of its reorganizational program, the Committee found it necessary during the latter part of the past triennium to seek additional funds for its work from various synodical Districts. For the development of one established project it unsuccessfully sought financial aid from the synodical Young People's Committee and its annual youth collections. New (and essential) projects could not be undertaken. Our very popular publications were restricted to bona fide Synodical Conference students. Materials which should have gone to every student were for reasons

of economy sent in single copies to each student group. Our Committee can no longer conduct its expanding program without additional clerical assistance and an established office. Many student pastors, whose presence at our annual Student Pastors' Conference is urgent, cannot attend because our Committee, which sponsors these annual conferences, is unable to pay their traveling expenses. Our experiences during the past two years impressed upon us the necessity of an enlarged appropriation to enable us to carry on our normal work. A number of prominent pastors and laymen expressed their amazement at our Committee's ability to accomplish so much with so little. They have also encouraged us to seek a substantial increase in our synodical appropriation.

The appropriation which we earnestly seek for the ensuing triennium makes no provision for projects not included in our present program. Our Committee simply requests a minimum appropriation commensurate with existing needs. Nor does our Committee's request include provision for the postwar period, when all colleges and universities anticipate heavy enrollments.

The $20,000 per annum which our Committee seeks is to be expended as follows:

1. Office expenses	$3,800
2. Student Pastors' Conference	2,700
3. Publications	3,000
4. Salary and Rent of Executive Secretary	3,500
5. Traveling expenses	1,000
6. Gamma Delta	2,000
7. Service to 400 student pastors	2,000
8. Semi-annual census and follow-up	800
9. Student Welfare Committee expenses	500
10. Miscellaneous expenses	400
11. Emergency	300

STUDENT WELFARE COMMITTEE
R. W. HAHN

ACTION

The following resolutions concerning Student Welfare Work were submitted by Committee 5 and adopted by Synod:

1. WHEREAS, The work of the Student Welfare Committee has been signally blessed by our Lord; and

WHEREAS, The opportunities to serve our Lutheran students are constantly increasing; and

WHEREAS, The committee's request is a minimum appropriation commensurate with the existing needs; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod appropriate $20,000 per annum for this important work of our Student Welfare Committee.

2. WHEREAS, The regular appropriation to continue the normal work of the Student Welfare Committee makes no provision for postwar work; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct the Emergency Planning Council to supply the necessary funds to the Student Welfare Committee for postwar work as needs arise.

3. WHEREAS, The term "Student Welfare Committee" is often misinterpreted by the general public as though it meant rendering service to the underprivileged or wayward; and

WHEREAS, It does not actually designate the type of work that the Student Welfare Committee is doing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the name be changed from Student Welfare Committee to Student Service Commission.

Re the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America"

(Memorial 1013)

WHEREAS, The objectives of the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America are:

1. To help keep young Lutherans with the Lutheran Church,
2. To encourage Bible study and Christian worship,
3. To take part in acts of Christian love and helpfulness,
4. To help win others for Christ and the Church,
5. To promote lasting friendships and co-operation among Lutherans,
6. To provide opportunities for the wholesome use of leisure time,
7. To serve our country and our fellow men; and

WHEREAS, The objectives, the suggested methods, the materials and the leadership being supplied by the organization known as the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America are designed to aid congregations to curtail losses to the church, to avoid juvenile delinquency, and to encourage a God-pleasing use of leisure time; and

WHEREAS, The Central District of Synod convention at Fort Wayne on June 24, 1943, did adopt the following resolution:

"Therefore be it resolved that we encourage the congregations of the Central District to study plans for leisure time activities for boys and girls of pre-confirmation age as suggested in Overture No. 2; and

"Be it further resolved that the plan proposed by Trinity Congregation of Cleveland, Ohio, be referred to the Board of Christian Education for further study"; and

WHEREAS, The Central District Board of Education has since studied the program as outlined in the literature and has adopted the following resolutions:

"1. We find that the program has much merit and should be heartily encouraged. The program suggests much good material for a social and recreational program such as is desirable in a Lu-

theran school. The flexibility of the program makes it easily possible to fit it into the varying needs of the different localities and environments in which our schools are located. It would fill a need also where no school exists.

"2. It is our hope that the present sponsors and promoters will continue their work until any other arrangement they might desire can be carefully planned in order to insure permanency and continuity of the program"; and

WHEREAS, The Cleveland Lutheran Teachers' Conference on February 4, 1944, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States in General Convention assembled give attention to the work being done by the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America and that such work be recognized and from henceforth be undertaken and supported by the Synod in any manner it deems advisable, in order that the benefits may be made available to all congregations of Synod"; and

WHEREAS, A joint committee representing Synod's Board of Christian Education and Synod's Board for Young People's Work did meet on February 20, 1943, and approve the objectives of the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America and passed a resolution extending a hearty vote of thanks to the Lutheran Business Men's Club of Greater Cleveland for sponsoring this worthy project; and

WHEREAS, Favorable action has also been taken by the following organizations:

Greater Chicago Lutheran Teachers' Conference,

Northern Illinois District Walther League, 18th annual convention,

Ohio District Walther League,

Seminar Group of Lutheran Teachers in Service (summer session at Concordia College, 1943),

Board of Christian Education of the Eastern District; and

WHEREAS, The *News-Sentinel* of Fort Wayne, Ind., did on Monday, June 21, 1943, give front-page publicity to this project under the heading "Lutheran Meeting to Consider Juvenile Delinquency Problem"; and

WHEREAS, The *Cleveland News*, daily newspaper, did see fit to publicize this project in prominent space with large headline and photographs in their issue of Saturday, February 5, 1944; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Business Men's Club of Greater Cleveland has realized the merits of this organization and has sponsored this project for two years in supplying educational and helpful

literature to encourage the organization of clubs in different congregations; and

WHEREAS, Much interest and enthusiasm has been shown by over 200 congregations throughout Synod and by various boards, conferences, and conventions favoring Lutheran boys' and girls' clubs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in General Convention assembled, give serious consideration to the work being done by the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America, and that Synod undertake and support this project in a way that will benefit as many congregations of the Synod as wish to obtain such benefits.

LUTHERAN BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB, CLEVELAND, OHIO
A. B. KUNZE, *President* B. P. DORTNEY, *Secretary*
H. F. HADDE, *Chairman, Advisory Committee*

This memorial was supported also by similar overtures from the Lutheran Teachers' Conference of Cleveland and Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church of Cleveland (Memorials 1014 and 1015).

ACTION

Committee 5 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

WHEREAS, The program of the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" has evident merit; and

WHEREAS, The program of the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" is not sufficiently known to make possible official recognition by Synod at this convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That the program of the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" be referred to the Board of Christian Education for further study, supervision, and recommendation to the congregations of Synod.

Traveling Expenses of Student Pastors

(Memorial 303)

The English District in convention June 16—19, 1942, resolved to memorialize Synod to make provision hereafter for the payment of traveling expenses of student pastors when they attend conferences called by the Student Welfare Committee, since the work involved is Synod-wide in scope and carried on under synodical supervision. (*English District Proceedings,* 1942, pp. 119, 120.)

H. W. ROMOSER, *Secretary*

ACTION

This was taken care of under Memorial 302, where the item of $2,700.00 was allowed for "Student Pastors' Conferences."

IV. MISSIONS

Report of the Secretary of Missions

(Memorial 401)

If there ever was a triennium of new developments, of rapid changes demanding careful study and at times immediate adjustments to meet the ever-rising challenges of the day, it was the past triennium. But in the midst of a world of hate and violence, of lust and greed, of blasted lives and broken homes, "the Word of God is not bound." 2 Tim. 2:9. There is no power on earth nor in hell that can hinder its course.

The War and the Status Quo of Our Missions. — What a terrible spectacle it is that unfolds before us as we ponder upon the ravages of war, its devastating influence also on the work of the Church and its mission! Millions are driven to despair and are hurried to the grave and to eternity to face their Maker. That war is always a hindrance to the progress of the Kingdom none will deny. And yet even war must lend a helping hand that the Gospel is preached to the uttermost part of the world, that God's elect, no matter where they be, be individually brought within reach of the saving means of grace.

Of *European Missions* little news has trickled through. One report has it that the preaching of the Word still continues in the Free Churches which were affiliated with us, that the Christians even in this time of stress can support the work of the Church, that salary increases to their pastors could be granted. Our church in London is visited by many of our men in the armed forces. No further news has reached us from Mr. Pedlar and his church work in Cornwall, England.

In China and in India our work is much disturbed due to the present crisis. Amid many hardships and privations our missionaries chose to remain with their flocks in this hour of trial. The Board of Foreign Missions is bending every effort to strengthen them, to give them added manpower, to supply their physical needs. The sending of two new missionaries to China and the visit of Pastor O. H. Schmidt, the executive secretary of Foreign Missions, in these perilous times did much to encourage the workers both in China and in India.

In *Africa* we conduct missions in Nigeria together with the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference under the guidance of the Missionary Board. The work continues and prospers. Amid many difficulties the Missionary Board finally succeeded to return one of the missionaries who had been on furlough for a

longer period of time. Another missionary and his wife accompanied him. As yet we have not heard of their arrival in Nigeria. The field is white unto harvest. Added manpower is needed.

Negro Missions in the United States are conducted and supervised by the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference. Many are the problems in our Negro Missions. The trends and the present-day attitude in Negro-America will call for adjustments to meet the challenge of the hour. A number of new fields were opened in Northern cities. There is a lack of manpower. The number of self-sustaining congregations is increasing. Our share for the support of Negro Missions in the United States for the 1944 fiscal year is $88,000, plus $65,000 for debt liquidation and $22,000 for missions in Africa.

South America. — At the synodical convention held at Fort Wayne, Ind., in June, 1941, it was resolved that a synodical representative visit the South American mission fields to look into a number of problems that had arisen in the course of time, to visit the colleges and seminaries, to attend District conventions, and to strengthen the brethren in the many tasks before them. It was the privilege of your Secretary of Missions to carry out these resolutions in 1942.

Existing war conditions made it necessary to travel by airplane. Under the Lord's gracious protection in these perilous days the distance from Miami, Florida, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, was covered in little more than 36 hours actual flying time. By not going by rail and steamer but using the airplane forty-two days were saved in travel.

At the convention at Crespo, Argentina, a fine spirit of harmony and co-operation prevailed. There was deep interest in the work of Synod and its world-wide missions. The majority of congregations and many of the mission stations were visited. Numerous meetings were held with the officers of the District and with the Mission Board. The salary question was discussed at length. Salaries were improved and adjusted. The college at Crespo, which now has an enrollment of 14, was visited. A number of meetings were held with the Board of Control.

During my stay at Buenos Aires, Argentina, the theological seminary at Buenos Aires was opened with nine students. Prof. A. Lehenbauer was inducted into office as instructor of the theological seminary, which now has an enrollment of 14; four of the students are now serving as vicars in the field.

Leaving Buenos Aires, Argentina, by plane, I arrived at Porto Alegre, Brazil, within three hours (taking a train would have meant four days). The haggard look and downhearted attitude

of the pastors and faculty members that came to welcome me at the airport spelled evil forebodings. Brazil had entered the war. The use of the German language had been forbidden. The language of the country, Portuguese, was the only language to be spoken. What this meant for our churches we can well realize. I visited a large number of pastors and congregations in the cities and faraway colonies, thanks to the courteous permission of the Brazilian authorities. There is a shortage in manpower. Some of the missionaries are serving too many stations.

The college and seminary at Porto Alegre, Brazil, are in a flourishing condition with an enrollment of more than 80 students.

Pastor S. Beckmann, a citizen of the United States, was chosen to be a foot-loose President, Mission and Stewardship Secretary in Argentina. Pastor R. Hasse, a native of Brazil, is now President of the Brazil District. It affords me the greatest pleasure to tell of the fine constructive work both Presidents are doing to improve the work beneath the Southern Cross. Both Presidents are expected to be present at the convention. They ought to be given an opportunity to tell of their work.

Deaf and Blind Missions. — Like Home Missions, so also the Missions to the Deaf and Blind could go forward unhindered. True, the present world conditions make it impossible for our literature to the blind to reach as many countries and as many readers as in the time of peace.

During the past triennium the personnel of Deaf Missions has undergone a number of changes through death and resignation and through transfer of pastors to hearing congregations. As in the past, special efforts are being put forth by the Mission Board to train a larger number of students of the theological seminaries in the sign language. If it were possible to train several hundred in the sign language, many of the scattered few could also be served with greater regularity and at less cost.

Until now it has been the policy that the missionary to the deaf serve deaf groups only and not hearing congregations also. Some thought ought to be given the question whether it will not be in the interest of the missionary himself, in the interest of the smaller groups of the deaf in given communities, and in the interest of economy to co-ordinate the work of a missionary to the deaf, wherever this is possible, with the work at a hearing congregation or mission station, so that one pastor serve both the deaf and the hearing groups. If the work in a larger center with a larger number of deaf requires the work of a full-time missionary, the missionary ought to confine his work to the deaf. We believe, however, if the work with smaller groups of the deaf in areas not within a reasonable distance of a foot-loose missionary

to the deaf can be co-ordinated with the work of a hearing congregation or mission, it will be less costly than to have a missionary come from afar to serve them. To combine missions to the deaf with missions to hearing groups will not only be an encouragement to the missionary himself, but will also be an incentive to students to join the classes in the sign language at our seminaries and to prepare for the work among the deaf.

A real step forward was made by the Board when they called a Secretary of Missions to the Deaf, Pastor John L. Salvner, for forty-three years a missionary to the deaf, has accepted the appointment. With the assistance of this Secretary of Missions to the Deaf, the Mission Board can now enter more fully upon the preparation of manuals, tracts, literature, and special aids for the missionaries and their work. Be it suggested to grant the necessary funds to make this possible.

Missions to the Deaf have by no means reached their peak. Many fields are still untouched. There still is room for expansion.

Lack of manpower is one reason why much of the land could not be possessed. But there is seemingly another reason. It is lack of interest in these missions in many of the synodical Districts. At many District conventions little is said about them. Only in a casual way Deaf Missions are mentioned. No live, inspiring reports are heard. No thought is given to expanding the work. Few of the congregations seriously look after the spiritual needs of deaf children and deaf members. And what of hard-of-hearing members? Little thought is given these to enable them to come and hear the Word of God. How easily could this be remedied through the installation of audiophones. Few congregations ever give it serious thought to provide hearing aids which the pastor could take with him into the homes, to the bedside of the hard of hearing, to the sick that he might bring words of instruction, of warning, of consolation.

That Districts, congregations, and pastors give so little thought to the spiritual needs of deaf members is no doubt owing to the fact that it is believed that this is not their specific obligation, but the obligation of the Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind. For this reason the question is frequently raised whether the Deaf Missions ought not to be given over to the Districts in which these are located. It is believed that this would be in the interest of efficiency, better and closer co-operation and supervision, particularly in the faraway areas, if missions were assigned to, and affiliated with, and supervised by, the District. It is, however, suggested that the Board of Missions to the Deaf continue as an advisory body on missionary policies and methods, whose particular duty it will be to prepare literature and aids to the Deaf

Missions, to train missionaries to the deaf, and keep the interest in Missions to the Deaf alive.

Since this change of policy is of such far-reaching and vital importance, be it suggested that a committee be appointed to study this suggestion together with the Board of Missions to the Deaf and Blind and with the members of the Ephphata Conference.

Be it further suggested that this committee report its findings to the next convention.

Missions to the Blind. — A library of reading matter for the blind is gradually becoming a reality. Numerous books, pamphlets, and writings were transcribed into the Braille and Moon type during the past three years and added to the collection.

Be it suggested to encourage the Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind to further develop this library.

Be it further suggested that this Board consider to outline a definite, systematic program for further transcriptions, carefully choosing topics and writings and designating them for transcription according to their relative importance and value in leading the blind to Christ and their soul's salvation.

Home Missions. — Round-table discussions were held each year with the subsidized District Home Mission Boards and, upon invitation, also with a number of District Home Mission Boards of self-sustaining Districts. There are now eleven Districts receiving subsidy. A number of these are nearing self-support. Their hopes will be realized if present improved financial conditions continue. A larger number of parishes became self-supporting during the past three years. For obvious reasons the Candidate Fund was discontinued with the beginning of the 1943 fiscal year. New stations were opened in nearly all of the Districts.

Christian Day School. — There is an increased interest in the opening and in the development of day schools. District Mission Boards (some with the help of the Board of Home Missions) unhesitatingly gave needed support.

Keeping in Touch with Mission Activities. — In order to keep in close touch with Synod's mission activities, to gather information and to assist in the closer co-ordination and development of all missions, your Secretary of Missions received regular reports from the subsidized Districts and their missionaries. Minutes of the meetings held by all synodical Mission Boards and of the General Church Extension Board were received, and the meetings of these Boards were attended as time and opportunity permitted.

Two joint meetings of the chairmen and representatives of the Synodical Mission Boards and of the General Church Extension Board were held in the past triennium in order to discuss matters

of mutual interest. It was the consensus of opinion that meetings of this nature held at stated times would be of great value.

The Lutheran Hour and Missions. — Complying with the resolution of Synod "that the Secretary of Missions be instructed to present a report on the Lutheran Hour to every convention of Synod especially from the point of view of its importance to missions," the Lutheran Laymen's League invited the undersigned to attend meetings held by the Board of Governors and of the Executive Committee in the interest of the Lutheran Hour. What the Lutheran Hour has meant to our far-flung mission fields, to bring the Lutheran Church to the attention of the unchurched, to bring back the erring and sinners to repentance and to the acceptance of Christ; what the Lutheran Hour means to men in the armed forces, in the camp, on the battle front, on the high seas, everyone of our missionaries and chaplains can tell. The Lutheran Hour is now also reaching into Mexico. Our missionary at Mexico City tells us that more than 140 listeners of the Lutheran Hour from time to time came to hear him at his services. The Lutheran Hour enabled President Hasse to preach in the Portuguese language from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From many stations in South America the Lutheran Hour goes forth in the Spanish language. It reaches into nearly every country in South America. The Lutheran Hour is, as it were, a forerunner, an advance courier, making known the Lutheran Church, telling sinners in Mexico, Central and South America, still walking in darkness and gross superstition, of the light that has come into the world. It is opening the door and paving the way. Are we ready to follow through, pick up the leads, and bring the Gospel to such whose interest has been enkindled and who are eager to hear the Gospel?

The Lutheran Hour has joined hands with the Board of Home Missions and the Board of South American Missions in the support of the pastor who is to translate theological literature into the Spanish language.

Preliminary to Postwar Planning. — Much is said and written on postwar planning, on stabilization, on rehabilitation, on restoration, on reconstruction, on readjustments, on the building of an era of greater progress, of new developments, of better relationship, of peace. But the uncertainty of the future staggers even the wisest among men. None can lift the veil. Even the most carefully laid plans might be shattered.

Yet, as men are groping in darkness in this world of uncertainty and with fear and trembling gaze into the future and feebly plan to meet coming eventualities, we, the children of God, dare not stand by and do nothing. We lift up our heads, for in the midst of this changing world we have the changeless Christ, the ever-

lasting Gospel. We have with us Christ, who bids us follow Him and preach the Gospel to every creature. And lifting high this banner, He reminds us that "this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come," Matt. 24:14.

Into all the world we shall go. For the moment we know not whither we can go. We know not which lands might be open unto us when the present conflict is ended. And if and when the doors to given countries are opened, we know not under what conditions we can enter. Prudence, however, demands that we put our house in order, be ready to heed the summons if it comes. And there are many things we can do to be ready and prepared, even now as the conflict rages. To be ready we ought

To *strengthen the Home Church and the fields already occupied.* Only if the Home Church is sturdy and strong, will it be ready to enter upon an aggressive and intensive postwar mission expansion program at home and abroad. To strengthen the Church, it will be necessary to rally the forces to greater missionary zeal in every church, in every home, in every member. We must with the help of God enkindle a missionary spirit. We need this missionary spirit not only at home, but also in every field already occupied. We must rally the forces to greater missionary zeal in Foreign Missions, in South American Missions, in Deaf and Blind Missions, in European Missions, in Negro Missions, and in African Missions. It will further be necessary

To *restudy the entire work* of every mission, of every congregation at home, of every mission station abroad, and this with a view of a possible consolidation, co-ordination, relocation, or elimination in the interest of economy and of conservation of manpower; and

To *evaluate the present-day manpower,* to consider the fitness or unfitness of the workers, the advisability to transfer men from less important or barren fields to fields of greater possibilities or to fields where workers can make better use of the God-given abilities; and

To *restudy the missionary methods and missionary practices,* to adjust all work that it meet the needs of the hour and more fully build for a national Church in the respective country in thought, in language, in custom, in manner of approach, in the presentation of the Gospel in church and in school.

Be it therefore suggested to urge every District Home Mission Board and every synodical Mission Board to strengthen the work already begun;

To restudy the entire work in every mission, in every congregation, in the interest of efficiency and economy;

To evaluate the present-day manpower with a view of placing men to the best advantage;

To build for a national Church in the respective countries.

Manpower. — Not so long ago we battled with the problem of having up to 400 candidates not permanently called. The war has changed this picture. About 240 of our pastors are serving as chaplains or as service center pastors. Hence we now have a shortage, and this shortage is acute. There is not a Mission Board which is not affected. Many of the Mission Boards have important vacancies. New and important mission developments are in dire need of pastors and teachers. At present there is a scramble to get missionaries at all cost. And at times it seems as if little thought is given to the question whether the removal of a given pastor or a missionary to another field means the breaking down of work which during many years of consecrated effort gradually developed. Every District, every Mission Board, every congregation, is trying its utmost to fortify its front and get the necessary manpower.

Our Church can well be compared to a country surrounded by many enemies. Our forces are assembled at many fronts. The battle is raging. Is it discreet on our part to remove one of our pastors from one front (district) to another without even consulting with the commanding officer in charge (the District President) and without giving it serious thought whether said front can afford to lose that particular leader, whether said front must not be held at all cost? As good stewards we cannot lend a hand to destroy the work in one field to build or hold it in another.

The question arises whether present regulations and the information available enable us to make a judicial distribution of manpower. One will say: According to the *Statistical Yearbook* we have so many small places with a small number of souls that it ought not to be so difficult to decide which fields are of lesser and which are of greater importance. If it were a matter of arithmetic only, there would be no problem. Yet the fact is that even a small group in a community with a rather small population is at times located in a strategic center, which must be held and considered for the development of an entire area. So often a community with a small population offers even greater mission opportunities than many of the populous centers. Then, too, the qualification of the pastor or missionary and his leadership in his district and circuit dare not be overlooked.

Some of our mission districts have sustained serious losses, because so many of the outstanding men so necessary for the furtherance of the work in the respective districts were called to other fields. As good stewards we will endeavor to place our manpower to the best advantage and look not only to the best interest of a given congregation but also to the needs of the church at large.

Be it therefore suggested that the College of Presidents be requested to appoint a committee from its midst to give this matter serious consideration; and that the College of Presidents be urged to adopt such measures as will be in keeping with the doctrine of the divine call, preserve the rights of the congregation, and yet be helpful to place the available manpower to the best advantage.

Nationalism and the Training of a Native Ministry. — Nationalism — we have it in our country; we have it in Mexico, in South America; we have it the world over. Mexico for Mexicans, Africa for Africans, and America for Americans. Foreign thought, foreign ideas, foreign rule, is shied at everywhere. Self-government, self-rule, is the one great topic of the press; it is the talk of the nations. Nationalism, with all of its implications, confronts also the Church.

Brazil has already enacted laws which forbid the entrance of pastors coming from foreign countries except they be natives of Brazil. In Mexico none but natives are permitted to preach and perform ministerial acts among Mexicans. And this trend is spreading the world over. And facing that issue, it must now more than ever be our policy to build for a national Church. This must, therefore, be our definite aim in countries in which we have already begun missions, *i. e.*, in South America, in Europe, in China, in India, in Africa. And it must be our goal as we look to the future and begin missions in other countries.

The training of a native ministry and *the laying of a foundation of a native self-governing Church* in foreign countries is essential. To meet present-day trends a change of mission policy is imperative. After nearly fifty years we have 14 ordained pastors and 13 evangelists in India. After thirty years we have in China 7 pastors and 9 evangelists. With the ever increasing spirit of nationalism, with that handwriting on the wall, we must redouble our efforts to train a native ministry in foreign lands. We know not how long we as a foreign people will be permitted to preach the Gospel on foreign soil. To preserve the Gospel in foreign lands, we must train a native ministry.

In Brazil and in Argentina we have colleges and seminaries. In Brazil at the Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, the enrollment is above 80 students. At Crespo and at Buenos Aires, Ar-

gentina, a fine beginning is made; but looking to the future of our Church, to the preservation of the Gospel both in Argentina and in Brazil, we cannot be satisfied to train a native ministry of German descent only, but our goal must be to train a ministry also of the purely Argentine and Brazilian stock. That some might be saved, we shall change our methods, if need be. Instead of trying to Anglo-Saxonize the people, we ought to be willing to be Latinized.

But what of other countries in South America, where we as yet have not opened missions? What of Europe and of countries the world over? It must be our aim to go whither the Lord calls us. We must be ready to enter new countries as the Lord creates the opportunities and provides the means. And now is the time to prepare and to make ready. Now is the time. We dare not postpone action. The handwriting on the wall — nationalism — is clearly visible. The day of final Judgment is at hand.

The time is short. The training of a native ministry, the building of a national Church, is essential. Humanly speaking, there is no other means to meet the challenge of the hour and to carry out the Lord's command to bring the Gospel to foreign lands and to preserve it there for the future generation.

To train a native ministry, we must have a staff of instructors, at least three men, preferably pastors well qualified, good theologians, pastors with practical missionary experience and a God-given passion for souls, familiar with the language of the country in which they are to serve, men with executive ability.

To train instructors for a theological school, we must have a graduate school, together with a language school, a school in connection with and under the supervision of Concordia Seminary. A small language school is already in operation at Concordia Seminary, under the guidance of the faculty and missionaries home on furlough. As yet this is a private undertaking of students. A larger number of students are deeply interested in the study of Chinese, Malayalam, Spanish, and Russian. A postgraduate school for preliminary training of foreign missions is also in operation. The curriculum of this school includes the following courses: Oriental History, Missionary Methods, History of Missions, and other topics.

The establishment of a language school, the further development of the postgraduate course for missionaries gives rise to the question whether former missionaries who cannot return to their former mission fields because of present-day conditions or for other reasons ought not to be retained as instructors in this institution. Is it good stewardship on our part to release these missionaries to perform tasks of lesser importance, tasks which

others could well perform? Is it good stewardship not to make use of the wide experience gathered and the God-given talents of at least some of these missionaries? Salaries paid these men will bring returns an hundredfold.

To train a native ministry the staff of instructors must go to the respective country to establish the theological school. If no nucleus of Christians is to be found, it will be the mission of the staff to win the first converts, the first students for the training of a ministry.

A slow process, you will say, and visionary at that. Seeing the handwriting on the wall, but believing in the risen Savior, the Son of the Almighty, implicitly trusting in the power of the Word and His promises, we can hope to build a national Church if we courageously, but in the fear of God face the issue and enter upon a change of policy by concentrating at the very outset on the training of a native ministry. We cannot hope to meet the onslaught of nationalism and its implications with missionary methods and policies of the past.

Extraordinary times demand extraordinary measures. It is suggested *that the training of a native ministry be within the respective country.* The training of natives is not to be in the United States or at Zehlendorf or in Brazil or Argentina, but in the country in which the future pastors and missionaries are to serve. Think of the difficulties and the disadvantages to have the natives of given countries trained for the ministry in the United States, with entirely different customs and entirely different standards of living, with entirely different aspects on life, and think of the advantages of a training within their country with whose customs and habits, language, and standard of living they are fully acquainted.

Our slogan must be: For every country we enter, a theological school, a staff of theological instructors which includes one whose principal duty it shall be to translate theological literature into the language of that country. For every country a native ministry. Too costly? Not more so than the present missionary methods. We fully realize that it is the Lord who giveth the increase. But in approximately 50 years the expenditure of millions of dollars, with a staff of white missionaries comparatively larger than any other foreign missionary organization, has not trained an adequate number of native pastors and workers to continue the work if the spirit of nationalism suddenly compelled our foreign missionaries to leave the field. The handwriting on the wall compels us to consider what might be done to meet the challenge of the hour.

Whereas it is of extreme importance to adjust our missionary methods and existing mission policies to meet the changed conditions of the present era, be it suggested that this entire matter be given over to a committee for careful study and analysis.

As we concentrate on the training of a native ministry and *the building of a native Church,* no matter in which community this may be, let us from the very beginning include the thought of building an *indigenous, self-governing Church.* In building an indigenous Church, the growing mission will be permitted to do such things as their Christian knowledge enables them to do in order to promote the cause in their midst and to solve problems as from time to time they may arise. We will then not feel constrained to do all the thinking for them, and we need not help solve all their problems. As the missions grow in Christian knowledge and understanding, a greater measure of authority with corresponding responsibilities can be placed on them.

Resident Advisers. — As the work grows and a number of missionaries and mission stations in any given area increases, *the creation of the office of resident advisers* in territories where our churches in foreign lands have not as yet organized into synodical bodies, ought to receive serious consideration. Already in 1932, in 1935, in 1938, and again in 1941 this matter was discussed at length. The report of Executive Secretary O. H. Schmidt, who has visited the foreign mission fields in China and in India, will no doubt also touch upon this important matter.

And as we are planning for new fields in foreign lands, one of the staff of instructors sent ought to be designated the resident adviser. The resident adviser is to be the intermediary between the Mission Board, the missions, the missionary, the theological school. As the number of missions increases, he is to be the supervisor of all mission activities, of all mission properties. He is to be the spiritual adviser of the missionaries and instructors, the Visitor, with all the duties usually placed upon a Visitor.

As soon as it is feasible, the resident adviser might consider surrounding himself with a missionary council and draw in the native missionaries and native lay Christians.

Be it suggested that pertinent resolutions cover above suggestions.

Christian day schools shall be opened, wherever possible, not only as a missionary measure, but also because the day schools are the best-known "feeder" for the theological school.

Translation of Theological Literature. If our missions in the respective country shall grow, pastors as well as the laity must be provided with theological literature in the language which they can read and understand. The Board of Home Missions acting jointly with the Board of South American Missions has already appointed a pastor to translate theological literature into the Spanish language. He is expected to live at St. Louis and will also assist in the Spanish Lutheran Hour.

Viewing the Present and the Future Mission Program and the Election of Mission Board. — That members to Mission Boards ought to be chosen with the greatest care all will agree. Viewing the present mission program and its postwar possibilities, with the tremendous changes wrought everywhere because of world conditions, we must pray God to man these boards with men who will be able to meet the challenge of the day. We need God-fearing, consecrated men who have proved their worth as missionaries, men of missionary experience, men of executive ability. This executive ability will include the ability to *visualize* the mission program assigned to their Mission Board as a whole and the ability to evolve a systematic, progressive mission expansion program. The executive ability will include the ability to properly and systematically *organize* the work — to *deputize* the work to qualified men and to *supervise* the work. We need men who have a real live interest in missions, a passion for souls, who will gradually acquaint themselves with the mission of their Mission Board, men who have time and are willing to sacrifice this time in the cause of the greatest work entrusted to our care. We need tactful men; men with a keen mind, who will conscientiously consider the task placed upon them as their responsibility (no rubber stamps); men with business ability.

We need pastors and laymen on these Mission Boards. The election of lay members to District and synodical Mission Boards is equally important. God has given His Church an array of consecrated, mission-minded, God-fearing, well-informed laymen, from whom members to the various Mission Boards can be chosen. Though we can hardly expect these laymen to have that personal missionary experience which we look for in pastors, they will nevertheless have a deep interest in missions and mission work. And being interested, they, too, will eagerly acquaint themselves with the specific mission entrusted to their Mission Board. As good business men, they will, as good stewards, be ever alert to place our resources to the best advantage. Yes, we cherish the services of active, consecrated, mission-minded laymen in District and

synodical Mission Boards. We need their counsel and their assistance.

Looking at the present-day responsibilities of the various District and synodical Mission Boards and the problems before them, and visualizing the immediate future and the challenge of the postwar era with the mission possibilities under changed conditions, we need men of sound judgment, men of vision, men of courage, to do great things for the Lord.

Missions and Our Relation to the Political World and Others. — The past triennium has been a time of peace and tranquillity for our Church and its mission in our country. No adverse legislation has hindered or halted the progress of the work of the Church. Hardly ever did our Church draw closer to the political world than now. Officials and representatives of our Church, being invited to appear before committees of varied interests of the Government in matters in which we, too, as a Church are vitally interested, had the wonderful opportunity to testify of the faith that is within us, to present our viewpoint on important issues, such as the separation of Church and State, on education and our care for the children through Christian day schools, on the youth problem and on our youth organization, on the spiritual service rendered to men in the defense projects, to men in the armed forces through the chaplaincies and the service centers. And since other denominations were also present at these joint meetings, necessity demanded at times to give clear-cut declarations of Lutheran and Scriptural principles.

Our work done in the defense projects, in the service centers, in the chaplaincies in the armed forces, in the preservation of the youth, evoked the praises of the authorities. For the peace we enjoy in this time of stress and for the good will and praise given us we are grateful to the Lord. And as law-abiding citizens we shall ever seek the best interests of the country and endeavor to merit continued confidence in us. Yet, after all, the purpose and aim of our endeavors cannot chiefly be to please men, to create good will between us and the outside world at home, and to establish better relations between the nations of the earth, not chiefly social betterment, not chiefly relief in bodily need; in short, our chief aims cannot be centered on external matters. Our chief purpose must ever be the salvation of souls, the preaching of the Gospel (evangelization) and teaching the young (Christian education). And as soon as we enter upon this program, and fearlessly confess Christ, the Scriptures, and the faith that is within us, explain our doctrinal position and with determination adhere to

this position, we are no longer *persona grata.* Our determination to adhere to the Scriptures is not considered a matter of conscience on our part, but rather sheer stubbornness, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness. It is today, as it was in the days of Jesus. "Hail! Hail!" the masses cried, only to crucify Him a few days later. But let none of this disturb or trouble us. Let it rather be a warning to us not to seek vain glory, not to forget the real goal before us, that is, to preach the Gospel, be it in season or out of season, whether the world lauds or hates us. If only Christ be preached and men's souls be saved! Let this ever be our chief concern. F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

Report of the Board for Home Missions

(Memorial 403)

Home Missions experienced a year of the Lord's unbounded blessings, financially and otherwise. More than 1,000 missionaries, pastors, teachers, and other helpers were active on the Home Mission front, serving more than 1,500 stations with more than 150,000 souls. The work is now extended to every State of the country, to most of the Canadian Provinces, to Mexico, to the Hawaiian Islands, to Alaska.

The Shifting Population. — The past year forced a new type of work upon us. When thousands upon thousands of our fellow Lutherans followed the endless streams of men and women into the housing projects in the war-created centers, our Mission Boards faced new problems in the conservation of our members. The National Advisory Emergency Planning Council together with the Board of Home Missions and the local District Home Mission Boards took matters in hand. Various Districts were subsidized to enable them to call additional pastors into these areas. From February 1, 1943, to December 31, 1943, 42 men were supported from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund. The majority were full-time men. A total of 43,830 calls and follow-up calls were made; 4,248 Lutherans and 1,156 Lutheran children were located; 5,504 unchurched adults and 1,849 unchurched children were found. Cost: $50,253.72 for salary, rent, mileage, and incidental expenses. At 19 different places public worship was begun; at 17 places Sunday schools were opened, with an attendance ranging from 21 to 90 and from 16 to 80, respectively. $7,197.15 was contributed by the groups served. Ten different stations developed toward permanency.

The Trailer Mission. — This is another product of the present emergency. The Trailer Mission was used with good success in

Neosho, Mo., in the Chicago area, in Great Falls, N. Dak., on the Alaskan Highway. The Atlantic, the Central, and the Southern California District have also entered on Trailer Mission work. The Wartime Missions and Conservation work still continues, though some of the war-created centers are already closing and dismantling.

Returning Servicemen and Returning Workers and Their Families from Defense Projects. — Already a large number of servicemen have returned home; other men have taken their places; demobilization of some of the defense projects necessitates another shifting of population or a return to the home area. How many were estranged from their Church, induced to grow lukewarm and cold; how many have forsaken their Master, none can tell. Now is the time for every pastor, for every missionary, for every congregation, for every member, to consider the spiritual needs of the returning men and their families and do all that none of these be lost.

Hawaiian Islands. — At the convention held at Fort Wayne, Ind., in June, 1941, it was

"*Resolved,* That the Board of Home Missions be instructed to make a thorough survey of the mission opportunities on the Hawaiian Islands and that the Board be given authority to begin work there, if in their estimation such action is warranted."

In November of 1941 the secretary of missions, together with the field secretary of the California and Nevada District, went to the Hawaiian Islands. A larger number of Christians from the mainland of the United States had heeded the call and entered various defense projects. We had the names of many of these, in addition thereto the names of approximately 300 men in the armed forces. On Wednesday, December 3, 1941, a joint meeting of civilians and men in the armed forces was held to discuss the possibility of opening a mission station in Honolulu. On Friday afternoon we embarked for home. About 40 hours later, on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, we heard via radio of the terrible happenings at Pearl Harbor. Some of the men present at our meeting at Honolulu lost their lives. Chaplain Hohenstein, also present at the service held in Honolulu, was seriously wounded. We thank God that he has again recovered.

Thus the war delayed the opening of a new mission station. The Board of Home Missions turned over the spiritual care of our Lutheran civilians to the Army and Navy Commission. Our Commission purchased a service center in one of the choicest locations

in Honolulu. It is centrally located. A chapel was set aside in this building, having a seating capacity of about 200. A pastor was called to take care of the spiritual needs of servicemen and civilians. In 1943 4,800 attended the services, 2,200 partook of Holy Communion. During the past year five local adults were confirmed. There is a deep local interest in a Christian day school. A fund of about $1,200 has already been gathered for a school. The California and Nevada District Mission Board was placed in charge of the development of missions in the Hawaiian Islands. With the help of the Board of Home Missions a missionary will be sent to the Hawaiian Islands as soon as present conditions will permit.

If time will permit, the convention might call upon the secretary of missions to briefly report on the stirring meeting held at Honolulu.

Mexico. — After years of patient effort we now have gained a foothold both in Mexico City and in Monterrey, Mexico. For good reasons we cannot write in full. But the Board of Home Missions will appreciate the privilege to tell on the floor of the convention, of the mysterious workings of the Lord, and of the success granted in this our neighbor republic. At present the missions in Mexico are under the supervision and the direction of the Texas District Home Mission Board. The interest in the development of these missions in Mexico is rather restricted to, and localized within, the Texas District. As we look to the future and to the development of an aggressive intensified mission program not only in Mexico but also in Central America, reaching down to Panama, we believe the effort to be of such magnitude and of such far-reaching importance that these missions ought to be the concern not of one District only but of the entire Synod and that the appointment of a separate committee for these missions ought to be seriously considered. The experience gathered by brethren in Texas in the conduct of missions in Mexico might be considered in the election of one or the other of the brethren to the Committee on Missions in Mexico and in Central America.

Membership of the Board of Home Missions. — At the convention held at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1941, it became our solemn duty to report the death of a faithful member of the Board, Pastor Wm. Grother, and of the prolonged illness of Pastor E. F. Schueler. During the past triennium it pleased the Lord to call to the Church Triumphant Pastor Schueler (who had retired from the Board of Home Missions) and Messrs. Ernst Kuechle and Henry Vetter, for many years consecrated members of the Board. May their devout interest in the cause of missions be a source of inspiration to all.

Subsidies from 1941 to 1943

District	Home Missions Cost (Mission Expansion Funds Included) Cost 1941	Cost 1942	Cost 1943	Wartime Mission and Conservation Fund Cost 1943
Alberta a. Br. Columbia	$ 29,060.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 2,688.34
Atlantic	35,676.15	40,000.00	33,560.00	—
California and Nevada	20,750.00	20,637.00	25,916.59	6,118.27
Colorado	17,000.00	18,050.00	21,225.00	—
Manitoba a. Saskatchewan	23,500.00	21,500.00	16,500.00	—
N. Dakota and Montana	13,350.00	14,963.70	15,110.00	1,579.70
Oklahoma	11,508.00	14,700.00	12,250.00	—
Oregon and Washington	24,100.00	27,825.07	18,300.00	8,790.00
Southeastern	20,142.50	24,493.50	22,221.10	3,709.59
Southern	16,930.00	19,450.00	14,000.00	525.00
Southern California	16,500.00	19,000.00	21,000.00	8,453.40
Texas	14,878.00	11,800.00	—	4,773.64
Emergency and Board Expense	1,387.44	329.67	856.28	—
	$244,681.09	$262,748.94	$231,938.97	$ 36,637.94
Central	$ 250.00	$ 600.00	—	$ 675.00
Eastern	1,220.00	2,475.00	$ 3,760.00	1,855.00
English	—	—	—	—
Iowa East	—	—	225.00	330.00
Kansas	—	—	45.00	3,165.37
Michigan	—	—	—	4,844.06
Minnesota	1,279.96	—	756.00	—
Northern Illinois	6,618.75	6,298.87	5,000.00	—
Northern Nebraska	495.00	—	1,438.70	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	1,350.00
Southern Nebraska	—	—	—	4,359.33
South Wisconsin	—	—	425.00	300.00
Western	—	—	—	1,170.50
Spanish Literature	208.20	1,577.83	*408.04	—
	$ 10,071.91	$ 10,951.70	$ 11,241.66	$ 18,049.26
	$254,753.00	$273,700.64	$243,180.63	$ 54,687.20

Prospects for the Future. — The prospects for the future are brighter than ever. With improved finances within the mission fields and in Synod at large, we can go forward with the opening and with the development of new fields in nearly all of the Districts. When existing priorities are lifted, much-needed chapels can be built. Additional pastors and teachers are needed. Our seminaries cannot meet the present situation. Our manpower in existing fields must be carefully considered and evaluated. Elimination of barren and nonproductive fields, consolidation of congregations and preaching stations, must be effected in the interest of efficiency and of the conservation of manpower. Will not some of the retired pastors still able to do part-time duty come to the assistance

* Deficit

of the Church and help in this time of acute shortage of manpower? "The King's business demands haste." The Gospel shall be preached to all nations. Even now it is preached to the far corners of the earth. "And then shall the end come."

THE BOARD FOR HOME MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

F. F. SELLE, *Chairman*	E. J. DIERKER
M. MENCKE, *Secretary*	GEO. BEIDERWIEDEN, SR.
WM. C. LOOYSEN, *Treasurer*	F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning the report of the Secretary of Missions and the Home Mission Board, Committee 2 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by Synod:

Your Committee No. 2 on Missions has studied the report of our Secretary of Missions, pages 86—99. On the basis of that report, in addition to the discussions of your Committee, we beg leave to present the following resolutions to Synod for adoption:

1. Pertaining to a "restudy of the entire work of Missions . . . with a view to a possible consolidation, co-ordination, relocation, or elimination in the interest of economy and of conservation of manpower," page 92, paragraph 3, as well as pertaining to an "evaluation of manpower" etc., page 92, paragraph 4 and following, be it

Resolved, That the College of Presidents be requested to appoint a committee to give these matters serious consideration; be it further

Resolved, That the College of Presidents for the full utilization of available manpower adopt such measures as will be in keeping with the doctrines of the divine call, preserving the rights of the congregation, and be helpful in placing the available manpower to the best advantage.

2. Pertaining to the necessity of intensifying the effort of the training of a native ministry and the laying of a foundation of a self-governing Church in foreign countries, page 94, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, and pages 95, 96, and 97:

While Committee No. 2 recognizes the efficient and faithful work in training native workers until now, we nevertheless feel that the work of training a native ministry be intensified, particularly at this time when existing conditions and the trend to nationalism throughout the world indicate the wisdom of such a program; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod through the Boards of Missions in foreign countries intensify the efforts to train and develop a native ministry; be it further

Resolved, That efforts be made to secure missionaries for foreign lands who are also qualified to establish and conduct theological schools and to instruct and prepare young converts as trained national workers; be it further

Resolved, That Synod correspondingly make available the necessary funds to expand and to develop the Mission Department of the Graduate School at Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.

3. WHEREAS, It is necessary that the wives of foreign missionaries be active in the work the husbands are engaged in; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mission Department at the St. Louis Seminary co-operate with the respective mission boards in the training of such wives and other women workers.

4. WHEREAS, The expansion of the Missionary Department of the Graduate School at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, to meet present-day changed conditions and to utilize modern mechanical missionary aids seems desirable and feasible, be it

Resolved, That the Missionary Department of the Postgraduate School be expanded to include missionary courses such as these: visual education mission; radio mission; billboard mission; tract mission; personal evangelism; rural mission; trailer mission; missions among the underprivileged in larger cities; institutional missions; colored missions; deaf and blind mission, etc.

5. Pertaining to the matter of "strengthening the home church and fields already occupied," page 92, paragraph 2:

WHEREAS, "Strengthening the home church," etc. is defined as "rallying the forces to greater missionary zeal in every church, in every home, in every member";

WHEREAS, This missionary zeal is intensified solely through the preaching of the Gospel; be it

Resolved, That Synod urge its pastors to continue to stress in their sermons with ever-increasing intensiveness the work of missions; be it further

Resolved, That our teachers of our schools and Sunday schools use every opportunity to inculcate in the minds and hearts of our children a missionary spirit.

6. WHEREAS, The annual observance of a Mission Sunday is very conducive to increasing missionary consciousness and mission-mindedness in our members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod thankfully recognize the fine service rendered our congregations by the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education in servicing our congregations with informational and inspirational literature of the highest type; be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education continue this service; be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education publish and distribute suitable missionary literature for our children in the day and Sunday schools.

7. In addition to what has been done to strengthen the home church, we offer the following resolutions: Be it

Resolved, That Synod authorize the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education to publish and to provide for free distribution in as many copies as may be requisitioned by pastors or congregations:

A short and popular manual (in pamphlet form) on personal evangelism, setting forth the Scriptural principles which underlie personal evangelistic efforts within a congregation as well as suggestions how members of a congregation may exploit the missionary possibilities in their respective parishes.

8. WHEREAS, It would be highly beneficial for theological students to receive orientation in the field of the Church's mission program earlier in the formative years of theological training; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct its Board for Higher Education to provide in the curricular of our preparatory schools a considerably greater emphasis of our Church's mission activities in all phases.

9. Pertaining to the report on Home Missions, be it

Resolved, That the Mexican Missions continue under Texas District operations in co-operation with the Home Missions Board.

Your Committee on Missions notes with deep regret the loss through death of three faithful members of the Board of Home Missions: Pastor E. T. Schueler, Mr. Ernst Kuechle, and Mr. Henry Vetter.

Report of the General Church Extension Board

(Memorial 402)

The activity of the Church Extension Board as a lending agency has suffered a decline during the course of the past triennium.

In 1941 the Board considered 63 applications for loans, requesting a total of $312,298 and granted 31 of them, lending a total of $145,500. In 1942 only 27 applications were received, requesting a total of $177,550, and of these 17 were granted, making the amount lent out $104,550. In 1943 nine applications reached the office of the Board, requesting a total of $82,000, and five of these were granted, with a total of $45,000. The explanation of this gradual diminution of the number and amount of loans is known to all — building restrictions ordered by our Government have affected our congregations, building material cannot be obtained, priorities have been refused, and building operations, except those vital to the prosecution of the war, are at a standstill. It is our hope and prayer that all restrictions may soon be lifted again, so that the many congregations in need of churches and schools may make use of the capital of Synod's Fund. Meanwhile, repayments from loans already made have been received in gratifying measure. Many churches have used the present opportunities for collecting money for debts and have paid off their loans or have made substantial reduction of their debt. A number of accounts concerning which we had grave doubts of their eventual worth became active and payments were received. All this has brought the cash balance of the Fund to the unprecedented height of over one half million dollars. This large sum of money is held by the Treasurer of Synod and will be available to the Church Extension Board when building operations are resumed. Applications are being received and are kept on file, to be acted upon at a later date. It will be the policy of the Board, as it has been in the past, to lend this money for buildings which are permitted under Synod's rules, to investigate every application carefully before any investment is made, to safeguard Synod's capital in every way, and to secure repayments promptly. Your Board will strive to provide adequate facilities for worship wherever they are needed and will at the same time guard against an overspending of money and the accumulation of burdensome indebtedness. The Church Extension Board has always been ready to adjust the terms of a loan in such a way as to make it possible for a congregation to reduce its debt, but it has been loath to forgive any part of a debt. However, in exceptional cases, and for easily recognizable reasons, the Board does consider a lowering of the amount of a debt. One such case

is herewith presented to Synod for action, that of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan District, where we recommend that Synod cancel an indebtedness of $4,000, which has been on our books for many years. The reasons for our request will be given to the Committee.

We desire to express our appreciation of the assistance given us by the Fiscal Office in our collection and accounting; and also of the advice given us from time to time by Secretary Streufert.

In addition to the management of Synod's Church Extension Fund, your Board has also been entrusted with a new duty. Building operations that were authorized by the Emergency Planning Council in defense areas were put into the hands of our Board for final action, and grants were thus made from the Wartime Conservation Fund for necessary chapels at Planeview, Kansas, Arlington and Newport News, Va., Willow Run, Mich., Windsor, Ontario, and Vallejo, Calif. These grants were made under an agreement that this money is to be repaid to Synod if permanent congregations remain, but if such a result is not obtainable, then the money is to be regarded as having been expended for the temporary spiritual care of defense workers.

In view of the very great task that will confront your Board in the postwar period, a task in which the policies of the past will be a guide for the activity of the future, we believe that our present mode of operation should be continued by Synod. It has met every requirement in the past and should be adequate for the future.

In conformity with a resolution of Synod, we now present a tabulation showing what portion of the Church Extension Fund is held in each District of Synod, and also how much is past due.

Church Extension Loans as of March 31, 1944

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
1. Alberta and Br. Columbia	$ 19,760.00	$13,020.00	$ 7,039.00	$ 7,039.00
2. Argentina	336.00	—	—	—
3. Atlantic	12,000.00	—	21,529.84	21,529.84
4. Brazil	12,050.00	—	—	—
5. California and Nevada	39,227.17	—	300.00	—
6. Central	12,665.42	—	5,467.16	5,467.16
7. Central Illinois	6,050.00	—	3,600.00	—
8. Colorado	50,175.39	1,434.38	12,259.77	4,934.77
9. Eastern	13,920.00	—	4,500.00	4,500.00
10. English	47,727.76	40,727.76	63,446.35	63,446.35
11. Iowa East	—	—	3,000.00	3,000.00
12. Iowa West	—	—	2,630.00	—
13. Kansas	30,110.00	—	—	—
14. Manitoba a. Saskatchewan	6,212.79	6,212.79	18,921.81	18,921.81
15. Michigan	25,300.00	—	12,850.00	6,350.00
16. Minnesota	10,133.33	—	11,967.28	10,517.28

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
17. N. Dakota and Montana	28,350.00	—	14,554.49	12,052.00
18. Northern Illinois	22,000.00	—	—	—
19. Northern Nebraska	—	—	13,565.16	13,565.16
20. North Wisconsin	—	—	5,150.00	5,150.00
21. Oklahoma	7,800.00	—	—	—
22. Ontario	7,375.00	—	6,000.00	6,000.00
23. Oregon and Washington	16,046.99	—	1,840.00	—
24. South Dakota	8,786.52	—	3,426.80	3,426.80
25. Southeastern	50,941.34	—	—	—
26. Southern	6,215.95	—	5,030.90	4,330.90
27. Southern California	29,605.00	—	5,050.00	4,250.00
28. Southern Illinois	12,900.00	—	—	—
29. Southern Nebraska	—	—	3,358.49	708.49
30. South Wisconsin	26,650.00	—	5,230.00	—
31. Texas	18,800.00	—	3,370.50	3,370.50
32. Western	12,700.00	—	18,741.62	18,741.62
33. Miscellaneous	30,887.90	—	2,905.35	2,905.35
Totals	$564,726.56	$61,394.93	$255,734.52	$220,207.03
Percentage Past Due		10.872%		86.108%

F. NIEDNER

ACTION

Committee 12 presented the following three resolutions pertaining to the report of the Church Extension Board. These were adopted.

1. WHEREAS, It is evident from statements by the Chairman of the General Church Extension Board that a loan of $4,000 was placed upon the books of the Church Extension Board at the time of the division of the Minnesota and Manitoba Districts; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible now to determine absolutely the recipient of this loan; therefore be it

Resolved, That the $4,000 charged against the Manitoba-Saskatchewan District be forgiven.

2. WHEREAS, It is noted that although great progress has been made by some congregations and also by some Districts in liquidating their loans from the General Church Extension Board, there still are delinquent payments amounting to $220,000 for congregations and $61,000 for Districts; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod order the General Church Extension Board to urge the delinquent congregations and Districts to put forth every effort at this time to meet their obligations; be it furthermore

3. *Resolved,* That Synod urge the Districts to increase their church extension funds in order to be in a position to initiate building operations when present building restrictions are removed.

Report of the Board of Missions in South America

(Memorial 405)

War clouds, war measures, war hysteria, censorship, delayed and lost mail, have cast their shadows upon, and handicapped, the work of Synod's Board of Missions for South America during the greater part of the past triennium.

A change took place in the personnel of your Board. The faithful treasurer of the Board, Mr. Henry Jost, who served since 1939, was suddenly translated to glory. He died in April of 1943. In the interim between his death and the election of a new treasurer, Mr. E. W. Tatge attended to the duties of a treasurer. Several months later the Board elected Mr. G. F. Bauer. To fill the vacancy which was caused by Mr. Jost's death, President J. W. Behnken appointed Mr. E. Schumm of Oak Park, Ill.

Handicaps and changes notwithstanding, the Lord's promise that His Word shall not return to Him void was kept also with respect to the work carried on by our Church in South America, more particularly in Brazil and Argentina.

Permit us to submit a few comparative figures:

In 1909 our Church was represented in Brazil by 18 pastors, 2 teachers with normal training, and a number of teachers without normal training. At that time we had 10,000 souls in our congregations. There were 1,156 children in our schools. The number of students in our seminary at Porto Alegre was 19. No candidates had been graduated. Our Church *now* has, in that same country, 82 pastors, 6 professors in the seminary, 71 teachers, including quite a number who have not been trained as teachers and a number of experienced lady teachers, ministering to 41,040 souls, 3,554 children in schools of the 72 congregations belonging to Synod and 156 congregations not as yet members of Synod and 135 preaching stations. Two years ago our seminary in Porto Alegre had 85 students, 12 of whom have been graduated. Since 1909 the seminary has graduated more than 100 pastors and teachers, of whom 97 are actively engaged in the work of our Church today.

Argentina likewise shows marked progress. In 1905 we had one congregation in Argentina. We now have 27 pastors, 3 professors, 19 congregations belonging to Synod, 47 not as yet belonging to Synod, 55 preaching stations, a preparatory college with 10 students (1943), 4 of these ready to enter the seminary at Buenos Aires, and a theological seminary with 10 or 11 students (1944). Four of the students are vicaring since November, 1943. The number of souls in the Argentina District, which includes Paraguay and Uruguay, is 12,760.

Thus the number of souls under our care in South America is 53,800.

Brazil

Work in Brazil has been carried on under great difficulties. The "Nationalization Program," mentioned in the report three years ago, is still in progress. Fortunately most of our teachers could meet the requirement of the program, as a result of which our schools could continue to function. However, the big problem is to find laborers for the Lord's harvest throughout the land. Even now the parishes are much too large. If, to give you an example, we merely told you that one pastor serves six stations, that would not sound very impressive. We know others, in North America and in South America, who have a greater number of stations. If, however, we add that this one man serves 861 souls, 449 communicant members and 150 voting members, you will observe that he really has enough to occupy his time. But you haven't really caught the picture. That number of people would require diligent application on the part of a man if they were in a single congregation. But these are spread in six congregations. And how! Just to reach all stations once, the man spends fifty-three and a half hours in the saddle! No misprint here; it really takes fifty-three and a half hours. And what is worse, the parishes already too large for efficient work become larger as vacancies occur. And they do occur. As soon as the war clouds lift, the long-delayed furloughs will definitely be expected, and rightly so. Some of these men are so broken down that they will need a long time to recover. And what have we to counterbalance those possible losses? Just five candidates from our seminary at Porto Alegre! The situation is very serious. Perhaps the question comes to your mind, Why not send more men from North America? The answer: Under present conditions that is utterly impossible. We hope the future will bring a change in this respect. But our report deals with conditions as they exist. It is impossible to get clearance for our missionaries from North America.

And what can we do about it? We can pray — pray that our Lord cause the adverse conditions to be changed; that He give complete recovery to our missionaries who have been subjected to these ordeals; that when they have had their furloughs, He may constrain them with His love to return because of the crying need for their service. And we can see to it that they have adequate salaries lest financial worries be added to all their other troubles.

Argentina

The situation in Argentina is not quite so grave. Two candidates were sent down there. Candidate Paul Laabs left in August, 1941. However, throat trouble compelled him to return to North

America in December of the same year. Candidate Raymond Ernst went by Clipper, leaving March 20, 1942. His wife was with him. Both arrived safely. He is at work. Two other candidates, Martin Pullmann and Bernard Pankow, were getting ready to go, when your Board was advised from Argentina not to send any more candidates until further notice.

The laws of Argentina make it impossible for us to have our own parochial schools. A news report in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* states: "The government also decreed obligatory Roman Catholic instruction for all primary and high school students, except those whose parents manifest express opposition by reason of membership in other religious sects. The decree said that the Catholic religion is the state religion in Argentina." Your Board called the brethren's attention to this decree, urging them, if it should give our Church an opportunity to establish our own parochial schools, by all means to avail themselves of it.

The abnormality of the times and also the difference in language of Brazil and other South American countries made it impractical to send future pastors for Argentina to Porto Alegre for their seminary training. That is why we now have a seminary in Argentina.

The brethren, though still preaching German, are preparing for the future. That is imperative also because of the fact that Spanish, the language of the country, will more and more be the language of the people we now serve. Furthermore, the brethren do not intend to limit their activity to any particular group. They are aware of the fact that they are debtors to all people of their country. We mention, in passing, that Spanish is the language of all countries in South and Central America, except Brazil.

Paraguay

Our great work in Paraguay lies in the future. We now have one man in that country, the Rev. Vernon Harley. He serves a number of stations. Reports indicate a very promising field in Paraguay.

Uruguay

Uruguay is one of the most advanced countries of South America. Our Church has found entrance to metropolitan Montevideo. The Rev. E. Jauck is our first resident pastor of that country.

The Lutheran Hour in South America

The Rev. A. T. Kramer has been broadcasting every Saturday over Station L U 2 in Bahia Blanca — in Spanish. The Rev. R. Hasse has been broadcasting over P R H 8 once a month on Sunday

evenings. The generosity of the Lutheran Laymen's League has now made it possible to broadcast every Sunday evening. Two Sunday evenings a month the brethren in Porto Alegre have broadcast over different stations. Mail response has been gratifying.

Expansion

If you have a picture of conditions as we tried to set them before you, it will be apparent to you that while there is room and opportunity, even need, for expansion, there cannot be much of it until times change and adverse conditions are removed.

Activity of Your Board

Your Board met regularly, generally once a month, to study reports and problems as they were presented through the Rev. C. Lehenbauer, our corresponding secretary, and to represent and advise the South American Districts in all their work — with the exception of colleges and seminaries, these being primarily under the supervision of Synod's Board of Directors.

Three new professors were elected by your Board, Professor Albert Lehenbauer for the Argentine seminary, Professor Marcus Berndt for Crespo, and Professor Octacilio Schueler for Porto Alegre.

In General

The rapidly mounting cost of living in Argentina and in Brazil made salary increases necessary. The goal of the Christians in South America must be to become self-supporting. Though it is not within immediate reach, our pastors hold the goal up before them. In this they are guided and strengthened by their presidents, the Rev. S. Beckmann and the Rev. R. Hasse.

The Rev. F. C. Streufert, D. D., visiting the brethren in the two countries, encouraged them in their tremendously difficult labors and also gave new impetus to the training in stewardship consciousness.

Mindful of the fact that spiritual growth is retarded by the inability of the pastors to be in constant touch with their people, because of the enormous areas they must cover to reach them, your Board, nevertheless, calls your attention to the fact that Christian stewardship in church finance has not only been preached, but also practiced in South America from the very beginning. Working conditions and other factors must be considered. When, as is the case, the average daily wage in Brazil is one fourth of what it is here in North America, it is folly to expect our Christians there to give one half as much as our Christians in North America are

giving. A study of just a few figures will prove enlightening in the matter of progress in contributions.

Contributions of Brazil congregations, for salary alone:

1919	$ 3,071.00
1920	3,844.00
1921	5,293.00
1922	5,500.00
1943 (year of great drought)	14,256.00

The District has also taken care of its indigent students.

During the years 1920, 1921, and 1922 the Brazil congregations also raised $3,364.00 for the new seminary building fund. On the average they, furthermore, raised at least $1,000 per year for other purposes.

The congregations in Argentina are raising somewhere between $6,000 and $7,000 this year.

All things considered, that is fine progress.

In Conclusion

Let us pray that the Lord may give free course to His Word in the South American countries, break and hinder the evil counsel and will of those who would impede the progress of the banner of the Cross, continue to fill men's hearts with His Holy Spirit so that they will count no sacrifice too great for His cause, and make *us* willing to support those at the fighting front as long and as much as is necessary. Thus will battles be won for Christ.

Treasurer's Report

	1941	1942	1943	Total
Argentina	$16,010.00	$26,204.46	$22,492.39	$ 64,706.85
Brazil	39,193.75	41,562.74	45,858.30	126,614.79
Furlough and Travel	8,870.93	1,950.10	——	10,821.03
Board Expense	654.64	407.10	384.60	1,446.34
Totals	$64,729.32	$70,124.40	$68,735.29	$203,589.01

May our Father bless all your deliberations and decisions in behalf of His kingdom.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

REV. OTTO HEERWAGEN, *Chairman*
REV. E. H. H. GADE, *Secretary*
REV. C. F. LEHENBAUER,
Corresponding Secretary
MR. G. F. BAUER, *Treasurer*
REV. E. C. WEGEHAUPT
MR. E. W. TATGE
MR. E. T. SCHUMM

The discussion of South American Mission matters was introduced by an address of President S. Beckmann of the Argentine District, who brought the greetings of the South American brethren. President Hasse of the Brazil District, who was unavoidably detained from coming to the convention, had sent in his report and greetings in writing.

ACTION

The following resolutions submitted by Committee 2 were adopted:

Resolved, That Synod send fraternal greetings to our brethren and their congregations in South American countries and to assure them of our prayers in their labors and trials;

Resolved, That Synod encourage the Board of Missions for South America to do all in its power to safeguard the interests of our Church and to be alert to every missionary opportunity.

Resolved, That Synod express its appreciation to the Lutheran Laymen's League for its support of religious broadcasts in South American countries.

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to decide which of the two Spanish Bible Versions — De Valera Revista or Version Moderna — should be used in our Spanish work.

Resolved, That Synod advise the Board for Home Missions and the Board of Missions for South America to work together toward providing uniform translations into Spanish of Lutheran books, such as hymnbook, catechism, liturgy, agenda, prayer book, and other literature.

Resolved, That Synod note with special thanksgiving the gracious provision of our God under which our Secretary of Missions made a long journey by plane to visit our South American countries in the early part of 1942, which visitation was signally blessed by our heavenly Father.

Resolved, That Synod appropriate a special grant of $10,000 to the Brazilian District and $5,000 to the Argentina District for their church extension fund. This was left to the Board of Directors.

Resolved, That during the next triennium these two South American Districts include in their requests for subsidy annually a reasonable sum for their church extension fund.

Resolved, That the Synod's Secretary of Missions also be the Executive Secretary of the Board of Missions for South America.

Pertaining to Hawaiian Missions, page 103 of *Report and Memorials,* Synod adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Fort Wayne Synod of 1941 resolved that a survey be made of mission opportunities in the Hawaiian Islands; and

WHEREAS, This survey was made and is completed, be it

Resolved, That Synod grant the Secretary of Missions an opportunity to address the convention briefly on his visit to the Islands, which he made in company with the Director of Missions of the California and Nevada District.

Report of the Board of Foreign Missions

(Memorial 410)

When on December 7, 1941, the radio reported the bombing of Pearl Harbor and therewith our nation's entry as combatant into World War II, the entire work of our Synod of necessity was placed on a wartime footing. In occupied China our American missionaries and their families became prisoners of war, at the mercy of the Japanese enemy. Before very long, Japanese planes bombed the island of Ceylon and other sections of South India near our mission stations. Any hope of early mission work in the Philippine Islands vanished with the oncoming hordes of the enemy. Before long the rumor was current that foreign mission work in general had come to a standstill and possibly would soon die out altogether.

However, our Board of Foreign Missions can state, with thanks to the Lord of the Church, that all such frightening forebodings in spite of almost three years of bitter warfare have become groundless. Today, as three years ago, we report constant successful operation of our missionary endeavor, although in China still in a limited way, and urge our Synod not merely to continue energetic support of our Foreign Missions, but to be ready for that day of mercies when the Lord shall make wars to cease and throw open the doors now closed to us because of the war.

In looking back today to the early beginning of our foreign mission endeavor in India, we cannot but thank God with burning heart and lips for His exceedingly gracious blessing on our efforts to bring the message of salvation to the heathen in the Orient. As is well known, we shall celebrate this year, if it pleases God, the golden anniversary of our India Mission. It was on October 14, 1894, that our first missionaries, Theodor Naether and Franz Mohn, were solemnly commissioned by us for their missionary tasks. In spite of all our weaknesses, of much natural and instigated enmity on the part of the non-Christians, of heavy losses of missionaries and national Indian co-workers by reason of two world wars and other causes, we view with astonishment and divine

adoration the great blessing that has been vouchsafed to our joint missionary labors. When our first missionaries went to India, they did not have a single Indian Christian nor a single Indian mission co-worker. Today, however, we are permitted to report the following figures for India and for China.

If statistics on our foreign mission work are still less complete than they were in 1941, they show a far from discouraging picture of heroic devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of our American and our national mission personnel.

Statistics for India

In India we have: 30 male missionaries, 3 female missionaries, 25 wives of missionaries, 61 children of missionaries; total, 119.

Of national co-workers we have: 14 pastors, 13 evangelists, 197 catechists, 12 Bible women, 240 schoolteachers, 23 medical and industrial workers; total, 499.

Souls: About 20,000 under our care.

Statistics for China

In China we have: 7 male missionaries, 2 female missionaries, 2 wives of missionaries, 5 children of missionaries; total, 16.

Of national co-workers: 7 pastors, 9 evangelists, 2 vicars, 36 schoolteachers, 6 Bible women, 17 medical employees; total, 77.

Souls: 2,000.

Quite naturally, the war has aggravated the usual difficulties in maintaining our personnel on the field at necessary strength. At their request the following missionaries were given a peaceful release from foreign missionary service since the late Delegate Synod, in order to enable them to accept calls in the States: Dr. N. Leckband, M. G. Kuolt, E. H. Meinzen, W. W. Gnuse, W. E. Reiser, and H. Lachmann from our India field.

From service in our China field were released the brethren A. C. Diers, H. Klein, E. H. Thode, and L. A. Buuck. The three last-named, as also Mrs. A. Ziegler and Missionary E. C. Zimmermann and their families, had been prisoners of the Japanese and later were repatriated. All of these brethren and their families endured many of the most harrowing features of bitter warfare, but were mercifully spared the worst by our heavenly Father.

Against this loss of missionaries we can report only a gain of two new missionaries to China, namely, the brethren H. Hinz and Ralph C. Egolf.

Neither in India nor in Free China were our missionaries hampered in their work, with the exception of necessary police restrictions. Our missionaries in Free China have written that their country is still the largest missionary field of which they

have knowledge. The population of Free China is between 200 and 250 millions, and in all of China from 400 to 450 millions.

Our China seminary at Wanhsien had to be closed for lack of students, because the supply from our congregations in occupied China ceased. However, by the establishment of a high school — which is a war-relief project, made possible by generous contributions of the General Relief Board — we are very hopeful of obtaining students presently. Our Board has urged the missionaries to re-open the seminary and proseminary at the earliest moment possible.

There has been some unfavorable nationalistic reaction against religious educational work, owing to the war, but at present the work can still be continued as formerly. The abrogation of treaties took away the legal standing of missionaries and of missionary endeavor of all foreign missions in China. Foreign mission societies generally are now negotiating with the government of China to enact laws giving them legal status, freedom of conscience, and freedom of education. Final action has not yet been taken, but the government is friendly.

At very great cost, our foundling orphanage was removed from Enshih, first to temporary quarters outside Wanhsien, then to our rented quarters in Wanhsien. This was done because of the approach of the Japanese and at the suggestion of the Enshih city government.

Our mission hospital and dispensary at Enshih is still the only hospital in a radius of roughly 175 miles. The opportunities for service are simply unlimited, but the staff and equipment are severely restricted, and the work is maintained at great sacrifice.

Inflationary prices of all necessary supplies have gone beyond the fantastic, and the end of the inflation is not yet in sight. Because of this our Free China field has required very large additional subsidies. — In similar manner the war reacted unfavorably on the prices of all necessities of life in India, which then forced us again to grant large bonuses to our missionaries and our national mission workers in that country.

Our India field has been able to function much more normally than the China field, although here, too, the need of additional workers and funds has been acute. A Joint Teachers' Training Institute has been established at Nagercoil and is linked up with our seminary. The seminary has been operating as completely as possible. The instructors are bending every effort to give our India Church well-qualified pastors, teachers, and other servants.

Our hospital at Ambur, South India, has been doing extensive work both in the city and at wayside dispensaries. Here, as in China, there is great need of American physicians and nurses.

As may be expected from the foregoing, our appropriation for the late fiscal year was greatly exceeded — in fact, this was done by some $41,000. As it now appears, the appropriation for the present fiscal year will again have to be exceeded, but we are happy to say that we have a supplementary reserve appropriation, on which we can fall back.

Executive Secretary O. H. Schmidt left the States on August 6, 1943, for his second visit to China and his first to India. In general, he has enjoyed good health. We know from the field that his labors have been blessed richly by our Lord. He was hopeful of his return to the States before Delegate Synod in order to bring to the convention first-hand reports of our work.

During the absence of Secretary Schmidt the correspondence with the fields and the home base was carried on by Director Brand.

The Graduate Missionary Department at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has been operated successfully for three years with a small body of students. We join the faculty of the Seminary and its Board of Control in the plea for an appropriation for buildings, etc., necessary to insure the permanency and development of our Missionary Department. We are hoping it may in the course of time serve also all foreign missionary endeavors of our Synod, in Africa, South America, and elsewhere.

Land and Buildings. It has been the policy of the Board during the war not to engage in any pretentious building operations, but only to keep our present equipment in the most necessary repairs. However, since many of our buildings in China were destroyed by the war and all property in occupied China is in possession of the enemy and surely has suffered much, even if it is not lost altogether; and since many important missionary building projects in India and in China have been postponed because of the war and will require immediate attention just as soon as peace has been declared, we plead for an annual land-and-buildings appropriation in the amount of $15,000.

Conclusion. Our Synod has been tried severely in the test of wartime church work. The end is not yet. And when peace returns, the new problems of postwar reconstruction and advancement will again try our devotion to the cause of our Savior's kingdom. The charge of our Lord to preach repentance and remission of sins in His name among all nations, Luke 24:47, is far from having been completely carried out. It devolves upon His followers to be faithful witnesses for Him. Certainly there will be no cause to relax our interest and to shorten our support of Foreign Missions. While it is day, may our Savior make and keep our Synod a truly devoted servant in the fields white unto the harvest.

PAUL H. F. LIST, *Recording Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning Foreign Missions, Committee 2 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. WHEREAS, Our workers in foreign lands, especially in India and China, in recent months have labored under unusual hardships in carrying out the Lord's command "Go Ye," even at the risk of their own lives; therefore be it

Resolved, That Dr. J. W. Behnken, President of Synod, lead the convention in brief prayer, imploring our heavenly Father to guard and protect our dear laborers in foreign lands and give them courage and strength to carry on their work in these troublesome times; thanking Him also for having guarded and protected our beloved Executive Secretary, O. H. Schmidt, in his present extensive travels, which, we hope, will soon have been completed; be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of Synod convey the convention's greetings to all our workers in foreign lands, wishing them Godspeed and giving them assurance of our continued prayers.

2. WHEREAS, Our Synod has already taken cognizance of the promising mission opportunities in the Philippine Islands, but by reason of the present world conflict has been prevented from actually starting work there; therefore be it

Resolved, That our Board for Foreign Missions be encouraged anew to open mission work in these populous islands as soon as conditions permit.

3. WHEREAS, Many of our workers in foreign fields have in recent months been subjected to extreme hardships and physical want, which from present indications may continue indefinitely and may even increase in intensity, therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage the Board for Foreign Missions to do everything possible for these worthy workers to minimize their present sufferings.

4. WHEREAS, On October 14, 1894, our Synod began work in India and this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of this blessed undertaking; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod designate Sunday, October 15, 1944, as "Foreign Mission Anniversary Sunday," thereby commemorating this important event; and that he cause the proper authorities to adequately publicize this occasion throughout our church body.

Report of Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind

(Memorial 407)

Again we look back over another three years of faithful work in the Missions to the Deaf and Blind. Again all glory be to God!

The year 1944 marks the forty-eighth anniversary of Synod's work among the deaf and the seventeenth year of work among the blind. May God continue to bless this work.

The past triennium has perhaps been the most trying in these missions because of the many vacancies that occurred and the many changes that became necessary. It pleased God at the end of 1941 to summon within three months two of our missionaries from this vale of tears to the Church Triumphant: Pastor Arthur Boll, who had for forty years served in this mission, and Pastor William Gielow, who, after his work at the School for the Deaf in Detroit, Mich., served for several years in this mission to the deaf. In 1942 one missionary after eighteen years of service to the deaf accepted a call to a hearing congregation; and in the same year another became a chaplain in the Army and a third resigned. Thus in that short time one fourth of the missionaries left the work. Indeed, a large gap to fill.

In 1941 Pastor C. Bremer was successfully called to be assistant chiefly in the work among the Blind. Pastor W. Westermann was transferred from the Seattle field to the Memphis, Tenn., field; and in 1942 Pastor A. Jonas, from the South Dakota field to the Seattle field; and Pastor F. Possehl, from the Oklahoma field to the New York field; and Pastor R. Cordes, from the Canadian field to the St. Paul, Minn., field. The following new men were called into the mission in 1942: Pastor N. Zellmer to the Portland, Oreg., field, Pastor W. Uhlig to the Los Angeles field, Pastor J. Streit to the Oklahoma field, and Pastor A. Lutz to the South Dakota field. Late in 1943 Pastor Lutz was successfully called to also be associate Pastor in the Minneapolis field. Pastor E. B. Fox of Calgary, Canada, was asked for the present to do part-time work in Canada. Last, but not least, Pastor John Salvner, who has served in the mission to the deaf for forty-two years has been appointed as "administrative assistant" to the Board. This was done in February, 1943, but because of the shortage of men he was not able to enter upon his work until the beginning of 1944. Through his efforts, by the grace of God, we look forward to a better co-ordination and promotion of all work done in the various fields.

Since September, 1943, your Board has engaged for the first time some internes. We are convinced that this will prove very profitable.

The doctor title, Ph. D., was conferred upon one of our missionaries, Pastor G. Gaertner, by Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., for issuing a Compend of Signs or Sign Manual. We mention this because it is indeed a tribute to the work being done among the deaf by our Church.

In Kansas City, Mo., we have a beautiful chapel and parsonage at a very fine location made possible by a loan from the General Church Extension Fund and gifts from many friends.

The work among the blind has held its own in these times. In spite of the disruptions and obstacles created by war conditions our periodicals for the blind are enjoying a wide circulation. The *Lutheran Messenger,* in Braille, is still being mailed monthly to about 1,200 addresses, reaching approximately 2,000 readers through libraries and other agencies. The *Lutheran Herald,* in Moon type, is sent to 770 addresses quarterly, reaching about 1,200 blind. Spanish Braille tracts are mailed quarterly to 50 addresses, reaching several hundred blind. Due to the war the Braille *Bote,* which had been serving 2,000 blind, was discontinued for the duration.

The work among the blind is carried on chiefly through the means of the above-named monthly and quarterly periodicals and correspondence. In 1943 a home was purchased in Chicago which serves as a dwelling for a missionary and also as a library for the literature for the blind. The library contains more than 600 volumes of religious books in Braille, Moon Type, and New York Point. About 60 volumes are added each year by volunteer transcribers. These books are sent as a free loan to sightless in America and many foreign countries. No postage is required for this in our country.

Our missionaries have been active in serving many blind and deaf not only in the sign language but also by means of speech and lip reading. We have at present active in these missions twenty full-time workers, one part-time worker, and three internes. Their services are welcome at many institutions, especially schools for the deaf and blind and hospitals. At three stations also colored deaf receive the message of Christ Crucified. The St. Louis missionary also instructs students in the sign language at the seminaries in St. Louis and Springfield. When the participation of the student bodies becomes more general, decided benefits will accrue to the Church.

From the following general survey of the work done in the past three years you can see that our missionaries come into contact with many children and adults:

	Total Figures for 1941	Total Figures for 1942	Total Figures for 1943
Number of stations	250	254	258
Voting Members	325	339	357
Communicants	2,468	2,504	2,648
Communed	6,524	6,281	7,204
Souls	4,465	4,653	4,980
Confirmed	124	146	181
Baptized, adults	51	49	40
Baptized, children	89	55	74
Marriages	50	57	80
Burials	39	34	55
Number of services	2,547	2,286	2,558
Periods of instructions	2,363	2,143	2,477
Pastoral and missionary calls	7,477	7,991	8,684
Children of all ages under instruction	698	766	792

The official organ of these missions is the *Deaf Lutheran*, a four-page monthly. It serves as a co-ordinating, instructive, and missionary agent of our Synod to the deaf throughout our country and Canada. The editor is Pastor O. C. Schroeder; assistant editor, Pastor E. Mappes, and the business manager is Pastor N. P. Uhlig.

We regret very much that the Ephphatha Conference could not meet in 1942 and 1943. We sincerely hope that it will be possible for the missionaries to meet in 1944. They need that personal contact with the men in the same work.

The Board held regular monthly meetings and several special meetings during the past three years. The personnel of the Board has not changed aside from adding a member proficient in the sign language in the person of Pastor John Schumacher of St. Paul, Minn., thus carrying out Synod's resolution of 1941.

The treasurer's reports show that the following sums were disbursed to carry on the work in these missions during the past three years:

In 1941: $56,027.37. This amount includes the $10,000.00 loan for the chapel and parsonage in Kansas City, Mo.

In 1942: $47,776.67.

In 1943: $59,089.88. This amount includes $5,893.76 loan for the parsonage-library in Chicago.

Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind

Pastor H. A. Gamber, *Chairman*
Pastor E. H. Bertram, *Secretary*
Mr. G. F. Kruse, *Treasurer*
Pastor Carl J. Hoffmann, *Statistician*
Mr. J. P. Miller
Pastor John Schumacher

ACTION

The discussion of the Missions to the Deaf and the Blind was opened with an address by Dr. John L. Salvner.

The following general resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, Our Missions to the Deaf and the Blind this year will extend over a period of fifty years; be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod propose a plan setting forth a proper observance of this event.

With reference to the Report of the Secretary of Missions, page 88, No. 5 B, Committee 2 recommended, and it was

Resolved, That in the interest of economy and efficiency the Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind, in consultation with the Ephphatha Conference (page 88, paragraph 5 B), and the Mission Department of Concordia Seminary, aim to enlist the service of pastors of hearing congregations to minister to small groups of deaf and blind in localities not touched by our regular missionaries to the deaf and the blind.

Report of Secretary of Missions

Pertaining to page 89, paragraph 3, Committee 2 recommended, and it was

Resolved, That pastors of hearing congregations be urged to minister faithfully to the spiritual needs of their deaf, blind, and hard of hearing, and to this end make use of hearing devices and other equipment that may be of assistance to such service.

Pertaining to unprinted memorial No. 1, Placing Mission Work Among the Deaf Under the Supervision of Districts, and Report of Secretary of Missions, page 89 ff., it was

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to study this subject together with the Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind and with the members of the Ephphatha Conference.

Petition to Appoint a Special Mission Board for the Blind

(Memorial 409)

WHEREAS, The vast difference between the deaf and the blind makes it impossible to combine mission work effectively among both; and

WHEREAS, This vast difference reaches deep into the life of both and into their character and their disposition; the deaf soon flocking together, since other deaf people are the only people with whom the deaf can exchange thoughts, and our missionaries have no difficulty in gathering them into groups and in building up con-

gregations among them, while the blind do not flock together, their going out is very restricted and limited, and even then they must have a guide or leader, they cannot be gathered together into groups for regular services; and

WHEREAS, The blind are totally cut off from books printed with ink and all other literature and must learn to read by their sense of touch, which the missionary also must learn; and

WHEREAS, Mission work among the deaf requires very much time to be absent from home and in traveling to and from the many and often far-flung mission stations and in the preparation for instruction and sermons in the sign language, while the mission work among the blind needs all the missionary's time in a totally different way at his desk, and now more so with the added work for the Lutheran Library for the Blind, and, the Lord willing, it can be expected to be increased still more with the proposed addition of Lutheran literature in Spanish Braille for the blind in Mexico, South and Central American countries, and the added work for the proposed establishment of the Lutheran school for blind children; and

WHEREAS, The only connection with by far the most of our blind people both in our own country and in foreign lands for the present time is now through correspondence in Braille only, therefore

The undersigned and other blind fellow members of the Hon. Missouri Synod do hereby present the following urgent appeal and request to the Hon. Synod:

That the increasing burden of the combined mission work for both the deaf and the blind of the present mission board be relieved and made lighter by the separation of the mission for the blind from the mission to the deaf, and that a special mission board for the blind be created and appointed, which will be a valuable improvement of the work for both missions. FREDERICK GRAEPP

ACTION

It was *resolved* that Overture 409, "Petition to Appoint a Special Mission Board for the Blind" likewise be referred to the above committee.

Christian Training of Blind Children

(Memorial 408)

WHEREAS, The preaching and teaching of the Gospel of Jesus is and remains our chief obligation in life; and

WHEREAS, This duty includes that we ever be mindful of the little ones, of whom Jesus said: "Suffer the little children to come

unto Me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God," Mark 10:14; and

WHEREAS, There are many Lutheran blind children attending State schools for the blind, separated from their Christian homes; and

WHEREAS, Many parents of these children are deeply concerned about the religious training of their children; and

WHEREAS, These are our own people, who have the same needs and rights as sighted children in our parochial schools and deaf children in our School for the Deaf in Detroit, Mich.; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod acknowledge with thanks the work of our pastors living in or near cities where State schools for the blind are located who have looked after the religious education of these children; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod encourage all our pastors living in or near cities where State schools for the blind are located to invite Lutheran blind children to their Sunday schools and confirmation classes.

BOARD OF MISSIONS TO DEAF AND BLIND
and
O. C. SCHROEDER, *Minister to the Blind*

ACTION

Pertaining to the overture, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind appoint pastors living in or near cities where State schools for the deaf and the blind are located to minister to the spiritual needs of these children; be it further

Resolved, That Synod encourage all pastors living in and near localities where State institutions for the blind are established to invite the Lutheran children in these institutions to their Sunday school and confirmation classes; be it further

Resolved, That pastors living in and near cities where State schools for the deaf and the blind are located exploit all missionary possibilities which may present themselves in these institutions.

Pertaining to the Report of the Secretary of Missions, Deaf and Blind Missions, page 89, paragraph 1, the following action was taken (Report of Committee 2):

Pertaining to the regular and special aids which the Field Secretary of the Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind is to prepare and provide for the missionaries to the deaf and the blind in their work; be it

Resolved, That Synod authorize the Fiscal Conference to make the necessary funds available.

Publication of the Semiquarterly Devotional Booklet in Braille for the Blind and the Deaf-Blind

(Memorial 715)

WHEREAS, The semiquarterly devotional booklet published by Concordia Publishing House has proved so popular among our people that it is now printed in 400,000 copies; and

WHEREAS, Many of our blind and deaf-blind readers have expressed their longing and desire for such a *Lutheran* devotional booklet, in strong preference over the devotional material published by non-Lutheran church bodies, which often are permeated throughout with disgusting and soul-destroying Modernism and other false doctrines; and

WHEREAS, This expressed desire comes not only from our own blind, but also from a number of deaf-blind, who often have no other means of reading devotional booklets except in Braille by their sense of touch; and

WHEREAS, A number of non-Lutheran blind and deaf-blind readers also have expressed this desire for our *Lutheran* devotional booklet, therefore

The undersigned and other blind fellow members of the Hon. Missouri Synod do hereby request the following of the Hon. Synod:

That the mission board for the blind be authorized to have the English semiquarterly devotional booklet published in Braille, so that the blind and the deaf-blind also may enjoy and find strength and comfort in these booklets of devotion. FREDERICK GRAEPP

ACTION

It was *resolved* to refer this matter to the Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind.

Publication of Lutheran Literature in Spanish Braille for the Blind of Latin America

(Memorial 716)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour reply mail from Latin America, namely, from Mexico, South and Central America, has given ample and overwhelming proof that a great, almost entirely unexplored and untouched mission field still lies in wait for our Lutheran Church among the millions of people in the neighboring nations below the Rio Grande River; and

WHEREAS, Reliable reports show that there are estimated to be some 200,000 blind in South America alone, to say nothing of the unestimated number of blind in Mexico and Central America; and

WHEREAS, Willing helpers can be found among our fellow Christians of this country, who after brief training will be ready to assist in transcribing the treasures of our Lutheran literature into Spanish Braille for the blind of Latin American nations; therefore

I, Frederick Graepp, one of the founders of, and now a blind Lutheran volunteer worker for, the Lutheran Library for the Blind, which was adopted as the Hon. Synod's own institution at the 1941 convention, do hereby urgently *request* the Hon. Synod to permit and sponsor the publication of Lutheran literature in Spanish Braille for the blind of Latin America, in the name and to the glory of our common God and Savior, under the auspices of the Hon. Synod and under the supervision of the Hon. Synod's Mission Board for the Blind. A. FREDERICK GRAEPP (blind)

ACTION

It was *resolved* to refer this matter to the Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind together with the Board of South American Missions.

Presenting Deaf and Blind Missions to Districts

It was *resolved* that Presidents of Districts cause the Missions to the Deaf and the Blind to be presented to their District conventions in informational and inspirational addresses.

Report of the Board for Colored Missions

(Memorial 411)

At Home

For many years our Negro Mission has been centered in the South, and only incidentally was work done in the North. However, Negro immigrations offered opportunity for mission expansion. At the present time, mission work is carried on in twenty-one States of the Union. Mission opportunities at no time have been scarce, and the present shifting of population constitutes a definite challenge to the Church.

While for many years our missionaries were greatly handicapped in their work because of prejudice, etc., the Lutheran Church, with its sober order of worship and real Gospel preaching, has become a respected institution among the Negroes and is spoken of as the Church for thinking people.

Opportunities for a greatly improved income have also come to the Negroes, and this fact is reflected in Church contributions and a movement among congregations to own their church property. Nine congregations now own their own property outright, and six

more are making regular payments, and several others are now seriously considering the advantage of acquiring their church home. Possession or ownership naturally calls for greater responsibility, and the two together create more stability in the mission. This development is a distinct forward movement. Closely connected with this movement is that of assuming greater responsibility in the matter of salaries. Ten congregations have assumed the entire responsibility for their pastors' salaries. The great majority of those who are still drawing a subsidy on pastor's salary have boosted their contributions to provide a necessary salary increase for their pastor. Congregations are subsidized by the Missionary Board for the teachers' salaries.

Debt Reduction. — We are thankful to report that complete liquidation of a burdensome debt is in sight. While in fact a debt of $23,850 as of March 31, 1944, remains, owing to long-term notes, we are assured that the necessary funds will be on hand as these notes mature.

In Africa

With profound gratitude to God we are able to report that His blessings have been renewed from year to year.

The statistical report for 1943 indicates 10,106 baptized members (an increase of 3,845 over the report of 1941); 3,125 communicants (an increase of 938); pupils in the various schools 2,679; churches 59 (increase of 15). The Central School at Obot Idim has an enrollment of 320 pupils; and the Girls' School 126 pupils.

Two Seminary students are working among the Ibos, laying the foundation for future work among the Ibo language people.

The former Seminary building (native construction) is no more. Suitable Seminary buildings will be erected when war restrictions are lifted.

The Girls' School has increased its enrollment by 94 during the past three years. Miss C. Rapier, principal, returned to the States in February, 1943, on account of illness. Meanwhile native teachers have carried on the work. (These teachers receive their salary from the School.)

Missionaries. — God has blessed our Mission with capable and consecrated men, who have discharged their duties admirably.

Rev. V. W. Koeper returned to the States in July, 1943, having spent four continuous years in Nigeria. Rev. J. P. Kretzmann returned to the States in February, 1944, after serving four and one half years. War conditions are responsible for the extended time of service. Since January, 1944, the Mission had to forego the presence of a white worker on the field. However, arrangements were perfected by the white workers whereby the Mission could be carried on until other white workers would arrive. Two native

pastors, Jonathan U. Ekong and Daniel U. Ekong, naturally have been entrusted with the greater responsibilities, and a number of reliable laymen are assisting faithfully in the management of affairs. Under date of Feb. 8, 1944, Mr. E. U. Ekong writes: "The Board of Directors wish to inform Pastors Kretzmann and Koeper that things are running on well in the field. We hope to hear soon the news of the return of the other missionaries." In March we could cable them that missionaries were en route. After long endeavors and endless disappointments, Rev. Wm. Schweppe and Rev. and Mrs. Carl Rusch were able and happy to board a steamer for Africa on Feb. 29. They reported safe arrival at Lisbon on March 15. At the time of this writing, April 14, no other definite news has come besides the information that Rev. Wm. Schweppe had sailed from Lisbon before Rev. and Mrs. Rusch were able to leave there.

When these workers arrive in Nigeria, Rev. Wm. Schweppe will return to his former field at Obot Idim, and Rev. Rusch will succeed Rev. Koeper at Nung Udoe. Mrs. Rusch has consented to serve in the Girls' School until we are able to provide a teacher.

Our good Lord has abundantly blessed our weak endeavors beyond expectations, and we confidently hope that by His grace more strength may be added in the form of an increased working force. Preparations for such an increase are in the making.

THE MISSIONARY BOARD
OF THE LUTHERAN SYNODICAL CONFERENCE
L. A. WISLER, *Executive Secretary*

Missionary Justus Kretzmann was presented to the convention and spoke briefly on the mission work in Africa.

ACTION

The following report of Committee 2 was adopted:

Pertaining to the Report of the Board for Colored Missions in North America and in Africa, Committee 2 respectfully submits the following:

1. We have heard the report on our mission in Africa and thank God for His signal blessing on this work.

2. We have also heard the report on Negro Missions in America, in which we were informed that a commission has been appointed to make a survey which will be presented to the Synodical Conference in August of this year.

3. We await this report and therefore make no further recommendations at this time.

Report of Board for European Missions

(Memorial 406)

While at the Fort Wayne convention in 1941 your Board of Home Missions in Europe had to report that because of the war no statistics were available, we must now report that since then we have had no direct contact whatever with the brethren in our European Free Churches and can give no information as to the status of these churches and church conditions on the European field.

Yet the Board was not inactive. The chairman attended several meetings of the chairmen of the various synodical mission boards, which were held at the suggestion of the Postwar Planning Committee and at which postwar mission work in the European field was thoroughly discussed and various suggestions made by Synod's executive secretary of missions as to the work to be done in the European field after the war. A number of meetings were held by your Board at which these suggestions and various other matters were carefully considered and thoroughly discussed.

May God grant that this war will soon come to an end and just and lasting peace be established, so that the Gospel may again have free course; and when that day comes, may the Lord open new doors for our messengers of peace and salvation especially also in the European field.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS IN EUROPE
REV. A. G. DICK, *Chairman*
REV. E. F. MILLER, PH. D., *Recording Secretary*
REV. P. G. SANDER, *Foreign-Correspondence Secretary*
MR. GEORGE OVERBECK, *Treasurer*
MR. FREDERICK BAUMANN

Report on Lutheran Women's Missionary League

(Memorial 1003)

As a record of our activities in behalf of the newly organized Lutheran Women's Missionary League, we submit the following report:

1. The Thirty-eighth Regular Convention (Fort Wayne, 1941) authorized the President of Synod to "appoint a committee of counselors, consisting of five pastors, who shall call a national meeting of representatives of such Districts as have declared their willingness to participate in the national women's organization; and that such meeting shall be held not later than July, 1942." (*Proceedings* of the Thirty-eighth Regular Convention, p. 405.)

2. In accordance with this resolution the undersigned were

appointed counselors for the proposed organization of women. Several meetings were held to make arrangements for the Organizational Convention of Lutheran women. Following the directive of Synod, the District Presidents were contacted with the request to appoint three pastors from their respective areas "to cause the existing church organization within the Districts who are interested in such a national movement of women to send accredited delegates to a district convention to deliberate on the character, scope, and purpose of such a women's organization and to elect two delegates to represent the said district in a national convention." (*Proceedings* of the Thirty-eighth Regular Convention, p. 405.) A tentative constitution for District Leagues and one for the National Organization was prepared by the counselors to serve as basis for discussion. The initial response from those Districts which already had District Leagues was encouraging, and also some sections where no District Leagues had been organized evidenced real interest.

3. The Organizational Convention was held in St. Stephen's Church, Chicago, on July 7 and 8, 1942. Thirty delegates, representing fifteen districts, were in attendance and voted to organize the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, which subsequently began its official existence with twelve District Leagues as charter members. Temporary officers were elected, and a constitution was adopted. Paragraph 2 of the constitution deals with objectives and reads as follows:

"The objectives of this organization shall be:

"a. To develop and maintain a greater mission consciousness among the women of Synod: Missionary Education — Missionary Inspiration — Missionary Service;

"b. To gather funds for mission projects, sponsored by Synod, especially such for which no adequate provision has been made in the budget."

4. The relation of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League to District Leagues is stated in Article 10 in the following words:

"The districts are requested to adopt as far as practical the model constitution for Districts presented by the national body. Essential requirements in the adoption of the District Constitution are the following points:

"1. Maintaining the basic principle of group representation;

"2. Arranging for supervision by synodical District;

"3. Fostering Missionary Education;

"4. Contributing approximately 25 per cent of all missionary contributions toward approved projects in fairness to all other member Districts."

5. Regarding projects to be undertaken by the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, Article 9 of the constitution provides:

"The National Body shall not undertake, at any one time, more than two projects to be submitted to the Convention by the Executive Board after ratification by the President of Synod, the Executive Secretary of Synod's Board for Home Missions, and the Counselors."

6. In accordance with Synod's resolution (p. 405, *Proceedings* of the Thirty-eighth Regular Convention), the entire constitution was submitted for approval to the College of Presidents in August, 1943, and was duly ratified.

7. The Executive Board of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League met shortly after the Organizational Convention and concerned itself with various matters that needed attention: arranging for an official publication; enlisting the co-operation of the various synodical Districts; attempting to offer solutions for the many problems which arose unavoidably when existing District Leagues were asked to identify themselves with a Synod-wide organization, and when other Districts, which had not as yet sponsored any Leagues, began to do pioneer work in this direction.

8. Beginning in January, 1943, the *Lutheran Woman's Quarterly* was published as the official voice of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League through a temporary literature committee, assisted by one of the counselors. Since January, 1944, a permanent literature committee is functioning, one of the pastoral counselors acting as adviser. The 16-page publication is being printed in 50,000 copies.

9. The initial expenses of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League were met by a loan of $1,000.00 from Synod and a $2,500.00 loan from the Lutheran Women's Missionary Endeavor of the Central District. The loan from Synod has been repaid in full, and the loan from the Lutheran Women's Missionary Endeavor of the Central District will be liquidated before December 31, 1944. Beginning with January 1 of next year, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League will be able to use its funds (usually contributed by the districts through mite boxes or other collection devices) to promote its designated projects, the first two being a chapel for a deaf-mute congregation and a reserve fund to aid Synod in postwar mission expansion.

10. The first regular convention of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League was held at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, August 31 and September 1, 1943. Nineteen districts, with 36,890 active members, were represented by 73 delegates. As its motto the League chose Psalm 100, verse 2: "Serve the Lord with

gladness." The election of permanent officers had the following results:

President: Mrs. Otto Schmitt, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President: Mrs. H. W. Lembke, San Leandro, Calif.; Second Vice-President: Miss Gertrude H. Ressmeyer, Baltimore, Md.; Recording Secretary: Mrs. Walter Widman, Waterloo, Iowa; Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Raymond Roehrkasse, Grand Island, Nebr.; Financial Secretary: Mrs. A. C. Hass, Topeka, Kans.; Treasurer: Mrs. A. H. Meitler, Enid, Okla.; Pastoral Counselors: Revs. R. H. C. Meyer, O. Fedder, W. C. Birkner.

11. The Counselors are of the opinion that the resolutions of Synod pertaining to effecting a women's organization have been carried out and that the Lutheran Women's Missionary League offers a large and important part of Synod's membership a desirable opportunity for helping to build the Kingdom, not in competition with, but in support of, the work of the local congregation and of the church at large. The attitude of the officers of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League and of the entire membership has consistently been co-operative and appreciative. We recommend that Synod express its pleasure that the Lutheran Women's Missionary League has been organized and pledge the League sympathetic support in carrying out its program and attaining its stated objectives.

THE SYNODICAL PASTORAL COUNSELORS
R. H. C. MEYER, *Chairman*
JULIUS DECKMAN
OSCAR FEDDER
A. H. SEMMANN
W. C. BIRKNER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this report, Committee 2 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Synod express its pleasure that the Lutheran Women's Missionary League has been organized and pledge the League its sympathetic support in carrying out the League's program and attaining its stated objectives.

Report of the Army and Navy Commission

(Memorial 404)

The Pearl Harbor assault changed many things in the world and in the Church. When that assault took place, the work of your Army and Navy Commission was well organized, and we were quite well prepared to serve our men in a spiritual way. The work had to be very much expanded and we have given

earnest and careful consideration to the many requests that came before us. Only eternity will reveal what our program has meant to men and women scattered over the face of the earth.

Since our work has been so widely publicized in the interest of the special collection, we shall refrain from repeating here what has been well and repeatedly said in other publications. However, we want to acknowledge the wholehearted support of our people in enabling us to serve our men and women in the armed forces. We have always had the funds to do what we felt was necessary to do. We have enjoyed the co-operation of the whole of our constituency. Many people and many pastors have helped our Church's war effort in a self-denying and laudable fashion. Thanks to all of them!

At this writing (April 1) we have 200 chaplains in the Army and 10 in the Navy. By the time of the convention we ought to have about 30 more in order to meet our full quota. We had filled our quota in November and then were advised in February that our quota for the Army had been increased by 36. The chief reason why we have so few chaplains in the Navy is that the educational requirements of the Navy demand four years of college work in addition to three years of seminary training. Not enough men meeting these requirements have applied for Navy chaplaincies.

Other Statistics: Number of service pastors, 28; number of contact key pastors, 756; number of service and parish pastors, 137 (Mo. and N. L. C.); number of men and women in service, 103,000; baptisms by chaplains, 844; by service pastors, 92; confirmations by chaplains, 351; by service pastors, 117; marriages by chaplains, 2,195; by service pastors, 538; communed by chaplains, 81,149; by service pastors, 21,302; services conducted by chaplains 30,132; by service pastors, 3,253; pieces of literature sent out per month, 1,000,000; number of "In Memoriam" scrolls sent out, 812.

From November 1, 1940, until April 1, 1944, the Commission spent approximately $1,000,000. A few of the major items have been the following:

Office salaries	$110,000	Expense of Contact key pastors	19,000
Office rent	13,000	Parish centers	20,000
Office Equipment	18,500	Real estate	50,000
Stationery and supplies	36,000	Service centers	185,000
Loyalty	22,000	Service pastors	165,000
Loyalty News	40,000	Automobiles	18,000
Service Prayer books	29,000	Pension Fund	17,000
Postage	60,000	Canadian Office	9,000

These figures will suffice to give the reader some idea how the money is being spent.

The Commission is minded that honorably discharged chaplains shall be given financial security until such time as they have again been absorbed in the work of the Church. We should like to see the convention go on record in support of this plan. We feel morally obligated.

To our sorrow it has pleased God in His good providence to translate into the Church Triumphant Chaplains Loeber, Hemmeter, and Lohrmann. God comfort the bereaved with His holy Word.

After Chaplain K. Schleede had been assigned to overseas duty in February, 1943, Dr. Behnken appointed Pastor L. Acker of Omaha to serve on the Commission during Chaplain Schleede's absence. In November Brother Schleede suffered a heart attack in Italy and in January was returned to this country. We are happy to report that he is being restored to health.

We should like to report to the convention that the joint operation of a number of service centers (29 at this date) together with the National Lutheran Council has worked out very well, thus enabling both commissions to extend the sphere of service. Each group has recognized the rights and duties of the other.

Members of the Commission will attend the Saginaw convention and will be glad to furnish any further information that may be desired.

Our first slogan was, "They shall not march alone"; now we say, "They do not march alone." God speed the day when we can say, "They did not march alone, the war has been won, and the world is again enjoying the blessings of a just and honorable peace."

THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSION
O. A. SAUER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning the Report of the Army and Navy Commission, Committee 14 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. WHEREAS, The Army and Navy Commission, appointed by President Behnken at the direction of Synod, has skillfully organized and efficiently administered a program of spiritual service to our sons and daughters in the armed forces of our country; and

WHEREAS, This spiritual service has been of great value to our sons and daughters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize the service of our Army and Navy Commission by a vote of thanks.

2. WHEREAS, Many of our chaplains have entered the service at a great sacrifice to themselves and their families;

WHEREAS, It would seem that the Church is under obligations to these men who are bringing the comforts of the Gospel to the military personnel in camp and at the front; therefore be it

Resolved, That honorably discharged chaplains shall be given financial security until such time as they have again been absorbed in the work of the Church.

3. WHEREAS, Our Army and Navy Commission has contributed valuable service to the chaplains, key pastors, as well as to the men and women in uniform through its monthly publications; be it

Resolved, That Synod encourage the further efforts in this direction through a vote of thanks.

4. WHEREAS, Our service centers have proved a great boon to the Church in the care of our Lutheran men and women; be it

Resolved, That we thankfully acknowledge the work of the Commission in establishing such centers; and be it

Resolved, That we encourage the further establishment of such centers in strategic areas.

5. WHEREAS, The service of our chaplains has greatly benefited the spiritual life of our sons and daughters in our country's armed forces;

WHEREAS, Our Army and Navy Commission informs us of the fact that at present we have opportunity to place thirty additional chaplains in the Army, thus making our total number approximately 239; and

WHEREAS, There is opportunity for the services of twenty additional pastors of our Synod in the Navy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage our Army and Navy Board in its quest for more chaplains and that pastors who can qualify for such service be urged to accept such commissions wherever this is feasible.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

With reference to Memorial 526, pages 153—242 of the *Book of Memorials,* as well as Overtures 518—524, Committee 6 submitted the following report:

Committee 6 believes that of the items referred to it for study first consideration should be given to the *Proposed Synodical Handbook.*

The 1941 convention (*Proceedings,* page 270) instructed the Handbook Committee "to complete the work of revision and to submit a copy of the revision of the *Handbook* at least one year before the next general convention to every pastor and teacher in order to permit a thorough discussion in pastors' and teachers' conferences, congregational and circuit meetings."

The Handbook Committee did not find it possible to meet the time schedule prescribed by the 1941 convention, some of the reasons for this fact being beyond the control of the Handbook Committee. Memorials 518 to 524 call attention to this fact and urge that therefore Synod defer action on the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* until 1947.

Your Committee has studied these memorials carefully, has heard members of the Handbook Committee and other interested individuals, and now submits the following report to Synod:

WHEREAS, We believe that the Handbook Revision Committee, acting in conformity with the synodical resolutions of 1938 and 1941, has worked carefully and faithfully and has placed before Synod a draft of the *Proposed Synodical Handbook,* for which it is entitled to the sincere thanks of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Handbook Revision Committee, for reasons largely beyond its control, was unable to comply with the 1941 instructions to submit its report to all pastors and teachers at least one year before the 1944 convention; and

WHEREAS, Committee 6 will not have the time during this convention to consider all the proposed changes as carefully as it should and doubts whether any future convention committee would find it possible to do so; and,

WHEREAS, The adoption of the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* at this time might create a feeling of dissatisfaction in large areas of Synod; and,

WHEREAS, The 1937 edition of the *Synodical Handbook* is no longer available; and,

WHEREAS, It is desirable that members of Synod be able to secure some official compilation of Synod's constitution and by-laws; and

WHEREAS, Changes adopted in 1938, 1941, and 1944 should also be included in such a compilation; and,

WHEREAS, A closer study of the *Handbook* on the part of members of Synod is desirable; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod extend a vote of thanks to the Handbook Revision Committee for its faithful and efficient work during the past five years;

2. That the adoption of the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* be deferred until the next convention;

3. That in the meantime individual members of Synod as well as congregations, circuits, and conferences be encouraged to study the *Synodical Handbook* and the proposed changes as printed in the 1944 *Book of Memorials* and recommend such changes or corrections as they feel to be desirable;

4. That a new reviewing committee of not more than five men be appointed by the President to study the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* and to receive such additional criticisms or suggestions;

5. That all such criticisms or suggestions be submitted to this Committee in writing not later than January 1, 1946;

6. That this Committee continue the work of the present Committee 6 and submit its recommendations regarding the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* direct to the next convention for adoption;

7. That the 1937 edition of the *Synodical Handbook* be brought up to date so as to include changes adopted in 1938, 1941, and 1944, and that this reprint be made available during the interim in pamphlet form, so as to make it possible for members of Synod to compare the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* with the present *Synodical Handbook.*

ACTION

This report with its seven resolutions was adopted by Synod in the above form.

Clarification of Constitution, Art. VII

(Memorial 502)

The officers of a certain District submitted to Synod (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 243) a resolution affecting Art. VII of the synodical Constitution — the relationship of Synod to the congregation.

This resolution was referred to a committee for further study and for further action at Synod's next meeting in 1944.

This resolution asks Synod to declare that our member congregations are not independent congregations, but are subject to the government of Synod, that the resolutions and decisions of Synod are of binding force.

This resolution asks that the usual provisions of a member church's constitution be nullified whenever a church affiliates with Synod and whenever such provisions conflict with the resolutions of Synod.

The purpose of such a declaration is that Synod may exercise and enforce disciplinary measures upon pastors and churches in the event of any controversy, that Synod may have the right to decide such controversy and to have civil courts recognize and enforce such decisions of Synod and to foreclose any inquiry into the matter so decided by it — as matters pertaining to rights of property, the rights of a pastor to officiate, the right of a church to retain as its pastor one expelled from Synod, and that Synod shall have greater power than that of advising a congregation.

In opposition to such a resolution we submit:

That Art. VII of our Constitution is very simple and needs no further interpretation. It expressly states that Synod shall not be an ecclesiastical government. Synod shall not have legislative powers passing resolutions having the character of laws. Synod has no power to coerce, to enforce the performance of its resolutions and decisions by its officers nor by recourse to the law-enforcing agencies of the State. The Constitution expressly states that each church shall remain a self-governing body and that the resolutions of Synod have no binding force if they seem inexpedient to the congregation. Synod shall advise. Synod shall have the power to exhort, admonish by the power of the Word of God.

A high court stated relative to this Art. VII: "The defendants stress the fact that the synods are to 'advise' as distinguished from 'command.' When the spiritual nature of this organization is considered, it is clear that the use of the expression 'advise' by the framers of the organic instruments under consideration was intentional and is to be commended and enforced and not belittled. The words selected are easily to be understood and followed."

The history of this Art. VII shows that the founding fathers were clear in their minds, that they did not want a synodical government, a church government, but that they wanted to be and remain independent, self-governing bodies. Their experience with the tyranny of the church governments made them fearful of synodical associations, and only after Art. VII was added to the constitution guaranteeing them independence were they willing to affiliate with Synod.

Our synodical reports and proceedings, the essays delivered before the various bodies, the statements of ranking synodical officials, officially state the same thing. *Synodical Proceedings,* 1896; *Nebraska District Report,* 1905; *South Dakota District Report,* 1906; *Minnesota District Report,* 1933—1939.

Congregations have hesitated to join Synod on the ground that they would become subject to synodical control. Presidents, Visitors, and pastors have repeatedly assured such congregations that that was not the fact; that no congregation would give up any of its rights relative to its pastors, its property, the administration of its affairs, its money matters. Upon such assurances congregations have joined Synod. It would be dishonesty if we would now change our organizational policies and change the Constitution. Every congregation should then be apprised of the facts and be given the opportunity to secede from Synod.

We can also be certain, in the event of such a change, no congregation will join Synod in the future.

Such a change in the Constitution will not avoid controversies or schisms nor eventual recourse to law to adjust difficulties.

Also, our congregations are not ruled by resolutions and decisions, by coercion or enforcement. The congregation, the pastor, has no greater power than the power of the Word of God to admonish, exhort, advise. Our Synod and its congregations have grown strong under this principle. And we do not need a change now. Why should Synod have different powers from the God-established congregation itself!

Such supersynodical government wants to deal with force, compulsion. It becomes tyrannical and oppressive. The history of church governments clearly shows this. Free speech, the right to properly criticize the action of Synod, of its officers and appointees, is the means whereby we preserve our purity of doctrine and correctness of practice. This would be destroyed by church government. We have with us already the condition that persons are afraid to voice their honest opinions because of fear of official reprisals.

On these and other grounds we ask that the resolution above referred to be rejected.

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT
W. P. HAAK, *Secretary* CARL A. BRAMSCHER

Concerning this same matter a special committee, appointed by the President pursuant to a resolution of the last convention, reported as follows:

Report of Special Committee re Article VII

(Memorial 501)

In 1941 a memorial (No. 503) was submitted to Synod at its session in Fort Wayne for the purpose of "establishing the true meaning of Article VII of Synod's Constitution," especially giving an interpretation of the words that Synod is "an advisory body." This matter was turned over to a committee, which herewith respectfully submits the following report:

It is self-evident that any person or group of persons who apply for, and are received into, membership of any organization thereby have declared their willingness to abide by the constitution and by-laws of that organization. That is in the very nature of the case. Otherwise an organization and affiliation therewith would serve no real purpose.

Therefore the fact that Synod states in its Constitution that it is "an advisory body" cannot be interpreted to mean that an individual or a congregation, being a member of Synod and having voluntarily subscribed to its Constitution and By-Laws, is not in duty bound to respect these or any rules and regulations or resolutions that Synod in a democratic way, through the elected representatives of the congregations, may make or pass in any of its lawful sessions or those of its District conventions. It cannot be interpreted to mean that such resolutions have no binding force; they have, unless they are not in accordance with the Word of God or are "inexpedient as far as the condition of a congregation is concerned."

Article VII of Synod's Constitution says that Synod is "an advisory body" "with respect to the individual congregation's right of self-government" concerning its own internal affairs.

It is certainly understood that the synodical Districts, being created by Synod to carry out its work in their respective territory, are held to carry out synodical resolutions affecting them. Over against them Synod is not merely "an advisory body."

M. F. KRETZMANN THEO. ECKHART A. W. HUGE
A. M. REHWINKEL J. H. C. FRITZ

In this connection Committee 6 had considered also Memorial 510.

Changing Constitution, Art. VII. By-Laws VII, C. 2

(Memorial 510)

The undersigned congregation herewith asks that Article VII, on the "Relation of Synod to Its Members," be re-worded to state *expressly:*

1. Synodical rules and resolutions which affect the work or position of the individual member congregations are subject to the judgment of the individual congregations.

2. Synod shall have no equity in the local properties of its member congregations by virtue of the latter's membership in Synod.

We further ask Synod to revise its present constitution, by-laws, rules, and regulations to the effect that:

1. Any officer of Synod who desires officially to visit a member congregation shall first arrange to receive an invitation from the congregation to be visited.

2. Pastors and congregations of pastors who are themselves District Presidents or Circuit Visitors shall be visited according to our rules by the next nearest official synodical Visitor of the same District.

St. John's Lutheran Church, Okabena, Minn.
Walter C. Ahrens, *Secretary*

Concerning these three memorials, Committee 6 submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Memorial 501

Memorial 501 is the Report of the Special Committee appointed pursuant to the resolutions of the 1941 convention (1941 *Proceedings*, page 246).

Memorial 501 contains an introductory paragraph and then four paragraphs of the report proper, in which the Special Committee submits an interpretation of Article VII of the Constitution.

Article VII reads: "In its relation to its members, the Synod is not an ecclesiastical government exercising legislative or coercive powers, and with respect to the individual congregation's right of self-government, it is but an advisory body.

"Accordingly, no resolution of the Synod imposing anything upon the individual congregation is of binding force if it is not in accordance with the Word of God or if it appears to be inexpedient as far as the condition of a congregation is concerned."

Article IX, Section 2, of the By-laws (*S. H.*, page 34) reads: "The Constitution, the By-Laws, and all other rules and regulations of the Synod apply to all members of the Synod: All congregations holding membership, pastors, professors, and teachers.

"The Synod expects that also such congregations as have not yet been received into membership, but are served by the Synod,

and whose pastors and teachers hold membership in the Synod, honor the rules and regulations of the Synod."

We believe that the first paragraph of the Committee Report is simply a restatement of this provision of the by-laws, and we, therefore, recommend:

1. That the first paragraph of the Report of the Special Committee (Memorial 501) be adopted.

We believe that it is a logical deduction from the second sentence of Article VII that a resolution of Synod *is* of binding force

a. if it is in accordance with the Word of God, and

b. if it does appear to be expedient as far as the condition of a congregation is concerned.

In agreement with this deduction we recommend:

2. That the second paragraph of the Report of the Special Committee be adopted.

We also recommend:

3. That for purposes of clarification a further paragraph be inserted in the committee report to read as follows: "Since Section M, paragraph 3, on page 58 of the *Synodical Handbook* states: 'Inasmuch as the Synod permits congregtions to adopt or reject any synodical resolutions,' the congregation shall be the judge of the expediency of the resolution as applied to its local condition. However, in exercising such judgment, a congregation must not act arbitrarily, but in accordance with the principles of Christian love and charity."

4. We recommend that the third paragraph of the Report of the Special Committee be adopted after striking the last five words "concerning its own internal affairs."

5. We recommend that paragraph 4 of the Report of the Special Committee be adopted, substituting the word "bound" for "held."

Memorial 502

Memorial 502 is submitted in opposition to a resolution presented by a District to the 1941 convention, which was referred to a special committee for further study. The resolution refers to the relation between Synod and its members.

The Report of the Special Committee appears as Memorial 501, discussed above.

Committee 6 has studied all these submissions and considers that in adopting its report on Memorial 501 Synod has also disposed of Memorial 502.

Memorial 510

Memorial 510 from a congregation asks, in the first place, for a change in Article VII of the Constitution, on the relation of Synod to its members. The report of Committee 6 on Memorial 501 covers the first point. As for point 2, that "Synod shall have no equity in the local properties of member congregations by virtue of the latter's membership in Synod," Committee 6 is not in favor of rewording Article VII of the Constitution, but recommends that Synod reaffirm the position it has always taken, namely, that mere membership of a congregation in Synod gives Synod no equity in the property of the congregation.

Regarding the last two points, which refer to the activities of Visitors, Committee 6 recommends that the congregation making the overture submit the matter to the new committee to be appointed to review the *Proposed Synodical Handbook*.

Enlarging Electoral Circuits

(Memorial 504)

The Michigan District Council, in meeting today, adopted the following resolution as an overture to Synod in convention at Saginaw next June:

WHEREAS, Paragraph 131 of the proposed new By-Laws to the Constitution of Synod provides that "every five to ten member congregations shall form an electoral circuit which shall elect one pastor and one layman and their alternates to represent them at the conventions of Synod," etc.; and

WHEREAS, Paragraph 137 of the proposed new By-Laws to the Constitution of Synod provides that "every circuit of approximately fifteen advisory members of the clergy and approximately every fifteen teachers of Lutheran elementary schools shall be entitled to one representative," etc.; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that many District Electoral Circuits are much larger than the old or the proposed By-Laws to the Constitution of Synod stipulate; and

WHEREAS, The attendance at the conventions of the Delegate Synod is ever growing, making it more and more difficult to entertain the conventions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the honorable Synod, in convention at Saginaw, Michigan, from June 21 to 30, 1944, to change paragraph 131 of the proposed new By-Laws to its Constitution to read: "Every ten to fifteen member congregations shall form an electoral circuit which shall elect one pastor and one layman and

their alternates to represent them at the conventions of Synod," etc.; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to said Synod to change paragraph 137 of the proposed new By-Laws to its Constitution to read: "Every circuit of approximately twenty advisory members of the clergy and approximately every twenty teachers of Lutheran elementary schools shall be entitled to one representative," etc.

THE MICHIGAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
per W. F. HAGEN, G. M. KRACH

The same change was advocated in Memorial 505 by the Visitors of the North Wisconsin District.

ACTION

The following resolutions submitted by Committee 6 were adopted:

WHEREAS, The number of delegates to synodical conventions is steadily growing larger; and

WHEREAS, This causes great difficulty in providing proper housing; and

WHEREAS, An equal reduction of delegates will not infringe upon the representation rights of any congregation; therefore be it

Resolved, That Art. IV, A, page 19 of the *Synodical Handbook* be revised to read: "Every ten to fifteen member congregations shall form an electoral circuit, which shall elect one pastor and one layman and their alternates to represent them at the conventions of Synod"; and be it further

Resolved, That Art. IV, B, page 19 of the *Synodical Handbook* be revised to read: "Every circuit of approximately twenty advisory members of the clergy and approximately every twenty teachers of Lutheran elementary schools shall be entitled to one representative."

Prorating Traveling Expenses to Synod

(Memorial 506)

The Officers' Conference of the California and Nevada District herewith submits the following overture for your consideration:

WHEREAS, The synodical conventions will by necessity continue to be held in midwestern cities; and

WHEREAS, Synodical regulations make it incumbent on all Districts to send delegates; and

WHEREAS, The District must finance the sending of such delegates; and

WHEREAS, This expense works a hardship on outlying Districts; and

WHEREAS, The present method does not distribute such expense equitably; therefore be it

Resolved, That the synodical convention convened at Saginaw consider seriously the prorating of the expenses of all delegates to Synod.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT OFFICERS' CONFERENCE
ARTHUR BROHM, *President* R. J. JAGELS, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 6 brought in the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The synodical convention will of necessity continue to be held in midwestern cities; and

WHEREAS, Synodical regulations make it incumbent on all Districts to send delegates; and

WHEREAS, The District must finance the sending of such delegates; and

WHEREAS, This expense works a hardship on outlying Districts; and

WHEREAS, The present method does not distribute such expense equitably; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President which shall study the problem of prorating the expenses of all delegates to Synod as well as advisory pastors and teachers, and report to the next convention.

In studying this problem, the Committee is hereby instructed also to confer with those Districts which have already adopted the policy of prorating traveling expenses for their District conventions.

Supreme Authority of General Conventions

(Memorial 503)

WHEREAS, The 1941 convention of Synod in Fort Wayne after a very lengthy discussion on the part of the delegates adopted the following resolution upon the report of Committee 2:

"*Resolved:* 1. That $150,000.00, be appropriated annually for mission expansion;

2. That this sum be included in the budget, but raised over and above other budgeted items by a special effort, possibly during

the Epiphany or the Reformation season or at some other time suggested by the Fiscal Conference;

3. That this sum be divided by the Fiscal Conference among all our missions at home and abroad" (see *Proceedings,* 1941, page 191); and

WHEREAS, However, several months later the Fiscal Conference declined to carry out the above resolution of the General Convention or to make an attempt to do so; and

WHEREAS, The economic conditions that have obtained during the past three years plainly reveal that such a resolution might have been carried out for the promotion of the cause of missions, as was the purpose of the above resolution of the last general convention; and

WHEREAS, The aforementioned action of the Fiscal Conference tends to militate against the initiative of a General Convention and to nullify any action which such a convention may take with reference to financial matters, thus making a General Convention with regard to these matters quite unnecessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the execution of any such specific appropriations of the general conventions be held binding upon the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF FORT WAYNE AND VICINITY

ACTION

Concerning this overture, Committee 6 reported as follows:

Having considered Memorial 503, dealing with the failure of the Fiscal Conference to carry out to the letter a resolution of the 1941 convention regarding $150,000 to be appropriated annually for mission expansion and requesting a clear definition of the powers of the Fiscal Conference and Board of Directors in relation to the Synod,

Committee 6 recommends the following for adoption:

Resolved,

1. That the execution of any resolution and appropriations of the General Convention be held binding upon the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference unless prevailing conditions make it impossible, impractical, or unwise to carry them out;

2. That when for such valid reasons the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference do not carry out such resolutions, they be required to give a satisfactory explanation for their action at the next convention of Synod.

These resolutions were adopted.

Changing Name of Synod. Report of Committee

(Memorial 512)

At the thirty-eighth regular convention of Synod at Fort Wayne in June, 1941, the second report of Committee 6 recommended

1. That the name of Synod be changed;

2. That the name be "The Evangelical Lutheran Church."

The motion to accept the recommendation of the Committee to change the name of Synod failed of the necessary two-thirds majority (172 and 210). It was then resolved that the President appoint a committee to consider the matter, difficulties and all, and report at the next convention.

This Committee, consisting of the undersigned, has earnestly considered the whole matter in various meetings and herewith submits its report.

We have sounded out the sentiments of the pastors, teachers, and laity of Synod by two announcements in the official publications of our Synod, in which we asked for expressions as to the advisability and feasibility of changing the name of Synod and for definite suggestions of a new name. The response was not large enough to enable the committee to sense a rather general desire for changing the name, but about 90 per cent of our correspondence indicated a preference in favor of a change in the name, and the number and variety of suggested names was surprisingly large. At least 40 variations of names were proposed. By a careful process of elimination the Committee finally narrowed its attention to five suggestions, most prominently made. The six names, published in the *Lutheran Witness* under date of May 25, 1943, were the following: *"The Evangelical Lutheran Church"; "The Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod"*, or *"(Missouri Synod)"; "The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod,"* or *"(Missouri Synod)"; "The Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church"; "The International Lutheran Church"*; and *"The National Lutheran Church."*

The Committee, weighing the difficulties that would be encountered, including the legal angles, nevertheless finally decided to recommend to Synod that our name be changed,

1. Because our present name is long and cumbersome.

2. Because our members, calling for a change in name indicated by the 90-per-cent preference noted above, should be given an opportunity to vote on this important matter.

The Committee herewith recommends to Synod to adopt the name

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH, MISSOURI SYNOD

Our second choice would have been: *"The Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod."*

The Committee believes that we do well to call ourselves a *church* instead of a Synod. The word "Lutheran" identifies us before the religious world at large. "Missouri Synod" fixes our place in Lutheranism and preserves our historic identity.

HARRY E. OLSEN GEORGE EIGEL, *Secretary*
J. H. MEYER, *Chairman*

Memorial 513 proposed for consideration the name "The Lutheran Church of America."

Committee 6 brought in the following report:

Committee 6 has carefully studied the report of the special committee appointed in pursuance of the last synodical convention to consider the matter of change of name of Synod. We have also reviewed the list of suggested names which were received by the Committee and agree that the Committee has limited the final choice to the best six names in the list, which it submitted to the general membership of Synod through the medium of the *Lutheran Witness*. As a result of its inquiries and deliberations, the special committee definitely suggests to this convention the adoption of the name "The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod."

Our Committee is in agreement with the special committee that a change of name is desirable, but we feel that a wider choice should be submitted to the delegates at this convention.

We call attention to the fact that it will require a two-thirds vote to effect the change and that even if such a change is adopted by this convention, the name must be submitted to all of the congregations of Synod for approval, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution as amended by the 1941 Convention of Synod. (Art. XIV.)

We therefore propose the following resolutions:

Resolved,

1. That the name "Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States" be changed.

2. That the convention select a new name from among the following:

a. The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.
b. The Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod
c. The International Lutheran Church.

3. That the vote be conducted by ballot, and in the event that none of these names receives a two-thirds vote on the first ballot, the name receiving the lowest number of votes shall be eliminated.

Should neither of the two remaining names receive a two-thirds vote on the second ballot, the second name shall be eliminated and a simple "aye" or "nay" vote shall be taken on the remaining name, which upon receiving a two-thirds vote shall be submitted to the congregations for approval in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

4. That upon approval of the name by the congregations, the proper officials of Synod are instructed to effect the necessary changes in the charter and other official documents of Synod.

5. That the present name of Synod be retained until a change has been made official in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

ACTION

It was first resolved that the convention consider it desirable to change the name of Synod.

By ballot vote the name "The Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod" was eliminated.

Report of Committee 18 on the result of the final ballot on the remaining two proposed names:

Total number of votes cast	487
Required two-thirds majority	325
Votes cast:	
The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	334
The International Lutheran Church	153

Chosen by the convention as the name of Synod: THE LUTHERAN CHURCH, MISSOURI SYNOD.

This report was adopted, and it was resolved to make this vote unanimous.

Full-Time Editor in Chief of "Lutheran Witness" and "Der Lutheraner"

(Memorial 710)

WHEREAS, The work of editing our official organs, the *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner,* is increasing from year to year, while at the same time the work of our faculty is likewise increasing; and

WHEREAS, This growing amount of editorial work, in our considered opinion, requires the calling of one full-time editor in chief who will have charge of both periodicals; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of many of our people the *Lutheran Witness* ought to be made a weekly as soon as such a change may become desirable and feasible; and

WHEREAS, In our opinion the original agreement made with the English District in 1911, to be represented by one of its members

on the editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness,* has outlived the purpose for which it was intended, to wit, to safeguard the English work in our Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, go on record as recommending to the Delegate Synod, in convention assembled at Saginaw, Michigan, the following:

First, that Synod engage one full-time editor in chief for its official organs, the *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner.*

Secondly, that the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod, together with the faculty of Concordia Seminary, shall select this editor in chief, after having called for nominations from the field.

Thirdly, that the editor in chief be a competent theologian of Synod and have the necessary editorial qualifications.

Fourthly, that the editor in chief be given a staff of as many associate editors as necessary to cover the various phases of synodical work and interests for the papers; and that these, together with the editor in chief, shall form the editorial committee. It is understood that these associates are not to be salaried men and that they shall be selected by the same group which selects the chief editor.

Fifthly, that the editorial committee be empowered to appoint the necessary staff correspondents in the field;

Sixthly, that the editorial committee, together with seven men, shall form the advisory committee on our official organs, which shall meet at least once each year to consult on the program and problems of these periodicals. This advisory committee shall be regularly elected by Synod and shall be composed of three theologians, two teachers, and two laymen.

Seventhly, that these official organs, in accordance with the general rule of Synod, shall remain under the censorium of the faculty of Concordia Seminary in reference to their doctrinal contents.

Eighthly, that the Board of Concordia Publishing House be instructed to pay the salary of the editor in chief, furnish and equip an editorial office, remunerate the necessary secretarial help, and pay all incidental expenses, such as stationery, postage, etc.

Ninthly, that the amount of the chief editor's salary shall be set by the Board of Directors of Synod.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ST. LOUIS, MO.
LOUIS J. SIECK, *President*

Censorship of "Lutheran Witness"

(Memorial 516)

The Michigan District Council, consisting of the officers and the chairmen of the boards of the Michigan District, in conference January 4 and 5, 1944, discussed the censorship of the *Lutheran Witness.*

It was decided to make proper overtures to Synod to the effect that the Council believes that the *Lutheran Witness* should be placed under the same censorship as the *Lutheraner.*

GEO. M. KRACH, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning these two memorials, Committee 6 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Your Committee has thoroughly considered the two memorials in question and has also heard various members of the St. Louis faculty and others interested in the matter and now offers the following recommendations:

I

WHEREAS, *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* are being successfully operated under the present editorships; and

WHEREAS, The fact that the two periodicals appear in two different languages definitely limits the number of men capable of editing both papers; and

WHEREAS, The interest of readers would decrease if the two periodicals were under one editorship; therefore be it

Resolved, That no change be made in the editorship of these two papers at present; and be it further

Resolved, That in accordance with the general rule of Synod and for the sake of uniformity and harmony both papers be under the doctrinal censorship of the St. Louis faculty on an equal basis; and be it further

Resolved, That in the case of difficulties with reference to the policy or program of either periodical, the issue shall be decided jointly by the faculty and the *Praesidium* of Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event the editorial duties of these men demand greater concentration and more time than their present official obligations permit, the editors be directed to apply for relief to the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary.

II

WHEREAS, The 1911 agreement with the English District to be represented by one of its members on the editorial committee of *The Lutheran Witness* has outlived the purpose for which it was intended, namely, to safeguard the English work in our Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition the English District to relinquish this prerogative of the 1911 agreement.

Formation of a Separate Montana District

(Memorial 507)

The following was adopted by the North Dakota and Montana District at its convention at Grand Forks, N. Dak., May 25—28, 1943.

The congregations of Montana belonging to the North Dakota and Montana District together with their pastors herewith beg leave to petition the District of North Dakota and Montana of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to grant and further (with moral support) the formation of a new synodical District comprising the State of Montana (possibly including those parishes in this State now affiliated with the English District and the parishes of Northern Wyoming).

The following facts and feasibilities underlie and have prompted this petition:

1. The uncommonly vast distances separating them (the parishes) from the seat of government and convention points.

2. The elements of extensive travel, undue consumption of time, and the involvement of expense in carrying on the business of the present far-flung area of the District.

a. Because of this, parishes in Montana have been only sparsely represented by their lay delegates at conventions of the District.

b. Because of this, laymen have been barred from taking active part in the administration of District affairs.

3. Considering the present number of delegates, no individual congregation of the District is able to entertain the District convention without ever-increasing aid from Synod. The congregations that do entertain, find it, even with growing and supplemental help, a difficult task, becoming more grievous each passing year.

4. A division is bound to promote in each State an interest to greater activity among the members and better returns in money.

5. Finally, we believe that among its pastors and parishioners Montana can assemble sufficient talent to direct and regulate the affairs of a newly formed District, so that our beloved Church and Synod will be benefited and our gracious Lord and Head, by whose

power and mercy and love all things are accomplished, will be glorified.

The Reviewing Committee made the following recommendations:

1. That the memorial of the congregations and pastors of Montana belonging to the North Dakota and Montana District, said memorial petitioning the formation of a new synodical District, comprising the State of Montana (possibly including those parishes of this State now affiliated with the English District and the parishes of Northern Wyoming) be adopted.

2. That the delegates representing the North Dakota and Montana District at the next Delegate Synod choose a committee from its midst to present the case for division to the Delegate Synod.

3. That the financial transactions and other business of the present District Church Extension Board be referred to the District Mission Board for study and for definite recommendations at the next District convention in the event the division should be ratified by the Delegate Synod.

Action: The memorial and recommendations were adopted.

THE NORTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA DISTRICT
ARNOLD H. GRUMM, *President*
KURT E. KLOPP, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following recommendation of Committee 6 was adopted:

After giving extensive hearings and due deliberation to this request of the North Dakota and Montana District to grant the formation of a separate Montana District, Committee 6 recommends that the request be granted and that the proper officials take the necessary steps to carry out this resolution.

Changing Line Between N. and S. Nebraska Districts

(Memorial 508)

WHEREAS, It has been found impracticable that pastors of the Northern Nebraska District serve stations in the territory of said District in Wyoming which lies west of the Continental Divide; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Northern Nebraska District and the Southern Nebraska District memorialize the triennial convention of our Synod, assembled in June, 1944, at Saginaw, Mich., that all territory of the Northern Nebraska District in Wyoming west of the Continental Divide be incorporated in the territory of the Southern Nebraska District.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
H. F. KROHN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning Memorial 508 Committee 6 submitted the following recommendation, which was adopted:

This memorial is a request of the Southern Nebraska District that a change of boundaries be approved between the Northern Nebraska District and the Southern Nebraska District. The Northern Nebraska District has advised this Committee that it concurs in this request.

We recommend that the change of boundaries be approved as requested in the memorial.

Restricting Membership of Offices Held by One Person

(Unprinted Memorial 34)

WHEREAS, In all organizations there is danger that power and control in time be concentrated in the hands of a few; and

WHEREAS, It would be well to safeguard our Synod against this danger; and

WHEREAS, The interest of Synod demands that synodical offices and appointments be distributed among as many men as possible; therefore be it

Resolved, To memorialize Synod to establish a rule that one man may have only two elective or appointive synodical or District offices or positions.

THE NORTHWESTERN PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE ENGLISH DISTRICT
H. WILLIAM LIESKE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 6 that this memorial be turned over to the committee to be appointed to review the proposed *Synodical Handbook.*

Trustees of Concordia College, Portland, Oregon

(Memorial 509)

The only recommendation the Trustees of Concordia College, an Oregon Corporation, wish to make is that the Trustees to be appointed at the synodical convention to be held at Saginaw, Mich., be selected from the Board of Control of the school. The Trustees now serving are Rev. E. W. Hinrichs, F. Reils, and Paul Neils. Of these three Trustees only Paul Neils is serving on the Board of Control, and his term is about to expire. All members originally were Trustees of the Oregon and Washington District. The incorporation was made very hurriedly on the 30th day of December, 1941, in order to escape real estate taxes on the college

property. There was no time for consultation, and the easiest way at the moment was to appoint the Trustees of the Oregon and Washington District as Trustees of the new corporation. Since then changes have occurred in the personnel of the Trustees of the District, and Paul Neils now is the only Trustee still serving on the Board of the Oregon and Washington District.

The duties of the Trustees of Concordia College, as enumerated in the Articles of Incorporation, are synonymous with the work of the Board of Control, and the Trustees of the College, therefore, are legally responsible for the affairs of the institution, but have no voice in its management. For this reason it appears desirable to choose the Trustees of the Corporation from the personnel of the Board of Control. According to the Articles of Incorporation, appointment of the Trustees is to be made triennially by the convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE
PAUL NEILS, *Trustee*
F. REILS, *Trustee*

ACTION

The following three recommendations brought in by Committee 6 were adopted by Synod:

1. That at this convention, after the election of the Board of Control for Concordia College, Portland, Oregon, the Nominating Committee prepare a ballot to elect the three trustees for Concordia College, Portland, Oregon, the candidates on this ballot to be the members elected to the Board of Control of Concordia College, Portland, Oregon, and that the election for the trustees be then carried out.

2. That the trustees of Concordia College, Portland, Oregon, be encouraged to amend the Articles of Incorporation so that the number of trustees be the same as the number of members of the Board of Control.

3. That thereafter the members of the Board of Control, when properly elected or appointed, be at the same time designated as trustees of the institution.

A Change in the Method of Electing Professors at River Forest

(Memorial 511)

On February 12, 1944, the President of Concordia Teachers College, in the name of the Board of Control and the Faculty, wrote to Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, Secretary of the Committee on the Revision of the *Handbook*, the following:

"We feel that the old method of electing professors is somewhat clumsy, since it provides for a system of double control instead of unity in administration. Our recommendation is the following, for River Forest only, since we have no right to try to determine the procedure for other schools which may be perfectly satisfied with their present arrangements.

"We would leave the method of nominating professors as it is in the old *Handbook*. The paragraphs determining the constituency of the Board of Electors would, however, be changed to read as follows:

" 'The Board of Electors of Concordia Teachers College shall consist of the present Board of Control (*i. e.*, the President of the District, one pastor, and three laymen, each with one vote), one additional pastor, two teachers, the President of Synod, a representative of the Board for Higher Education, the president of the institution, each with one vote.'

"This would involve the discontinuance of the Board of Electors in its present form. It would, however, retain and augment the feature of *local control*, which we feel to be desirable for many reasons and essential for purposes of accreditation. It would also retain the essential feature of *synodical supervision* in the person of the President of Synod and the representative of the synodical Board for Higher Education. This arrangement would center responsibility in one Board, the members of which would become thoroughly informed in all matters relating to the college."

Since the *Handbook* Committee felt that a change of this kind was beyond the scope of their powers and suggested that the matter be presented to Synod itself in the form of a memorial, the Board of Control and Faculty of Concordia Teachers College herewith respectfully request that the changes suggested above be permitted by Synod.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIEBRACHT, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following recommendation of Committee 6 was adopted:

We recommend that this memorial be referred to the new committee to be appointed to review the proposed *Synodical Handbook*, with the suggestion that this committee, after consultation

with the Board for Higher Education and the synodical educational institutions, propose to Synod for adoption a method of selecting and calling members of the instructional staff at all our colleges and seminaries which will be along the general lines of current American educational practice and which at the same time will adequately safeguard the special interest of Synod.

Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals

In Memorial 525 the Board of Appeals had submitted proposed regulations in place of Sections 357 to 387 of the *Proposed Synodical Handbook.* Concerning this matter, Committee 6 submitted the following report:

This memorial, submitted by Synod's Board of Appeals, proposes definite rules and regulations for the Boards of Appeals of Districts and of Synod. Unpublished Memorial 76 and some correspondence related to this matter were also referred to the Committee.

Synod's Board of Appeals has pointed out that the resolutions of 1941 creating the Boards of Appeals were not entirely clear and urged that definite rules be adopted.

The Committee has carefully reviewed the proposed regulations and, after full discussions with the members of the Board of Appeals, has revised the general arrangement and reworded a number of sections in the interest of clarity. The content, however, is essentially the same as that of the regulations proposed by the Board of Appeals.

Committee 6 proposes the following resolutions:

Resolved,

1. That Synod adopt the following regulations governing Boards of Appeals.

2. That these regulations supersede all previous rules, regulations, and resolutions covering suspensions, expulsions, and appeals.

3. That these regulations shall come into force upon adoption and shall apply to cases arising thereafter.

Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals

(Constitution, Article XIII)

Article I. Boards of Appeals

1. A Board of Appeals shall be elected by Synod and by each District. The Board of Appeals of Synod shall consist of four clergymen and three laymen, and that for the Districts of no fewer than three clergymen and two laymen. No administrative or

executive official of Synod or of any of its Districts shall be a member of a Board of Appeals. A Visitor shall be considered to be such an official. A teacher may be elected in place of a layman.

2. Members of the respective Boards of Appeals shall be elected in accordance with the rules governing elections for terms of six years, in such manner that at least one of the clerical members of each District Board and two of the clerical members of the Synodical Board and at least one of the lay members of each Board shall be elected every three years. No member shall serve successively for more than two terms. The nominees failing of election shall serve as alternates.

3. Vacancies, either permanent or temporary, shall be filled by alternates chosen by the Board. Should there be no alternates available, the Board may choose any eligible member of Synod to fill the vacancy.

4. Each Board of Appeals shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. Meetings shall be called by the secretary upon instructions from the chairman.

5. A member of a Board of Appeals shall be disqualified to act if he is directly or indirectly involved in any proceedings before the Board. If any party to a proceeding regards any member of the Board as disqualified, he shall so advise the Board, giving his reasons therefor, and the Board shall determine whether such reason is sufficient.

6. If one member of a District Board of Appeals or two members of the Synodical Board of Appeals die, resign, or become unable to serve after proceedings have begun, the remaining members of a Board may nevertheless continue the proceedings and render a decision; if a larger number shall die, resign, or become unable to serve, it shall be necessary to appoint alternates and begin the proceedings anew.

7. If the term of any member of a Board shall expire while a case is pending and he shall not be re-elected, his term shall continue for the purpose of that particular case until final judgment has been rendered.

Article II. Jurisdiction of Boards

A. District Boards

Original Cases

a. When any member of Synod (congregation, pastor, or teacher), voting or advisory, is charged with any action which according to Article XIII of the Constitution of Synod may lead to expulsion from Synod, the officials of the District shall deal with him according to the Word of God.

b. If the member involved is a pastor or teacher and his offense makes him ineligible for further service in the Church and he pleads guilty, the President shall publish in the official organs of Synod the fact that he is ineligible for service and shall so report to the District.

c. If the member involved does not plead guilty and the officials of the District acting in the case, including the President, having exhausted all administrative efforts are convinced that final action must be taken, the President of the District shall present the case to the District Board of Appeals for consideration. If the Board of Appeals finds the member guilty, the President shall suspend him and may publish notice of this suspension in the official organs of Synod.

Appeals to District Boards

d. The appellate jurisdiction of District Boards shall cover cases of church discipline, but shall not apply until all administrative efforts to settle the case have been exhausted.

e. A District may assign other appellate cases to its Board of Appeals, but this shall not establish a precedent.

f. The procedure on appeals shall be in conformity with Article III of these Regulations.

g. After final judgment by the District Board of Appeals, any party may petition the Board for a rehearing, with his reasons therefor, and is required to do so before he may appeal to a District Convention.

Appeals to District Convention

h. Since suspension is only a temporary measure, all matters pertaining to membership in Synod and to eligibility for service in Synod must be referred to the next convention of the District for decision.

i. The judgments of a District Board of Appeals in all other matters may be appealed to the next convention of the District. Notice of such appeal must be given to the District President and the Board of Appeals within three months after judgment has been rendered unless such time is extended for good reasons by the District Board.

j. In all cases appealed to the convention, the Opinion of the Board of Appeals shall form the basis of discussion. The District shall either affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment of the Board of Appeals. The convention shall elect a Committee of Review of three clergymen and two laymen (one of whom may be a teacher) and proceed in the same manner as provided for synodical conventions in paragraph 2 h.

k. Any party affected by the action of the District shall have the right to appeal to Synod, but in the meantime the action of the District shall be respected by Synod and its members. The case shall then proceed in conformity with Article III of these Regulations.

B. Synodical Board

Original Cases

a. The original jurisdiction of Synod's Board of Appeals shall include controversies about membership in Synod and eligibility for service in a particular field of work or in the Church in general which arise in connection with missions directly under the control of Synod. However, the plaintiff in such cases shall first present the case to the President of Synod, who shall make every effort to settle it. Only when all administrative efforts have been exhausted shall the President of Synod refer the case to Synod's Board of Appeals.

b. The original jurisdiction of Synod's Board of Appeals shall further include inter-District controversies. If a congregation in one District believes that it has cause to complain of the action of a congregation in another District, it shall first attempt to settle the matter by direct negotiation. If the matter cannot be settled in this manner, the first congregation shall file with the President of its own District a complaint against the action of the second congregation. The President shall then notify the President of the other District, and the two Presidents shall attempt to settle the case. If their administrative efforts do not produce the desired results, they shall refer the case to the President of Synod, who shall attempt to settle it. After all administrative efforts have been exhausted, the President shall refer the case to Synod's Board of Appeals.

Appeals to Synodical Board

c. The appellate jurisdiction of Synod's Board of Appeals shall apply to all appeals from decisions of Districts in cases of church discipline, membership in Synod, and eligibility for service in the Church.

d. Synod in convention may assign other cases to Synod's Board of Appeals, but this shall not establish a precedent.

e. The procedure on appeals shall be in conformity with Article III of these Regulations.

f. After final judgment by Synod's Board of Appeals, any party may petition the Board for a rehearing, with his reasons therefor, and is required to do so before he may appeal to a synodical convention.

Appeals to Synodical Convention

g. The final judgments of Synod's Board of Appeals may be appealed to the next convention of Synod. Notice of such appeal must be given to the President of Synod and the Board of Appeals within three months after judgment has been rendered unless such time is extended for good reasons by the District Board.

h. The convention shall elect a Committee of Review consisting of two clergymen, two laymen, and one teacher, which committee shall during the convention determine whether error has been made in the procedure of the Board of Appeals or new evidence has been produced. In either case the matter shall be remanded to the Board of Appeals for a new hearing. If there is neither error nor new evidence, Synod shall confirm the findings of the Board of Appeals. This action shall be final, and no further appeal shall be entertained by Synod.

Article III. Conduct of Cases

1. Notice of Appeal shall be sent to the District President or the President of Synod, as the case may be, and a copy of said notice may be sent to the respective Board of Appeals. Upon receiving such notice, the President shall first exhaust all administrative efforts to settle the matter and upon failure to do so shall refer the case to the Board and shall so advise all parties. All documents pertaining to the case which are in the files of the President shall be sent to the Board of Appeals.

2. Any party to any proceeding may select as counselor any communicant member of Synod approved by the Board, and the Board may, if desired, suggest names of persons competent to act as counselors.

3. Within a time limit fixed by the Board, the appellant shall file with the Board a written statement, with ten copies thereof, presenting briefly and clearly the facts of the case and the reasons for appealing the prior decision. The Board shall certify one copy thereof and send the same to the appellee.

4. Within a time limit fixed by the Board, the appellee shall file with the Board a brief answer to the statement of the appellant, with ten copies thereof. The answer shall admit such facts as are correct and point out wherein facts or allegations are incorrectly stated, and shall further give reasons for objecting to a review. The Board shall certify one copy thereof and send the same to the appellant.

5. All statements, answers, and subsequent pleadings shall be accompanied by any documents or certified copies thereof, which it is proposed to introduce into evidence, and the Board shall have

the right to require the submission of any other documents which it deems essential or helpful in judging the case. Certified copies of parts of congregation minutes shall suffice for filing with pleadings, but the minute book itself shall be produced at the hearing.

6. The Board may permit any party to amend its pleadings at any time prior to final judgment.

7. Each party shall inform the Board and the opposite party of the names of probable witnesses within a reasonable time before the hearing. If notice is not possible, such witnesses may be heard if the Board consents, but the opposite party shall have opportunity to produce witnesses in rebuttal at any adjourned hearing if necessary.

8. The Board shall fix the time and place of hearings, and all parties shall receive reasonable notice thereof.

9. The Board shall endeavor to elicit all information and evidence which shall bear on the case, without regard to technical rules of evidence, and any member of the Board may participate in the discussion.

10. The Board shall determine whether a hearing shall be public or private, and it shall also determine whether an official stenographic record shall be necessary.

11. At the beginning of a hearing the Board shall state all facts on which there is agreement between the parties as shown by the pleadings and shall require the parties to enter into stipulations on all uncontradicted facts adduced during the hearing. The Board shall endeavor to secure from all parties stipulations as to facts not mentioned in minutes or documents or as to the real meaning of loosely drawn resolutions or documents which may be variously interpreted.

12. Where facts are in dispute, the appellant and his witnesses shall be called first and shall be followed by the appellee and his witnesses. The Board shall determine the extent of the testimony which it requires, and all parties shall be given the opportunity of rebuttal.

13. After the presentation of the evidence, the Board shall hear the arguments in the same order.

14. The Board of Appeals shall make every effort to conciliate or settle each case before final judgment. It shall not be required to render an immediate decision unless the case is very clear, but its decision shall not be unreasonably delayed.

15. In all cases appealed from a District convention to Synod, the Opinion of the District Board of Appeals and the judgment of the District convention shall form the basis of the appeal. The

procedure shall thereafter follow the provisions of this Article. The administrative officers of the District shall be responsible for the defense of a District decision.

16. All provisions herein with reference to appellants and appellees shall apply also to plaintiffs and defendants in all cases of original jurisdiction.

Article IV. General Rules Governing Boards

1. The Board of Appeals upon assuming jurisdiction shall promptly forward to all parties concerned a copy of these Regulations.

2. The Board of Appeals shall be governed in their acts and judgments in accordance with Christian principles, by the generally accepted rules of justice.

3. If a question of membership in Synod or eligibility for service in Synod is involved, the Board of Appeals shall review the matter in Christian charity according to the Constitution of Synod and its By-Laws.

4. In cases of excommunication, the Board shall be especially careful to determine whether the sin is of such a nature as to make the person an heathen man and a publican.

5. If an appeal in a matter of church discipline by a congregation is in question, the Board of Appeals shall recognize the sovereignty of the Christian congregation and may only *review* the action of the congregation according to the principles laid down in Scripture and *advise* the congregation accordingly. Either the congregation's action will be upheld, or it may be *advised* to review and eventually to revise its action. If the case is appealed and the Board of Appeals decides that a person has been improperly excommunicated and the congregation does not revise its action, the congregations of Synod shall not be required to respect such an excommunication. The District shall take such action towards the congregation as it may deem necessary.

6. In cases of excommunication, unanimity in the Board of Appeals is required as far as the judgment is concerned, while there may be disagreement as to procedure on the part of the congregation. In other cases a majority is sufficient.

7. In cases where a hearing by the entire Board would cause considerable inconvenience and expense, the Board, in its discretion, may authorize a subcommittee of its members to conduct a hearing or hearings, in which case a stenographic report of such hearing shall be made available for the entire Board.

8. While a case is still undecided, neither party to the case shall circularize members of the District or Synod. A person guilty of circularizing must disavow his unethical conduct before his case may be entertained by any Board of Appeals or by a District or by Synod.

9. The decision of the Board shall be written and shall state: (a) the facts of the case, as found by the Board from the evidence, and (b) the conclusion of the Board and the reasons therefor. The Opinion shall be kept on file, but it shall not be necessary to print the same in full in the official report of the District unless the Board shall so direct.

10. Each Board of Appeals shall promptly send copies of its decisions to the appellant, the appellee, and the District President, or the President of Synod. The Board shall retain the originals for its own files.

11. Notice of decisions when final action has been taken by Synod's Board of Appeals or by a District shall be published in the official organs of Synod. Notice concerning the action taken by Synod may be so published if the President of Synod so directs.

NOTE. — The question was asked whether "wrong procedure" includes wrong exegesis and wrong application of Scripture passages. The answer was given that if such interpretation or application affects the merits of the case, this is definitely true.

ACTION

1. It was resolved to adopt these regulations for the next triennium.

2. Another resolution was brought in by Committee 6, which was adopted by Synod:

WHEREAS, The appeal system which was introduced at the last convention has now been operating for three years; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the rules of procedure as adopted for the Board of Appeal be re-examined; be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to re-examine the rules of procedure for the Board of Appeals and make recommendations at the next convention.

VI. INTERSYNODICAL AND DOCTRINAL MATTERS

Report of Committee on Doctrinal Unity

(Memorial 601)

At the last convention of our Synod held in Fort Wayne, 1941, the resolution was adopted that there should be prepared, on the basis of the *Brief Statement* of the Missouri Synod and the *Declaration* of the American Lutheran Church, one document constituting the doctrinal basis of church fellowship, so that there might be no doubt as to the platform on which these church bodies had agreed. This work was to be done not only by the commissioners of the American Lutheran Church and of the Missouri Synod, but an invitation was to be issued to the other synods of the Synodical Conference to join us in this endeavor. At once after the convention in Fort Wayne attempts were made to carry out the latter instruction. Several conferences were held with representatives of the Wisconsin, Norwegian, and Slovak Synods, which together with the Missouri Synod constitute the Synodical Conference. Of our sister synods only one, the Slovak Ev. Luth. Church, declared through its representatives that it was willing to co-operate with us in this matter. The representatives of the others declared that it was impossible for them to participate.

In May, 1942, we invited the commissioners of the American Lutheran Church to meet us for a discussion of the resolutions of our Synod. This meeting, however, did not take place till February 12, 1943. In October, 1942, the honorable American Lutheran Church held its biennial convention in Mendota, Ill. It there passed some important resolutions which we here submit because they involve our church body.

Mendota Resolutions

"Intersynodical fellowship is a matter of deep concern to us. Faithful efforts have been put forth, and considerable progress has been made. We thank God for His blessings, and we express our appreciation to our brethren who have served on these committees. We offer the following resolution for adoption:

"WHEREAS, The Committees on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church have negotiated with both the United Lutheran Church in America and the Missouri Synod to the end of establishing Pulpit and Altar Fellowship with these honorable bodies; and

"WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church has adopted the *Pittsburgh Agreement* and accepted the *Brief Statement* of the Mis-

souri Synod in the light of the *Declaration* of the Commissioners of the American Lutheran Church as a basis for pulpit and altar fellowship; and

"WHEREAS, Though these documents — the *Pittsburgh Agreement* on the one hand, and the *Brief Statement* and *Declaration* on the other — differ in wording, yet both express the true position of the American Lutheran Church; and

"WHEREAS, The United Lutheran Church in America has adopted the *Pittsburgh Agreement;* and the *Declaration* of our Commissioners in connection with the *Brief Statement* has found acceptance within the Missouri Synod and was proposed by the intersynodical commissioners of the Missouri Synod as an integral part of the doctrinal basis for future church fellowship; and

"WHEREAS, To our regret fellowship has not resulted since apparently in both bodies there are large and influential groups in disagreement therewith: therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the American Lutheran Church declare its readiness to establish pulpit and altar fellowship with either or both of these honorable church bodies on the basis of their full and wholehearted acceptance of, and adherence to, either of these documents, in the hope that the existing obstacles may be removed and that such pulpit and altar fellowship may be declared at an early date; and therefore, that the Commission on Lutheran Unity be continued."

It will be noticed that in these resolutions no recognition is given to the request of the Missouri Synod that one common document setting forth the doctrinal position held jointly by both bodies be prepared. There is expressed, moreover, the view that as far as doctrinal agreements are concerned, the only document the U. L. C. A. would have to adopt to come into fellowship with the A. L. C. would be the *Pittsburgh Agreement.* The removal of obstacles is mentioned as a requisite, but assent to the *Declaration* or the *Brief Statement* is not referred to as necessary.

Here there is a difficulty. According to our conviction, in the Missouri Synod quite generally the view is held that the *Pittsburgh Agreement* is inadequate as a document on which the synods here in America can unite. On this point the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church do not see eye to eye.

The meeting held by the commissioners of the American Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod on February 12, 1943, unfortunately was very brief. There was not much time for deliberations, the meeting lasting but half a day. The discussion was of a general nature, and no resolution pertaining to the elaboration of

one common document was passed. It was resolved to meet again. The determining of the date was left to the chairman. At the writing of this report arrangements have been made for subcommittees of the two Commissions (A. L. C. and Missouri Synod) to meet for the framing of the one doctrinal agreement.

Among the matters mentioned in the resolutions of Fort Wayne was the continuation of joint conferences of A. L. C. and Missouri Synod pastors. The resolution reads, "That pastors of both church bodies be encouraged to continue to meet in smaller circles wherever — and as often as — possible, in order to discuss both the doctrinal basis of unity and the questions of church practice." In the summer of 1943 the various Districts were circularized by our Committee and the officials were asked to state whether, and how many, intersynodical meetings had been held in their District. At that time about 120 reports were received — most of them quite favorable — in which the holding of such conferences was announced. It seemed wise to the Committee on Doctrinal Unity that a systematic effort be made that such intersynodical meetings be held throughout Synod. For that reason last winter the Committee on Doctrinal Unity drew up a plan according to which in about a hundred places throughout our country intersynodical meetings would be convened. A meeting was held in Springfield, Ill., in which a number of brethren together with the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the District Presidents of Synod assembled. Papers were discussed that might be submitted at such intersynodical meetings. In February and March quite a number of these meetings took place. At a number of places the meetings which had been planned had to be postponed, owing to special local circumstances or the season of the year. The reports that have come from these intersynodical meetings have almost uniformly been favorable. The meetings were attended not only by American Lutheran Church and Missouri Synod men, but often by members of other Lutheran bodies. The topics that were discussed pertained to the inerrancy of the Scriptures, the purity of doctrine as a Scriptural requisite for church fellowship, and the importance of Lutheran unity in view of the obligations and responsibilities of the Lutheran Church in the world today. We believe that much good was accomplished at these conferences. It is our hope that this spring many more such meetings will take place. Usually at these gatherings it was resolved to meet again either in the near or at least in the not distant future. In our conviction this points the way to the reaching of the goal which we have in view. The synods will have to become acquainted with each other and through joint doctrinal discussion grow into doctrinal unity.

As to other Lutheran bodies, for instance, the honorable United Lutheran Church of America, we cannot report any meetings with them. Because of recent developments which were still pending at the drafting of this report, our written report cannot be completed. The Committee will complete its report orally at the sessions of Synod.

C. F. BROMMER KARL KRETZMANN
F. H. BRUNN W. ARNDT
April 12, 1944 J. H. C. FRITZ

Memorial on Lutheran Union, Resolutions of 1938, etc.

(Memorial 602)

WHEREAS, The honorable Synod in 1932 in the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod* declared (paragraph 44), "Not to be included in the number of open questions are the following: the doctrine of the Church and the Ministry, of Sunday, of Chiliasm, and of Antichrist, these doctrines being clearly defined in Scripture"; and

WHEREAS, The honorable Synod in 1938 through the Report of Committee 16 declared regarding certain "doctrines" that deviation concerning them "need not be divisive of church fellowship" (*Proceedings,* 1938, pp. 229ff.); and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church in October, 1938, at Sandusky, Ohio, declared "that it is neither necessary nor possible to agree in all non-fundamental doctrines" (*Concordia Theological Monthly,* 1939, p. 59; cf. explanation of the A. L. C. commissioners, *ibid.,* p. 932); and

WHEREAS, The honorable Synod in 1866 in Dr. Walther's *The Lutheran Church the True Visible Church* declared, Thesis V, "Gemeinschaften, welche zwar Gottes Wort noch wesentlich behalten, aber in *Grundlehren* des Wortes Gottes halsstarrig irren, sind, *sofern* sie solches thun, nach Gottes Wort nicht Kirchen, sondern *Rotten* oder *Secten,* d. i., ketzerische Gemeinschaften" ("Communions which indeed still retain God's Word in essence, but stubbornly err in *fundamental teachings* of God's Word are, *inasmuch* as they do so, according to God's Word not churches, but *factions,* or *sects, i. e.,* heretical communions"), and Thesis VI, "Gemeinschaften, welche durch nicht grundstuerzende Irrthuemer, oder um Personen, oder um Ceremonien, oder um des Lebens willen die Einigkeit der Kirche zerstoeren, sind nach Gottes Wort *Spaltungen* (Schismata) oder *separatistische* Gemeinschaften" ("Communions which destroy the unity of the Church through errors not subversive of the foundation of faith or because of persons or ceremonies or life are, according to the Word of God, *divisions*

(schisms) or *separatistic* communions"), of which the Central District (*Synodalbericht* 1867, p. 16) said, "Der Unterschied zwischen Rotte und Spaltung wurde an dem Beispiele der Chiliasten nachgewiesen. Wenn naemlich ein Haufen Leute den groben Chiliasmus annimmt, welcher offenbar klare Grundlehren des Heils umstoesst, so bilden diese Leute eine Rotte. Wenn aber eine Anzahl Leute sich von der Kirche absondern, indem sie den subtilen Chiliasmus, also zwar einen Irrthum, aber nicht einen grundstuerzenden, festhalten, so richten sie eine Spaltung auf" ("The difference between a sect and a schismatic communion was demonstrated by the example of the chiliasts. If, namely, a group of people accept gross chiliasm, which evidently subverts clear fundamental truths of salvation, then these people constitute a sect. But if a number of people separate themselves from the Church by subtle chiliasm, in other words, if they cling to an error indeed, but one which is not subversive of the foundation of faith, then they establish a schismatic communion"); and

WHEREAS, In the publication *Toward Lutheran Union* (1943), p. 54, Thesis VI has been translated, "Communions destroying the unity of the Church on account of non-fundamental errors or personalities or ceremonies or wicked life according to God's Word are schismatic or separatistic communions," which according to the context leaves the impression that those separating from errorists who teach falsely in non-fundamental doctrines are schismatics and separatists; and

WHEREAS, It has been stated in the *American Lutheran*, 1942, p. 167, "When the Lutheran Church, which adheres to the *sola Scriptura* principle, uses the word *doctrine* with reference to its own teachings, it can mean only a restatement of what is clearly (or expressly) taught in the Scriptures, a teaching for whose every part there is a plain 'Thus saith the Lord' " and which has been repeated by the author of that article on January 7, 1944, in the words, "granting doctrinal status only to restatements of what is expressly taught in the Bible"; and

WHEREAS, According to a private opinion by Dr. P. E. Kretzmann, "If the *corpus doctrinae* of the Lutheran Church should contain only those teachings which we find in those exact words in statements of Scripture, it would constitute a very small compendium indeed"; and

WHEREAS, The question of what constitutes doctrine involves the very foundation of our Christian faith, as the Western District (*Synodalbericht*, 1868 p. 29) declared: "Der Grundsatz der ev.-luth. Kirche, dass auch die Lehren biblische seien, welche sich nur

als Schlussfolgerungen aus Bibelworten ergeben" ist "so wichtig, dass fast Niemand den seligmachenden Glauben haben und behalten kann, der ihn nicht anerkennt oder doch nicht uebt" ("The fundamental tenet of the Ev. Luth. Church that those teachings are also Scriptural which are only conclusions drawn from clear statements of Scripture" is "so important that scarcely anyone can have or persevere in the saving faith who does not acknowledge or at least put the same into practice"); therefore be it

Resolved, That we humbly petition the honorable Synod to remove the confusion on these points and (1) render an official interpretation of the words of 1938 "need not be divisive of church fellowship" and (2) define the term "Scriptural doctrine."

We humbly petition the honorable Synod to declare that the words "need not be divisive of church fellowship" say that aberrations in these doctrines may be tolerated only when due to ignorance and weakness and when the Church is not divided thereby, or in the words of *Lehre und Wehre,* 19, 1873, p. 290; *Lehre und Wehre,* 25, 1879, pp. 35ff., in the article entitled "Macht sich wirklich die Missourisynode einer 'Ueberspannung in den Lehrdifferenzen' schuldig?" to which the honorable Synod referred in this very connection (cf. *Proceedings,* 1938, p. 229), "Wiewohl wir der Meinung sind, dass die kirchliche Verpflichtung auf die Symbole auch die nicht fundamentalen Lehren, z. B. vom Antichrist in sich schliesst, so sind wir doch mit den Vaetern der Meinung, dass eine Meinungsverschiedenheit in nicht fundamentalen Lehren nicht als Ketzerei betrachtet werden koenne, dass sie auch nicht absolut vom kirchlichen Lehramt ausschliesse, nicht die rechte Geistesgemeinschaft durch sie gehindert werde, falls dabei nur nicht wissentlich gegen Gottes Wort gesuendigt oder kirchliche Zerruettung angerichtet wird" ("Although we are of the opinion that the ecclesiastical obligation to the Symbols includes also the nonfundamental doctrines, *e. g.,* that of the Antichrist, we nevertheless agree with the fathers that a difference of opinion in non-fundamental doctrines cannot be regarded as heresy, that it does not absolutely exclude from the office of teaching in the Church, that the true unity of spirit is not hindered thereby, provided there is no conscious sinning against the Word of God or a disruption of the Church").

We furthermore humbly petition the honorable Synod to reaffirm its position of 1866 by acknowledging Thesis XVII of Dr. Walther's *The Lutheran Church the True Visible Church,* "Die ev.-luth. Kirche nimmt das geschriebene Wort Gottes (als Gottes Wort) *ganz* an, achtet nichts darin Enthaltenes fuer ueberfluessig

oder gering, sondern alles fuer nothwendig und wichtig, und nimmt auch alle die Lehren an, welche aus den Schriftworten nothwendig folgen" ("The Ev. Luth. Church accepts the written Word of God (as the Word of God) in its *entirety;* regards nothing therein as superfluous or of little value, but everything as necessary and important and accepts all those teachings also which of necessity must be deduced from the word of Scripture"), or as the Western District (*Synodalbericht,* 1868, p. 28) declared, "Jede richtige Schlussfolge ist eben auch goettliche Lehre," warning, however, "so wichtig und heilsam der rechte Gebrauch dieses Grundsatzes" (quoted above) "ist, so verwerflich dagegen ist der Missbrauch desselben, dass man naemlich die Schluesse nicht vom Wort, sondern von der Vernunft aus macht" (*ibid,* p. 30). ("Every correct conclusion is also divine doctrine," warning, however, "as important and salutary the correct use of this tenet" (quoted above) "is, so thoroughly objectionable is the abuse of the same, namely, to draw conclusions not from the Word but according to reason.") We suggest the following definition: A Scriptural doctrine is every truth contained in, or drawn from, or implied by, Scripture.

THE CENTRAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
WALTER E. ROSCHKE, *Secretary*

Basis for Lutheran Unity

(Memorial 603)

The undersigned respectfully memorializes Synod to adopt the following paragraphs as a sufficient basis for Lutheran unity and to submit them as such to other Lutheran bodies:

I. We accept the Bible as the Word of God.

II. We accept the doctrinal content of the Lutheran Confessions as a correct exposition of Bible truth, granting doctrinal status only to the restatements of what is expressly taught in the Bible.

III. Since the unity of the Church has often been disturbed by attempts to solve problems that the Bible does not solve for us and by efforts to defend truth and reject error by theories that are themselves vulnerable, we reaffirm our acceptance of the injunction: "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God," 1 Peter 4:11.

IV. We pledge ourselves to an evangelical application of the Bible principles of sanctification and of brotherly admonition in our synodical, congregational, and ministerial life and practice.

J. H. GOCKEL

To Rescind Resolution 2 of 1938 on Church Union

(Memorial 604)

WHEREAS, The Word of God and the Lutheran Confessions demand that Christians "endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace," *i. e.*, strive for doctrinal unity; and

WHEREAS, We give thanks to God for His blessings upon the endeavors of the committees which have made such notable progress in the direction of doctrinal unity between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church, especially in those fundamental doctrines which have been so long in controversy between us; and

WHEREAS, The "doctrinal basis for future fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church," adopted in 1938, is ambiguous, containing, as it does, not one but three documents, the *Brief Statement* of the Missouri Synod, the *Declaration* of the representatives of the American Lutheran Church, and the *provisions* of the entire report of Committee 16, with Synod's actions thereon; containing, furthermore, such conflicting statements as: *Brief Statement:* "Not to be included in the number of open questions are the following: the doctrine of the Church and the Ministry, of Sunday, of Chiliasm, and of Antichrist, these doctrines being clearly defined in Scripture"; the *Declaration* of the representatives of the A. L. C., in which certain specified views on these points are voiced: "If the honorable Synod of Missouri will . . . declare that the points mentioned . . . are not disruptive of Church-fellowship, the American Lutheran Church stands ready officially to declare itself in doctrinal agreement with the honorable Synod of Missouri and to enter into pulpit- and altar-fellowship with it"; and *Report of Committee 16:* "In some non-fundamental points concerning the doctrine of the Last Things the *Declaration* of the American Lutheran Church representatives asks tolerance for certain teachings and interpretations which have been rejected in our circles," which virtually makes open questions of these points; and

WHEREAS, This "doctrinal basis for union" has by many been interpreted to mean that we are *in full doctrinal agreement* with the American Lutheran Church, whereas both in 1938 and in 1941 Synod resolved that "we *endeavor to establish* full agreement" (*Proceedings,* 1938, p. 232, 3), "that we continue our negotiations with the American Lutheran Church *in an effort to establish* doctrinal unity" (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 301, 5); and

WHEREAS, This ambiguity has given rise to grave misunderstandings which threaten the unity of our own Synod and the Synodical Conference and which hamper our efforts to attain true doctrinal unity with the American Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, The efforts of our Committee on Doctrinal Unity in the Lutheran Church of America to carry out the resolution of the 1941 convention to bring about the framing of one document of agreement have not met with success;

Therefore to safeguard our own confessional position, to keep the unity of the Spirit in our own midst, and to further the cause of true unity in the Lutheran Church, be it

Resolved, That Synod rescind its Resolution No. 2 of 1938 (*Proceedings,* p. 231) and until one document of agreement has been framed retain the *Brief Statement* of the Missouri Synod without any qualifications as our clear Scriptural Confession and best contribution toward the cause of true doctrinal unity in the Lutheran Church of America.

THE EASTERN PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
MARTIN W. STRASEN, *Chairman*
J. F. BOERGER, JR., *Secretary*

To Rescind 1938 Church Union Resolutions

(Memorial 605)

Three years ago St. John's Ev. Luth. Church of Clinton, Iowa, informed the honorable Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention assembled at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 18—28, 1941, that it finds unacceptable the *doctrinal basis* for future fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church which was adopted by the 1938 convention of Synod in St. Louis, for two reasons, namely, 1) because the resolutions militate against Scripture, and 2) they are not based on fact. Our memorial was substantiated at some length but was not accorded the courtesy of such a consideration or reply by Synod as would be demanded by the unity of Christian faith and love.

Events since 1938 and 1941 have shown that the St. Louis resolutions have served the cause of disunity rather than that of unity, as witness,

1. The American Lutheran Church has made it clear by its official resolutions that it is not accepting the three documents contained in the St. Louis resolutions, but that it insists on regarding its own *Declaration* together with Missouri's *Brief Statement* as a *sufficient basis* for union and that in restricting itself to these two documents it expects the latter to be viewed in the light of the former;

2. Our sister synods within the Synodical Conference, the Wisconsin Synod and the Norwegian Synod, have voiced serious objections to the St. Louis resolutions. The latter has recently, in the

interest of true unity, officially asked the Missouri Synod to revoke its 1938 resolutions; the former has assured the Missouri Synod that to continue negotiations with the American Lutheran Church on the basis of the 1938 resolutions *under the present circumstances* involves a denial of faith.

We therefore now submit to Synod the following resolution, to wit,

WHEREAS, The St. Louis union resolutions of 1938 have not been accepted by any synod other than Missouri either within or without the Synodical Conference; and

WHEREAS, They are serving the cause of disunity rather than that of unity within the Missouri Synod and in the Synodical Conference; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the *doctrinal basis* for future fellowship with the American Lutheran Church adopted by the St. Louis convention of the Missouri Synod in 1938 be rescinded.

We, for ourselves, herewith formally advise Synod that for us the said *doctrinal basis* is in any case null and void.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CLINTON, IOWA
ARNOLD F. PAASCH, *Secretary*
PAUL H. BURGDORF, *Pastor*

To Annul St. Louis Union Resolutions

(Memorial 606)

Inasmuch as the 1938 Church Union Resolutions of our Synod are unsatisfactory;

And inasmuch as our Committee on Doctrinal Unity was unable to formulate with the American Lutheran Church one common document as requested by Synod in 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod to declare the 1938 Church Union Resolutions null and void, declaring the *Brief Statement* of 1932 as a sufficient presentation of our doctrinal position.

THE CHICAGO HEIGHTS PASTORAL CONFERENCE
W. T. ROSSNAGEL, *Secretary*

St. Louis Resolutions No Basis for Union

(Memorial 607)

In 1938 Synod adopted resolutions on Lutheran Union, containing the following provisions (*Proceedings,* 1938, p. 232, section 6, a and c):

"a. The establishing of church fellowship between the American Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod will depend on the

action taken by each body with reference to the *Brief Statement,* the *Declaration* of the representatives of the American Lutheran Church, and the report of this Committee as adopted by Synod."

"c. As far as the Missouri Synod is concerned, this whole matter must be submitted for approval to the other Synods constituting the Synodical Conference."

The facts at present are these:

The American Lutheran Church has received our resolutions, has discussed them, but has not accepted them — the *Brief Statement,* the *Declaration,* and the report of Committee 16 *as adopted by Synod* — as a basis for future church fellowship.

The Wisconsin Synod, a member of the Synodical Conference, has studied our resolutions and has not approved them but rather condemned them, saying: "The unity of the Synodical Conference seems endangered by the action of Missouri."

The Norwegian Synod, also a member of the Synodical Conference, has likewise disapproved of them and is now asking Synod to revoke these resolutions.

According to our own stipulations in these resolutions and the action of the bodies named above, the 1938 resolutions on Lutheran Church Union are not and cannot any longer be a basis for future church fellowship.

Further, these resolutions have been subjected to various and conflicting interpretations, causing doubt, uncertainty, and divisions in our own Synod.

They are causing divisions in the Synodical Conference and are endangering the continued existence of the Synodical Conference.

Our Synod has recognized the difficulties adhering to the 1938 resolutions, and in its 1941 convention it restated the whole matter, laying a better foundation. This makes the 1938 resolutions unnecessary and a hindrance to a God-pleasing endeavor for church unity.

Now therefore we earnestly ask that the resolutions of 1938 on Lutheran Union be declared to be no longer a basis for future church fellowship.

FAIRMONT CONFERENCE, MINNESOTA DISTRICT
E. KOBERG, *Secretary*

Questions on Status of Lutheran Union

(Memorial 608)

Our most recent information on the status of negotiations between the American Lutheran Church and your honorable body is derived from the report of the Missouri Committee for Doctrinal Unity published in the *Lutheran Witness* of May 11, 1943.

We are in full agreement with the thought that the continued affiliation of the American Lutheran Church with the other synods of the American Lutheran Conference constitutes a very real obstacle to the proposed union. But since the report does not commit itself on a number of points that to us seem most important, we ask the following specific questions:

1. According to the report of the chairman of the American Lutheran Church Commission, no more was achieved in their meetings with the Executive Committee of the American Lutheran Conference in the way of doctrinal discussion than to register the request "that this subject be kept on the agenda of the American Lutheran Conference committee" — and this after they had been "told . . . that such discussion would be altogether useless." Are you ready to agree to such an indefinite postponement of the American Lutheran Church's pledge? We ask this because a promise of early action was implied by the resolutions of the Detroit Convention ("We entertain the confident hope that our sister synods in the American Lutheran Conference will occupy the same ground in these matters now occupied by us"), following similar statements by the American Lutheran Church Commissioners in the conclusion of their *Declaration* ("We recognize it as our duty to do what we can to bring about the acceptance of these doctrinal statements by the bodies with which we are now in church fellowship"). The fulfillment of this condition, which surely is a *sine qua non* to the Missouri Synod, now seems very remote.

2. Are you ready to accept the implication that the objections raised by the representatives of the American Lutheran Conference ("that the anti-Missouri feeling was at too high a pitch") are something that you could in good conscience "help to remove?" We ask this because to the best of our knowledge the "unfavorable attitude" toward your body in American Lutheran Conference circles is due to your insistence on purity of doctrine, *e. g.*, in such important articles as the Inspiration of Scripture, etc.

3. Shall we conclude that the discussions of doctrinal differences between you and the American Lutheran Church are a closed chapter and that you are definitely committed to the Resolutions of 1938 as a settlement of the doctrinal controversies between the two synods? We ask this because of the disturbing reference in the report of May 11 to the question of unionism as "precisely . . . *the* obstacle" that keeps the synods apart, because of the equally disturbing silence on doctrinal obstacles, and because of the reiterated reference to "our (Missouri and A. L. C.) *common* doctrinal position."

We would much prefer to assume: a) that when the Fort Wayne Convention resolved to continue "negotiations . . . in an effort to *establish* doctrinal unity"; and when "in addition to any controversial doctrines that may need further study and clarification" it specifically enumerated four points as requiring further "careful study" — it indicated that the chapter was not yet closed and that the doctrinal controversies were not yet considered as settled; and b) that when the convention instructed its representatives to make every effort to prepare one document of agreement in place of the three included in the St. Louis Resolutions of 1938, it did so with the thought in mind that such a procedure would reveal whether the *Brief Statement* and the *Declaration* are in fact reconcilable with each other, and would therefore provide a test of the doctrinal soundness of the latter document.

4. In view of the unionistic attitude of the American Lutheran Church, which has become increasingly evident, will you not agree that further negotiations for establishing church fellowship could only undermine the testimony that has previously been given and should therefore be discontinued for the time being? Such an action would not be inconsistent with the course followed by your Synod in an earlier stage of these intersynodical negotiations when in reviewing the *Chicago Theses* of 1928 the convention of 1929 accepted the following recommendation of its committee: "It now seems to your committee a matter of wisdom *to desist from intersynodical conferences.* By entering into a closer relationship with the adherents of the Norwegian *Opgjoer,* the opponents have given evidence that they do not hold our position in the doctrine of conversion and election. In view of this action further conference would be useless and would only be creating the impression that we are endeavoring to come to an understanding, which is not the case." (*Proceedings,* 1929, p. 133; as quoted by Dr. Poppen, A. L. Conference Convention of 1942). — Does the same conclusion not apply today?

May we express the hope that your consideration of, and answers to, these frank questions may help to dispel the confusion that is besetting the Church and strengthen the ties of common faith that unite us.

In behalf of

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD OF WISCONSIN AND OTHER STATES

August 11, 1943 JOHN BRENNER, *President*

All emphasis in the above Report and Memorial is by the committee.

Request of Norwegian Synod

(Memorial 609)

WHEREAS, "The St. Louis Union Articles of 1938" (*Proceedings*, 1938, pp. 221—233) stand as a confession on the part of the Missouri Synod so long as they are not revoked; and

WHEREAS, The Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church accepts unreservedly the *Brief Statement* of the Missouri Synod, but cannot and does not accept the other articles of Union in all points and considers said points church divisive for the following reasons:

a. They contain false doctrine; for instance, the statement on justification in the *Declaration:* "To this end He also purposes to justify those who have come to faith. . . ." (*Proceedings*, p. 222.) (2 Cor. 5:19; Rom. 5:18; Rom. 3:28.)

b. They do not require full agreement regarding the doctrine of the Church and the Last Things as a prerequisite for church fellowship and thus make room for the false principle that it is not necessary for a Church to agree in all matters of doctrine. (Matt. 28:20; 1 Cor. 1:10.)

Therefore, in the interest of the truth committed to us by the Lord, out of charity toward the brethren, to safeguard its own confessional position, and to clear the way for true unity in the Lutheran Church the Norwegian Synod *entreats* the Missouri Synod at its forthcoming convention to revoke "The St. Louis Articles of Union," and thus let the *Brief Statement* stand unqualified and unsullied as our clear and joint confession.

On behalf of the Norwegian Synod

NORMAN A. MADSON, *President*
GEO. O. LILLEGARD, *Secretary*

Supporting Appeal of Norwegian Synod

(Memorial 610)

The undersigned herewith joins the brethren of the Norwegian Synod in their entreaty that the forthcoming convention of our church body revoke the 1938 St. Louis Union Resolutions pertaining to union with the American Lutheran Church.

Furthermore, it is herewith proposed that our church body declare the following:

1. The Missouri Synod reaffirms its *Brief Statement* as setting forth the required doctrinal position necessary for present-day Lutheran unity and union.

2. It is prepared to sacrifice the fellowship of members or other

brethren who may depart from the position given in the *Brief Statement.*

3. It is ready to establish pulpit and altar and prayer fellowship with Christians not now in its affiliation as soon as it is evident that their doctrine and practice agree with the position expressed in the *Brief Statement.* Required evidence of agreement includes the severance of church affiliation or the ceasing of church fellowship or the absence of affiliation or fellowship with any others who do not fully agree with the position named.

4. Members of the Missouri Synod are free to carry on discussions of church doctrine and practice on the basis of Scripture with members of the American Lutheran Church or with any other Christians.

GEO. SCHWEIKERT

Re Request of Norwegian Synod

(Memorial 611)

The Chippewa Valley Mixed Conference, which met in Concordia Lutheran Church at Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 26—27, 1943, passed the following motion and asked the undersigned to forward it to you and the others mentioned in the motion: "That we send a letter to President Behnken, the Secretary of Synod, and the Union Committee, to ask that the plea of the Norwegian Synod brethren be given due consideration and that a copy of the resolution be included."

REV. WALTER SCHEDLER, *Secretary*

Committee to Study Objections to Chicago Theses

(Memorial 612)

The undersigned respectfully submits the following overture:

The fact cannot be denied that at present there is disagreement within the Missouri Synod regarding a proper estimate of the *Chicago Theses* and the A. L. C. *Declaration.* One party holds that the *Chicago Theses* and the A. L. C. *Declaration* constitute a satisfactory doctrinal agreement, serviceable as a basis for a union between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church. The other party holds that these two documents are essentially unionistic and that a union consummated on the basis of either of these documents would be a union without real unity and that, hence, it would — as false union always does — lead to a new separation.

A great number of pastors as well as laymen is, on account of a lack of proper information, completely in the dark as to the question which of these two contradictory opinions is right and which is wrong.

The aim of the present overture is to have this disagreement in our midst thoroughly examined and settled before any further efforts are made toward union with the American Lutheran Church.

A definite decision on the question at issue can be arrived at, because the objections raised against the proposed union basis are not based on unfounded assumptions and vague suspicion, but on definite proofs taken from careful study of official documents which reveal the twofold sense hidden in the *Chicago Theses* and from public utterances made by spokesmen of the former Ohio and Iowa Synods.

The fact that the A. L. C. *Declaration* is doctrinally in perfect agreement with the *Chicago Theses* is not denied by anybody either in the A. L. C. or in the Missouri Synod.

The task of carefully studying and examining the material which has to be investigated cannot very well be accomplished during the short period of a very busy convention. For this reason the undersigned requests the venerable Synod to appoint a committee for the purpose of thoroughly investigating and studying the objections which in 1929 led to the rejection by the Missouri Synod of the *Chicago Theses* and which also apply to the A. L. C. *Declaration*.

The undersigned is ready to submit the necessary material to such a committee.

J. BUENGER, *Pastor em.*

Letter to the American Lutheran Church

(Memorial 613)

WHEREAS, Consciences are involved in the rejection or acceptance of any doctrinal statement;

WHEREAS, The right interpretation of the *Declaration* of the American Lutheran Church can only be given by the American Lutheran Church itself (any effort on the part of the Synodical Conference to reach unity on the acceptance or rejection of the Declaration without the interpretation of the American Lutheran Church will result in added confusion and strife);

WHEREAS, our Committee on Doctrinal Unity has encountered many difficulties in their negotiations with the commissioners of the other synods of the Synodical Conference and also those of the American Lutheran Church (cp. *Lutheraner,* Aug. 10, 1943, p. 247, and *Lutheran Witness,* Sept. 14, 1943, p. 315);

We therefore *petition* Synod to send the following open letter or a similar open letter to the American Lutheran Church for their official action (this mode of procedure has met with the approval

of various responsible leaders in our own as well as other synods of the Synodical Conference; and the consideration given by the leading commissioners of the American Lutheran Church gives us reason to believe that the following letter will receive their official consideration):

To the Hon. American Lutheran Church:

In order to hasten the day of uniting all true Lutherans we, the ——, ask you for certain official assurances with regard to your *Declaration:*

1. When you use the word "authors" in I, b, you mean "inspired writers" and not in the usual sense of "originator, or creator," for we believe that only God can be considered the Originator, the Creator, of Holy Writ. (2 Tim. 3:16; 2 Pet. 1:21.)

2. In the same paragraph the phrase "without contradiction and error" is not only to be applied to an "organic whole," but to every word of the Bible. (Rev. 22:18, 19; Deut. 12:32.)

3. Your statement in I, c, "The Bible is the Word of God . . . a means of grace" refers only to the Gospel and the Sacraments and not to the Law as revealed in the Ten Commandments. (Rom. 11:6.)

4. You will change the wording in the statement II, A, "to this end He also purposes to justify those who have come to faith" so that it can be clearly seen that you officially believe that God in Christ has declared the whole world righteous, "not imputing their trespasses unto them" (2 Cor. 5:19; Rom. 4:5; 5:6, 8), and that faith, which in itself is purely a gift of God (Eph. 2:8), is the empty hand which grasps what long ago has been accomplished on Calvary's cross (John 3:16; John 19:30).

5. When you state II, C, 3, you do not intend in the least to solve the Scriptural mystery of why some are elected and others lost (1 Tim. 2:4; Hos. 13:9; Rom. 11:32-34), nor do you permit the false interpretation that by nature the believer is not guilty to the same degree as the eternally lost unbeliever (Rom. 3:10-12; Rom. 7:18), nor do you thereby wish to deny that God from eternity by grace in Christ Jesus has elected a definite number to eternal salvation (Rom. 8:29, 30; Eph. 1:4, 5).

6. In III faith and faith alone belongs to the essence of the invisible Church. (John 3:16; Mark 16:16.)

7. Concerning Paragraph V, the teaching concerning Sunday in which one day in the week must be set aside as a day of the Lord is not tolerated in your Church. (Col. 3:16; Gal. 4:10, 11; Luke 6:5.)

8. In VI, A, 1, 2, 3, when you use the term "return of Christ,"

it can only refer to His return on Judgment Day (Luke 17:20-37; Heb. 9:26-28).

9. In VI, B, 1, "the pope is the very Antichrist" is not merely the historical judgment of Luther in the Smalcald Articles, but it is a doctrine of Scripture concerning which Christians are not permitted to agree to disagree. (2 Thess. 2:3-13; *Brief Statement*, Paragraph 44.)

10. Your statement on the conversion of the Jews, the physical resurrection of the martyrs, and the thousand years of Rev. 20 are not the final pronouncements of your Church on these doctrines, but also with regard to these teachings you are willing to study the Scriptures and bring them into conformity with the Word of God. (Luke 17:20-37; 2 Tim. 4:18; Matt. 24:29, 30. Cp. context; Heb. 9:26-28; John 6:39, 40; Matt. 8:11, 12; 1 Thess. 2:15, 16; *Brief Statement*, Paragraph 42.)

ARTHUR E. BECK, *Pastor*
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH, WOLVERTON, MINN.

Clarification of Synod's 1941 "Prayer-Fellowship" Resolution

(Memorial 614)

WHEREAS, The resolution of the 1941 synodical convention on prayer fellowship has caused some confusion when considered in the light of the interpretation placed on said resolution on the floor of convention; be it

Resolved, That the Queens-Long Island Conference memorialize Synod to clarify the said resolution in its practical application to intersynodical conferences.

QUEENS-LONG ISLAND PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. PAUL PALLMEYER, *Chairman*
REV. PAUL BUCHHEIMER, *Secretary*

What Is Prayer Fellowship?

(Memorial 615)

The Delegate Synod, assembled in Fort Wayne, 1941, accepted a statement found in *Proceedings*, p. 303, paragraph 11, as follows:

"That in the meantime it be understood that no pulpit, altar or prayer fellowship has been established between us and the A. L. C." But whereas the aforementioned statement was interpreted to the convention when it was accepted in 1941 as not applying to the offering of a prayer when intersynodical conferences would meet and whereas this resolution burdens the conscience of many who when meeting in intersynodical conferences feel the

need of asking God's guidance and blessing, and whereas such prayers cannot be construed as a denial of truth or a support of error; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following words be added to the Fort Wayne resolution "prayer fellowship" . . . "prayer fellowship here meaning a prayer fellowship only which would imply denial of truth or support of error."

MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEW YORK
CARL F. YAMADA, *Secretary*
A. W. TRINKLEIN, *Pastor*

Lay Representation on Committee on Doctrinal Unity

(Memorial 616)

WHEREAS, One of the characteristics of Lutheran strength always has been the participation of clergy and laity in the work of the Church, both in matters of doctrine as well as in matters of life; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Doctrinal Unity representing our Missouri Synod has heretofore been composed only of members of the clergy; and

WHEREAS, The work of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity is of tremendous importance to the welfare of our Synod as well as the entire Lutheran Church in America; and

WHEREAS, The personnel of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity should be representative of the entire membership of our Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby petition the Honorable Delegate Synod to adopt the following resolutions:

1. That henceforth the laity of our Church be represented on the membership of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity;

2. That the personnel of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity henceforth be composed of two theological professors, three pastors, and three laymen;

3. That, beginning with this convention, the Committee on Doctrinal Unity be elected by the convention instead of designation by appointment.

In the name and by the order of Emmaus Evangelical Lutheran Church, Denver, Colorado, assembled in regular voters' meeting this first day of February in the year 1944.

RICHARD J. FRICKE, *Chairman*
ERNEST SAMPSON, *Secretary*
HENRY GEO. HARTNER, *Pastor*

Membership in the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 617)

WHEREAS, The National Lutheran Council is an organization of Lutheran church bodies for the purpose of united action in the field of external interests affecting all Lutheran synods; and

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made in the constitution of the National Lutheran Council to safeguard the doctrinal position of constituent members as specifically stated:

"Whereas, in their respective constitutions, the participating Lutheran Church Bodies accept the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God and the only source, norm, and guide of Christian faith and life; and "Whereas in their respective constitutions, the participating bodies accept the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism as the true exposition and presentation of the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures; and "Whereas the participating bodies are of the conviction that they can and should serve the Lutheran Church at large by co-operating in matters of common interest and responsibility, co-operation in which does not affect their distinctive principles nor presuppose or involve church fellowship, "Therefore, said Church Bodies do hereby establish and will maintain a common agency, etc."; and

WHEREAS, We are at present confronted with many weighty issues in the area of externals affecting the work and welfare of all Lutheran synods alike (Army and Navy work, visual education, public relations, associated charities) in which co-operative action of all Lutheran synods appears most desirable; and

WHEREAS, The Missouri Synod is in fact already co-operating with the National Lutheran Council in some areas of church work (joint activity with the Council in the establishment, maintenance, and management of Lutheran centers for men in the armed forces, Emergency Planning Council activities, social work); and

WHEREAS, Recent publications approved by Synod, such as *Toward Lutheran Union* by Drs. Theo. Graebner and P. E. Kretzmann, define and endorse such co-operative efforts as not contrary to the doctrine and practice of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Lutherans of America and of the world face great dangers caused by an increasing secularism and by a well-planned and systematic encroachment of the Church of Rome; and

WHEREAS, Such dangers can best be met and possibly obviated by a co-operation in externals such as the National Lutheran Council affords; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Missouri Synod direct its responsible officers to make formal application for membership in the National

Lutheran Council and that the Missouri Synod accept the duties and responsibilities of such membership under the constitution of the National Lutheran Council as adopted March 18, 1926.

QUEENS-LONG ISLAND PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. PAUL PALLMEYER, *Chairman*
REV. PAUL BUCHHEIMER, *Secretary*

Re National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 618)

Since it has been brought to our attention that efforts are being made to promote fraternal co-operation with the National Lutheran Council, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Pastoral Conference of the South Wisconsin District, go on record as being opposed to such a move.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
CARL SCHINNERER, *Chairman*
H. I. NAUMANN, *Secretary*

Concerning these Memorials, Committee 3 submitted its report as follows:

Your Committee has examined and studied both the printed overtures Nos. 601 to 618 and unprinted memorials Nos. 19 to 27 inclusive and is ready to submit the following report to your venerable body.

We are constrained at the very outset to express our most profound gratitude to the Lord of the Church for the blessings bestowed upon our Synod and others, chiefly through the results attained in many of the conferences held in the interest of the unity of faith and doctrine demanded by the Word of God, and that the one document resolved upon by the Fort Wayne Convention seems to be assured.

In judging the material presented to us, your Committee was guided by the following principles and factors based on complete loyalty to the Scriptures and complete honesty with regard to historical accuracy.

In the first place, Scripture on the one hand encourages every endeavor to recognize and promote a unity actually existing (Eph. 4:3; Acts 2:42), but just as definitely warns against every kind of false union (Rom. 16:17, 18; 2 Thess. 3:14, 15; 1 Tim. 6:3-5; Tit. 3:10, 11; 2 John 10, 11). As to the truth of any of its statements, Scripture makes no distinction between fundamental and non-fundamental, more important or less important truths. The organic foundation must remain inviolate, its authority and inviolability unimpaired and unassailable, Is. 34:16. We cannot en-

certain a notion recently presented that statements made in Scripture apply only to historical situations, since the principles involved are definitely intended by God to be applied to similar situations until the end of time. Hence not expediency, not a false philosophy, but only the truth of Holy Writ is to be our guide, and every aberration which destroys the organic foundation is divisive of church fellowship.

In the second place, we must squarely face the issue that no matter how acceptable the confessional stand of a church body may be, it must be accompanied by supervision of teaching and by doctrinal discipline, so that no public teaching will be tolerated for any length of time which is contrary to the Word of God and the Lutheran Confessions. 2 Thess. 3:14; 2 Tim. 4:10; 1 Cor. 5:13 b.

In the third place, in connection with the preceding paragraph, we must keep in mind that the autonomous character of the Christian congregation does not absolve it from synodical allegiance. The congregation is indeed autonomous, as the constitution of our Synod states. On the other hand, Synod is not a mere informal group, and therefore one of the factors involved in the present situation is the right of the corporate group to determine the character of its membership and to protect itself, by disciplinary action if necessary, from disintegration through the refusal of an individual congregation to conform to standards of doctrine and practice. While Scripture does not prescribe a synodical organization or synodical authority, the implication of the duties of fellowship as found in Holy Scripture cannot be set aside by those who are ready to follow both precept and example of Holy Writ. (Acts 8:14; 11:30; 1 Cor. 16:1.) For example, the letters of transfer in Apostolic times were recognized and respected by the various congregations that regarded themselves in fellowship with other groups of the Apostolic age. A congregation belonging to Synod, for example, is bound by the law of love to make every effort indicated in Holy Scripture to remove any objectionable doctrinal situations not in keeping with the spirit of Matthew 18 before threatening to withdraw from membership.

In the fourth place, the insistence upon one doctrinal declaration or confessional affirmation is in keeping with the usage of the Church through the centuries, as the history of the Christian Confessions show. The simple confession of the Ethiopian eunuch was shortly afterward followed by the larger confession referred to by Paul in a number of places, for example, Rom. 6:17. In the same way the Athanasian Confession came into existence at the instigation of the Arian Controversy . In the 16th century also the various confessions of the Lutheran groups and of other Protestants were written to meet the actual situations in the Church.

I

The first group of overtures included the report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity, No. 601, as well as memorials presenting views on this report and on the general situation with regard to the union movement. A second group of overtures, Nos. 609—611, concerned the objections raised by our brethren in the Norwegian Synod and the Wisconsin Synod with reference to the negotiations that had been carried on by our Committee on Lutheran Unity. Two overtures concern a specific definition of prayer fellowship as the term occurred in the proceedings in the convention of 1941, page 303, paragraph 11. A fourth group of overtures, Nos. 617 and 618, concern membership in the National Lutheran Council. The unprinted memorials concerned various questions contained also in the printed memorials.

With regard to the report of the Committee on Lutheran Unity and the overtures pertaining thereto, the entire picture has been changed due to the fact that our Committee on Lutheran Unity has succeeded in taking the first steps in preparing the document which was ordered by resolution of the Synod at Fort Wayne, page 302, paragraph 8, b, c, d. This document, or doctrinal affirmation, as agreed upon by our Committee and a subcommittee of the A. L. C. Commission has already been submitted in a preliminary way to the entire group of the A. L. C. Commissioners, and we have the promise that the document will be presented to the convention of the American Lutheran Church in the fall of this year.

1. With reference to Overture 602 the Committee recommends the following definition of "a Scriptural doctrine":

> A Scriptural doctrine is a truth contained in, expressed by, or properly drawn from Scripture.

2. With reference to Overture 616, calling for lay representation on the Committee on Doctrinal Unity, your Committee 3 recommends:

> That the personnel of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity henceforth include three theological professors, three pastors in office, and two laymen.

3. We *recommend* that our Committee on Doctrinal Unity be instructed, as soon as the document is in shape to be presented, to make it accessible to all members of our Synod, not only pastors and teachers, but also to congregations, in order that all members of our Synod everywhere may have an opportunity to study the document carefully and be ready for a final vote in the convention of 1947. This document will, therefore, after acceptance by the respective bodies, clearly supersede all previous doctrinal documents and resolutions as accepted by Synod in 1938 and 1941.

4. With reference to Overture 612 the Committee recommends: In view of the developments pointing toward the acceptance of the one document decided upon by the Fort Wayne Convention, there no longer seems to be a need to restudy the *Intersynodical Chicago Theses* of 1929 and the *American Lutheran Church Declaration* of 1938.

5. In view of the whole situation as it confronts our Synod at this time with reference to the highly desirable God-pleasing unity of faith and doctrine, your Committee earnestly recommends the continuation of intersynodical conferences, preferably on the basis of the one document which, we trust, will shortly be before us. However, the attention of our members of Synod is called to the resolution of 1941 which warns all concerned against forcing the issue and establishing any form of outward fellowship (prayer, pulpit, or altar fellowship), since this would militate against the law of love and the spirit of fellowship.

II

6. With regard to the overture concerning the objections raised by our brethren in the Norwegian and the Wisconsin Synods, we *recommend* that Synod respectfully call the attention of our brethren to the *Proceedings* of the Fort Wayne Convention, where the request of the brethren was fully respected, page 303, paragraph 9: "That, after favorable action has been taken by our Synod and the American Lutheran Church in reference to the one doctrinal agreement prepared, our Synod take no further action with the American Lutheran Church until our Synod has submitted the entire matter to our sister synods in the Synodical Conference and the American Lutheran Church has submitted the entire matter to its sister synods in the American Lutheran Conference, and all this has resulted in favorable action."

III

With regard to Memorials 614 and 615, your Committee recommends the following:

We reaffirm the position taken at the Fort Wayne Convention, page 303, paragraph 11, "that in the meantime it be understood that no pulpit, altar, or prayer fellowship has been established between us and the American Lutheran Church; and until such fellowship has been officially declared by the synods concerned, no action is to be taken by any of our pastors or congregations which ignores the fact that we are not yet united."

However, joint prayer at intersynodical conferences, asking God for His guidance and blessing upon the deliberations and discussions of His Word, does not militate against the resolution of

the Fort Wayne Convention, provided such prayer does not imply denial of truth or support of error. Local conditions will determine the advisability of such prayer. Above all, the conscience of a brother must not be violated nor offense be given.

9. With regard to Overtures 617 and 618, concerning membership in the National Lutheran Council, your Committee offers the following recommendations:

In Memorial 617 and in several other memorials of similar intent the recommendation is offered that Synod direct its responsible officers to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council and that the Missouri Synod accept the duties and responsibilities of such membership under the constitution of the National Lutheran Council as adopted March 18, 1926.

After thorough consideration of these matters, your Committee respectfully presents the following:

WHEREAS, According to the best information available, membership in the National Lutheran Council, as at present constituted and in accordance with the proposed constitution, would apparently involve our Synod in unionistic principles and endeavors beyond a mere co-operation in externals and thus violate Scriptural principles which we are bound to observe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline the request contained in Memorial No. 617 and others of the same intent and therefore do not direct our officers to make application for membership in the National Lutheran Council; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod, together with our Committee on Lutheran Unity, to study the proposed constitution of the National Lutheran Council and to gather further information as to the scope of the co-operative endeavors contemplated, with a view to collaborating with the National Lutheran Council in such matters as involve no violation of conscience and no denial of the truth.

We suggest that Synod instruct the Committee on Doctrinal Unity to send, at its discretion, a copy of the new Doctrinal Affirmation also to the United Lutheran Church.

Unprinted Memorials 28 and 31 were received and considered by the Committee; they require no action. On unprinted Memorial No. 29, a and b, action has already been taken in former resolutions.

Finally, we suggest that Synod extend a vote of thanks to the members of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity for their faithful service.

ACTION

This report with its recommendations was adopted.

Report of the Committee on Finnish Relations

(Unprinted Memorial 27)

During the past triennium our fraternal relations with the Finnish National Church have continued and increased in cordiality. This year our Finnish brethren suffered a heavy loss when Vice-President R. V. Niemi was called Home in the prime of life. Numerically offsetting such painful losses is the encouraging fact that more and more Finnish graduates of our Springfield Seminary, who are proficient in both languages, are entering the ranks of the clergy, so that now the National Church can even expand its missionary activities. We therefore recommend that the requested financial assistance be again granted.

Because of the distance, Pastor R. Herrmann was not present at the annual convention in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1941; but he did attend the 1942 convention in New York Mills, Minn., and that in Marquette, Mich., last year and intends to be present again in these days at Covington, Mich. On the other hand, the National Church will very likely be represented this year at the convention of the Synodical Conference.

Since our brethren believe, teach, and confess the inspired Word of God according to all our Lutheran Confessions and take a firm stand against contrary doctrines and practices, we would urge that wherever local conditions permit, our mutual fraternal relations be fostered and promoted.

THE COMMITTEE:
PAUL SCHULZ E. C. WEGEHAUPT R. HERRMANN

With regard to Unprinted Memorial 27, concerning the relationship to the Finnish National Church, Committee 3 recommended:

1. That our Synod again grant the Finnish brethren the customary financial support;

2. That the mutual relationship between our body and the Finnish National Church should be promoted in every possible manner;

3. Also that Synod express its condolence to the Finnish brethren in the loss of one of their great leaders, Vice-President R. V. Niemi.

ACTION

This report was adopted.

A Serious Complaint and an Urgent Petition

(Memorial 619)

1. *Complaint.* — If the committee members appointed to consider and answer the overtures of the undersigned concerning the use of one or many cups in Holy Communion and also concerning

the *misuse* or the *proper use* of God's name in China Mission ever have met to take up these matters for definitive or final action, he has, to date, never seen or heard a single word about it. Much less have they discussed with him these topics to his satisfaction on the basis of, and in the light of, Scripture. Its inactivity naturally has not awakened any confidence toward this committee in him, and neither should the venerable Synod accept any report and judgment coming from them to the Saginaw convention.

2. *Petition.* — Since Synod may be asked to render a theological opinion (*Handbook*, p. 52, E. 1), and since all matters of doctrine and conscience must be decided by Synod only by God's Word (Constitution, VIII, C), the undersigned herewith wishes to make use of this prerogative and petitions Synod to render at this convention a definite and final opinion in writing on these overtures which the undersigned has submitted in the past and which to date have not been officially answered on the basis of God's Word. — I hold that

a) According to Matt. 26:26-28, Mark 14:22-24, Luke 22:19,20 (ep. 22:17, 18 of the Passover), 1 Cor. 10:16, 17, 21, and 1 Cor. 11:23-26 in the Lord's Supper a common single cup is required, and therefore a number of individual cups is not permitted;

b) According to Ex. 23:13 and also Josh. 23:7, Is. 42:8 what Hos. 2:16, 17 has been said for the Messianic time about Baal as a Jewish idol applies likewise to any heathen idol in any Christian mission field and therefore also to the heathen idol Shangdi on our China mission field.

The undersigned makes this petition, not merely in order that he and others who agree with him may have a good conscience and, if necessary, correct the same, but that he may also, if he so deems it necessary, call upon other members of the Synodical Conference for help to clear up this matter, so that God's honor may be upheld and the divine truth be preserved in the Missouri Synod.

THEO. HANSSEN, *P. em.*

ACTION

The following report of Committee 7 regarding this matter (Memorial 619 a) was adopted:

Having considered Matt. 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-24; Luke 22:19, 20 (chap. 22:17, 18 of the Passover); 1 Cor. 10:16, 17, 21; and 1 Cor. 11:23-26, your Committee finds nothing stated which would forbid the use of the individual Communion cup.

And we hold that the manner and mode of distributing the bread, be it by breaking or by distributing in the form of a host, and the mode and manner of distributing the wine, be it in one or two or more cups, do not belong to the essence of the Sacrament.

We definitely reject intinction, because while distributing the bread, the Savior said, "Take, eat!" Matt. 26:26; Mark 14:22, and while giving the wine, He said, "Drink ye all of it!" Matt. 26:27; Mark 14:23.

Intinction would be a direct violation of the words of institution.

Chinese Term Question

(Memorial 619 b)

Report of Committee 7:

WHEREAS, Your Committee has carefully considered the passages Ex. 23:13, Josh. 23:7, Is. 42:8, and Hos. 2:16, 17, which are a restatement and application of the First Commandment (Ex. 20:1-6) and has found nothing in them to prohibit the use of either the term *Shen* or *Shang-Ti;* and

WHEREAS, Your Committee has been reliably informed that our missionaries have used and are using both terms, divesting them of their idolatrous meaning; and

WHEREAS, All missionaries have been signally blessed by God in their work of bringing the heathen to Christ, their only Savior; and

WHEREAS, We place implicit confidence in our missionaries that they preach the Gospel in its truth and purity in the field of their labor; and

WHEREAS, We have full confidence in our men that they will not use any term which will dishonor our God; and

WHEREAS, Nothing new in the controversy has been advanced to warrant continuation of this controversy; therefore your Committee

Recommends, That for the welfare of the China Missions and the peace of the mother Church this controversy be considered a closed question.

ACTION

It was *resolved* to refer this matter for further study to a committee to be appointed. This committee is to report directly to the next convention.

Report of Bureau of Information on Secret Societies

(Memorial 1001)

Your Bureau of Information has during the past triennium sought to serve the pastors and congregations of our Church by supplying them with accurate and up-to-date information about the present status of many secret orders. The correspondence covered thirty-four (34) States. In a greater proportion than formerly

the inquiries which reached our offices were concerned with approaches which had been made to our members that they join some secret order. This seems to indicate a concerted program on the part of the lodges of our country to expand their forces. Our pastors are not lacking in watchfulness. Both the number and the tenor of the letters of inquiry indicate that our pastors are on the alert, and there is also ample evidence to show that our members consult with their pastors before joining any secular society, secret or otherwise. This is most encouraging.

There has been no significant change in the status of the secret orders during the past three years. It was again disclosed that some of the most prominent of the insurance orders are now relinquishing the condition of initiation by ritual and make the insurance contract a simple business transaction. There is no change, however, in the attitude of Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship toward the Church, and there is many a less important order which contains the lodge spirit in full potency. We have also found it necessary to warn our people against the secret societies being organized for servicemen's mothers. Not only do we regard as a waste of money the membership in such of these orders as we have investigated, but the religion of the rituals is Unitarian, unchristian.

In the fall of 1943 the Bureau directed a letter to all Presidents of Missouri Synod Districts, from which the following sentences are quoted:

"Occasionally we receive complaints to the effect that in other areas lodge men are freely admitted to fellowship in our congregations. Whenever we have traced such reports in the past, we have found them to be based on misinformation. This is not denying, of course, that there will always be problem congregations and that we shall never have a ministry which scores one hundred per cent in dealing with members of secret orders. But we consider these cases to be sporadic. If, however, in your opinion, there is reason to believe that the situation is not as favorable as we have been led to believe and that there is a tendency to overlook the lodge issue, in our mission work, for instance, we would like to receive from you a brief description of the over-all picture (not limiting yourself to your District) as you see it."

Replies were received from every one of our thirty District Presidents, and without exception they declare that to their knowledge the congregations of their District stand four-square on Synod's resolution. A number of the replies contained statements such as this: "There are a few isolated cases where the lodge has been a problem for many years, but I know of no case where it is dealt with in an indifferent manner." "Though here and there the

lodge evil is still troubling our brethren, they take a firm stand and under the circumstances do the best they can." "There were, as you men of the Committee probably know, a few bad spots; but I am assured that headway is being made through proper instruction and an evangelical practice." In view of these statements it will not do to be apologetic regarding the attitude of our Synod towards the lodge when this subject is discussed at intersynodical meetings. If discipline were united to testimony in the Lutheran Church generally regarding the evil of the lodge, a serious obstacle to a better understanding among Lutherans would be removed.

The Bureau of Information was given authority jointly with the Board for Young People's Work to devote further study to the matter of Boy Scouts, with the object in view of removing "dissimilar practice in our midst concerning Boy Scout troops under a Lutheran scoutmaster." Under these instructions your synodical committees obtained all the official handbooks both for scouts and scoutmasters, covering every phase of the work, and examined these for any ingredients of the program which would militate against a Lutheran scoutmaster's committing himself to this program. We were unable to find any factors which would violate our principles and have not been able to discover anything in the practices of scouting, as outlined in these handbooks, to which a Christian parent, scoutmaster, or pastor would take exception. Moreover, a Lutheran Committee on Scouting has issued a manual entitled *Scouting in the Lutheran Church,* which definitely claims for the pastors and congregations the sole and unrestricted right of the Lutheran church committee (of which the local pastor is understood to be a member) to control everything of a religious nature that is to be superimposed upon the official scout program. In a letter to the Committee, Chief Scout Executive Elbert K. Fretwell writes from Scout headquarters:

"We recognize that there is no Boy Scout authority which supersedes the authority of the local Pastor and the Congregation in any phase of the program affecting the spiritual welfare of Lutheran men and boys in Scouting, and the purpose of this Lutheran Manual is to guide the local Pastor and Congregation in their efforts to supplement the Scout Program with the spiritual program of the Church."

Accordingly, your Committee believes that the matter of scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod may consider her interests sufficiently protected.

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION
PAUL G. BRETSCHER O. F. ENGELBRECHT
THEODORE GRAEBNER

The above report and recommendation in the Boy Scout matter are approved by the Board of Young People's Work.

E. L. ROSCHKE, *Chairman*
MARTIN ROSCHKE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning lodges and the Boy Scout question, Committee 7 submitted the following recommendations, which were adopted:

1. We heartily commend the members of Synod's Bureau of Information on Secret Societies, composed of Dr. Paul G. Bretscher, Rev. O. F. Engelbrecht, and Dr. Theo. Graebner, for the valuable services rendered to our Church and encourage them to continue in their splendid work.

2. We recommend that Synod authorize the Board of Directors to supply the necessary clerical help to carry on this work.

3. Since a concerted effort is made to stimulate declining lodge membership, and since new lodges are in the process of organization and undoubtedly will in the postwar period, such as secret societies for servicemen's mothers, etc., we urge all pastors and officials to be vigilant and to carry out Synod's resolutions of 1929 and 1932.

4. We recommend Synod's approval of the joint action of your Bureau of Information on Secret Societies and Board for Young People's Work with regard to Scouting.

5. We recommend that the Bureau of Information on Secret Societies issue a loose-leaf folder containing pertinent information on lodges and issue supplements whenever new information is available and supply all pastors with this material.

6. We also ask all pastors and laymen to gather information on lodges and transmit such information to our Bureau of Information on Secret Societies.

VII. PUBLICATION MATTERS

Report of Concordia Publishing House

(Memorial 701)

It is with a grateful heart that the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House submits its triennial report. Under divine benediction and guidance Concordia Publishing House observes its 75th anniversary this year. According to historical notes, the first Board of Directors met on September 11, 1869, which may be accepted as the real date of the founding of Concordia Publishing House. Concordia Publishing House will observe this anniversary in a modest way by publishing a souvenir booklet.

During these seventy-five years Concordia Publishing House has grown to be the largest denominational publishing concern in our country. This marvelous growth is due, in the first place, to the divine blessings of God; secondly, to the excellent co-operation on the part of our employees; thirdly to the loyalty and patronage of our constituency; and, finally, it is also due to the excellent managership displayed by Dr. Edmund Seuel, who has been the head of the institution for the past thirty-seven years. It was with reluctance that the Board of Directors on February 24, 1944, finally acceded to his wish and retired him from active duty, giving him the title of Manager Emeritus. We implore upon him the blessings of God, and may he be granted good health during the remaining years of his life. In the same meeting Mr. O. A. Dorn was elevated to the position of manager. This action was taken by the Board in view of the fact that he had been the assistant to Dr. Seuel for the past three years and had proved himself a very able and efficient executive. We are sure that the entire Synod will implore upon him divine benediction, so that under his leadership and guidance Concordia Publishing House will continue to grow and serve the Church in spreading the Gospel in even greater measure than it has heretofore.

We are sorry to report that in His unsearchable wisdom it has pleased the Almighty to translate into the heavenly home Mr. Wm. Wischmeyer and Mr. H. L. Schultz, two of the directors. Both died of heart disease within ten days of each other. At the present writing the vacancies have not been filled. According to synodical regulations the terms of Mr. Harry J. W. Niehaus, Mr. Oscar Brauer, Mr. M. J. Roschke, and the undersigned secretary expire.

We herewith submit the list of publications of the past triennium:

1941

The Lutheran Hymnal: Styles MC, MFB, MLD, MGL, MMD, MPM
Engelder, Prof. Theo., D. D.: Reason or Revelation?
Fritz, Prof. J. H. C., D. D.: The Preacher's Manual (Concordia Pulpit)
Graebner, Prof. Th., D. D.: War in the Light of Prophecy

Gross, Prof. Herbert H., M. A.: Curriculum in the Primary Social Sciences for Lutheran Schools
Haentzschel, Prof. Ad., Ph. D.: Learning to Know the Child: Textbook, Instructor's Guide, Test Sheets
Krug, Amelia C.: A Child's Story of the World
Lange, Rev. Philip: Training Fishers of Men
Lankenau, Rev. F. J., D. D.: Occasional Addresses
Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph. D.: Courage in Christ
Polack, Prof. W. G.: Building of a Great Church (enlarged)
Reports and Memorials (Delegate Synod, 1941)
Roehm, Rev. L. J.: The Christian's Attitude Towards His Government and on War

Devotional Booklets:

No. 32. Great Questions, L. Acker
Wer ist wie der Herr unser Gott, Geo. J. S. Beyer
No. 33. Where the Saints Have Trod, R. Prange
In Gottes Garten, H. Boester
No. 34. The Anchor of My Soul, Anonymous
Herr, der unsere Gerechtigkeit ist, Walter E. Lussky
No. 35. God's Answer to Man's Need, R. S. Ressmeyer
Der Herr kommt, C. F. Lehenbauer
No. 36. Sparks that Fly Upward, Virtus Gloe
Goldkoerner aus den Psalmen, R. Schroth

Music and Programs:

Concordia Church Choir No. 4: Show Me Thy Ways, O Lord; J. C. Wohlfeil
Selected Solos for Pipe Organ, Book IV; H. Markworth
Rally Day Program: Christian Stewardship; A. L. Miller
Reformation Program: The Story of the Reformation; J. M. Weidenschilling
Christmas Liturgy: The Light of the World; A. C. Mueller

1942

Concordia New Testament with Notes
Novum Testamentum
Koehler, Prof. E. A. W., D. D.: Conscience
Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph. D.: For Christ and Country
Kolb, O.: My Communion
Hoyer, Prof. Theo.: Story of the Church
Mayer, Prof. F. E.: "Jehovah's Witnesses"
On Paths of Destiny
On Sandals of Peace
Lessons in Religion for Part-Time Schools
Curriculum in Christian Citizenship for Lutheran Schools

Devotional Booklets:

No. 37. The Altar of the Cross, Rev. O. P. Kretzmann, Litt. D.
Passionsfragen, Rev. R. Herrmann
No. 38. Joy in Christ, Rev. Roger Sommer
Der Vollendete Erloeser, Prof. W. H. T. Dau, D. D.
No. 39. The World That Endures
Lobe den Herrn, meine Seele, Rev. Wm. J. Israel
No. 40. Lord, Increase Our Faith, Rev. C. W. Berner
Sonntagsklaenge, Rev. H. M. Zorn
No. 41. God's Book, Prof. O. Krueger
Die Kinder des Reichs, Rev. Hy. Mueller
No. 42. Light for the Way, Rev. F. R. Webber
Pilgerbrot, Rev. H. J. Bouman
No. 43. No Greater Love, Rev. H. J. Gockel
Weissagungen und Erfuellungen, Rev. John Schinnerer, D. D.

1943

Kramer, Wm. A.: General Course of Study for Lutheran Elementary Schools
Kretzmann, Prof. P. E., Ph. D., D. D.: The God of the Bible and Other Gods
Graebner, Prof. Theo., D. D., and Kretzmann, Prof. P. E., Ph. D., D. D.: Toward Lutheran Union
On Wings of Faith
On Runways of Love
Olsen, Rev. Harry, and Troeger, Rev. W. F.: When Christ Went to Calvary
The Empty Tomb (Sermons for the Easter Season)
Little, Dr. H. C.: Lutheran Confessional Theology
Luther's Small Catechism
Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph. D.: Victory Through Christ
Dallmann, Rev. Wm.: Short Stories by Jesus
Schmieding, Prof. Alfred: Reading in the Primary School
Kretzmann, Rev. A. R.: Motherhood Prayer Cards
Bloom, Wm., and Huedepohl, Elmer: Helping Ourselves to Read — Part I
Concordia Accounting Record Sheets

Devotional Booklets:

No. 44. Rooted in Christ, Rev. C. H. Harman
Was ich an meinem Heiland habe, Rev. John Matthius
No. 45. Bought with a Price, Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.
Durch seine Wunden, Rev. H. Grueber, D. D.
No. 46. Our Living Lord, Rev. Henry Wind
Der Troester, der Heilige Geist, Rev. R. Herrmann
No. 47. Moments with God, Rev. W. E. Hohenstein
Aus Gott geboren, Rev. F. W. Janzow
No. 48. The Fruit of the Spirit, Rev. R. C. Jahn
Trost der Frommen, Rev. Geo. J. S. Beyer
No. 49. Light for the Night, Rev. Theo. Schabacker
Der gute Hirte, Rev. O. F. Stahlke
No. 50. Then Came Jesus, Rev. O. H. Theiss
Der Koenig der Ehren, Rev. Titus Lang

District "Proceedings" for 1943:

English District
Michigan District
Eastern District
Western District
South Wisconsin District
Central District
Texas District

Programs:

Heritage of the Reformation, J. M. Weidenschilling, M. A., S. T. D.
Christ the Savior is Born, Anonymous

Tracts:

What Is the Lutheran School? J. Grundmann
Why Christian Parents Prefer the Lutheran School, J. Grundmann
Is This the Church of Jesus Christ? Rev. F. Schumann

As previously reported, the old charter of Concordia Publishing House expired by limitation of time on May 27, 1941. Thereupon, pursuant to resolution of Synod adopted at Fort Wayne, a new corporation was formed under the Benevolent, Religious, and Educational Laws of the State of Missouri; and a Pro Forma Decree of Incorporation was granted to us by the Circuit Court of the City

of St. Louis, Mo., on July 26, 1941. We feel that our new Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws fully cover our activities as the official publishing house of Synod.

During the past three years our activities have grown remarkably, and it was possible to transfer a total of $330,000.00 to Synod's treasury since its last convention. It is impossible to submit the financial statement covering the past triennium with this report, as the fiscal year does not end until April 30; however, such a financial statement will be distributed to the delegates at the time of Synod.

Of course, the war is having its effect on the activities of Concordia Publishing House. Thus far fourteen employees have been drafted into the armed forces of our country. The loss of these men and the difficulty of hiring other trained men during this period has in no small measure affected the operations of the plant and the office. While our sales have almost doubled during the past three years, it was necessary to handle this increased volume with only a slightly increased force, an almost impossible task, in which the employees co-operated admirably by working many hours overtime and giving up much of their free time.

Government regulations are also having a somewhat detrimental effect upon our activities. A number of items are restricted, particularly paper, and these restrictions have made it necessary to reduce the format of the *Lutheran Witness* as well as to use a lighter-weight paper. Other periodicals have also been reduced in the number of pages, as, for instance, the *Concordia Theological Monthly* and the *Concordia Messenger*.

Government regulations and priorities have made themselves felt especially in the purchasing of new equipment. It has been impossible to obtain new presses and other new machinery. This has compelled Concordia Publishing House to farm out the printing and binding of some books. All this work, however, will be transferred back to our plant as soon as the acquisition of equipment and manpower makes this possible.

The Board of Directors considers itself fortunate in having erected a one-story addition to the manufacturing plant just prior to the war. This addition provided much-needed space for the pressroom and the pamphlet bindery. During the triennial period the salesroom was completely remodeled and enlarged. At the same time the office was remodeled, both changes commensurate with the dignity of Synod. The mailing and shipping departments were transferred to other parts of the plant and enlarged. However, we must confess that because of the increased volume which is being handled today the facilities of even these enlarged quarters are being taxed almost beyond capacity, and further expansion will become necessary in the very near future. Conditions in our

Financial Report of Concordia Publishing House

ST. LOUIS, MO.

For the Triennium — May 1, 1941, to April 30, 1944

Operations	Dr.	Cr.
Sales		$4,098,070.89
Merchandise, Material Purchased	$2,739,440.32	
Administrative and Selling Expense	757,680.90	
Addition to Worth	*600,949.67*	
	$4,098,070.89	$4,098,070.89
Result of Operations		
Worth, 5/1/41		$1,061,340.63
Funds Transferred to Synod	$ 330,000.00	
Addition to Worth		600,949.67
Worth, 4/30/44	*1,332,290.30*	
	$1,662,290.30	$1,662,290.30

Analysis of Worth, 4/30/44		
Resources		
Cash on Hand and in Bank		$ 239,054.84
Accounts Receivable		160,496.28
Inventories, Mdse. and Supplies		486,370.58
Plant		613,225.10
Bonds and Securities		40,716.98
Total Resources		$1,539,863.78
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	$ 43,922.50	
Due Subscribers	163,650.98	207,573.48
Present Worth		$1,332,290.30

Respectfully submitted as a supplement to Report No. 701 on page 265 of *Reports and Memorials,* for the Thirty-ninth Regular Convention of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States at Saginaw, Michigan, June 21—30, 1944.

O. A. DORN, *General Manager*

composing room and edition bindery have been crowded for some time, and although Synod authorized the completion of a fourth floor to the plant, it has been found neither practical nor possible to make such an addition because of the many building restrictions and lack of materials.

By the grace of God the *Lutheran Witness* has now grown to a circulation of 227,000. Twenty Districts thus far are issuing District Supplements. *Der Lutheraner,* which observes its hundredth anniversary this year, has also increased in circulation and is now being printed in 29,000 copies.

During the past triennium the Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Sunday School lesson leaflets have been improved and augmented. The devotional booklets are becoming more popular with every number. They are now being printed in editions of approximately 420,000 per issue.

Among the new periodicals now being printed at Concordia Publishing House are *The Lutheran Beacon,* the official paper of the Slovak Ev. Luth. Church, and *Lutheran Woman's Quarterly,* the organ of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League. The latter is printed in editions of 63,000 copies.

Another new project which has been received with much acclaim is the issuing of the Sunday Service Folders. Although begun with the printing of 40,000 copies, they are now being used at the rate of 235,000 copies per Sunday.

By the time this convention will take place we will have sold approximately 900,000 copies of the *Lutheran Hymnal.* Even at this time we are having difficulty, together with our other work, in binding sufficient copies to keep up with the demand.

Manufacturing problems and the shortage of skilled labor made it impossible to place the new Catechism on the market last fall in sufficient quantities to meet the growing demand for this new book. Efforts are being made to have a large supply available this fall.

We wish to call the attention of Synod to the pertinent fact that although costs have gone up considerably, no general price increase on Concordia books and periodicals has been made, as was done during World War I. Concordia Publishing House aims, as it has in the past, to keep prices on all its products as low as possible.

The popularity of Concordia Christmas cards has been increasing continuously. As a result, sales have been climbing from year to year. However, Government restrictions will limit us to only 60 per cent of the cards issued last year.

Collections of accounts have improved considerably during the past two years, although we must report with regret that in some

isolated cases pastors and teachers are still in arrears. In general the policy adopted by Synod in 1935 has been followed.

During the past few years we have made an effort to bring our materials to the attention of other religious groups. The publishing houses of other church bodies are becoming more and more interested in some of the materials we publish. This portion of our business is developing quite satisfactorily.

We acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation of all boards connected with Concordia Publishing House, the Literature Board, Faculty and Board of Concordia Seminary, Board for Young People's Literature, Board of Christian Education, and many others. And we cannot conclude our report without acknowledging the loyal support and co-operation of all pastors, teachers, and members of Synod, for it is due to their loyalty that Concordia Publishing House has grown and flourished during the past seventy-five years.

RUD. H. C. MEYER, *Secretary*

Regarding this report and Unprinted Memorial 47, Committee 8 reported as follows:

Your Committee has carefully considered this comprehensive report of Concordia Publishing House concerning its operations during the past triennium. We note with pleasure the remarkable growth of activities in the ministry of the printed word as evidenced by the increase of circulation of our official publications, *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner;* by the large sales of the Devotional Booklets; by the publication of new periodicals and development of new projects; and by the phenomenal success of the new *Hymnal* and Catechism. It is to be appreciated that during the past triennium Concordia Publishing House has been able to transfer $330,000.00 to the treasuries of Synod. Mr. O. A. Dorn, manager, offers the announcement that Government regulations, because of paper shortages, have made it necessary to decline the publication of additional District Supplements and to limit, during the remainder of 1944, the circulation of the *Lutheran Witness* to the present number of subscribers. We regret that this has been made necessary and express the hope that during 1945 these restrictions will be relaxed or removed.

We offer for the consideration of this convention the following resolutions:

1. WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House is by the grace of God completing 75 years of successful work in the ministry of the printed word and has during that time been of inestimable benefit to the Church of Christ; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention hereby gratefully acknowledge this blessing of God and that we remind ourselves to pray to God for His continued blessings upon this work; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention extend to the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House its sincere anniversary congratulations as a token of its appreciation for work well done.

2. Inasmuch as Dr. Edmund Seuel, during the 37 years of his work as head of Concordia Publishing House, has contributed much toward the success of this undertaking; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention express its grateful appreciation to Dr. Seuel and implore upon him the blessings of God during the remaining years of his life. (This resolution was passed by a rising vote.)

3. WHEREAS, Mr. O. A. Dorn has assumed the responsibility of leadership as successor to Dr. Seuel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask our God to bless the work of Mr. Dorn and that we pledge ourselves to give Mr. Dorn our co-operation in his efforts to serve the Church.

4. WHEREAS, God in His unsearchable wisdom has seen fit to remove from this life during the past triennium two directors of Concordia Publishing House, namely, Mr. William Wischmeyer and Mr. H. L. Schultz; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention express its Christian sympathy and condolence to the bereaved of these two men.

5. WHEREAS, By the grace of God the amount of business done by Concordia Publishing House has practically doubled during the past three years; and

WHEREAS, Additional space, facilities, and equipment are necessary to handle this increased volume; therefore be it

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be authorized to carry out the resolution of Synod of 1941 (*Proceedings,* p. 317) and to construct the proposed fourth floor to the main factory building as soon as practicable and as conditions permit; be it further

Resolved, That additional printing facilities and the necessary space be added as the need arises.

6. With regard to Unprinted Memorial 47, entitled "'Give' Is His Command, Not 'Buy and Sell,'" in which the petitioners ask that Concordia Publishing House operate on a non-profit basis, your Committee, having studied the operations of the Publishing House, recommends that the convention reaffirm its resolution of the 1941 convention, namely,

"That Synod continue to operate its Publishing House under the present business policy" (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 319).

ACTION

This report with its resolutions was adopted.

Report of the General Literature Board

(Memorial 702)

The present personnel of the General Literature Board includes: Pastor Alfred Doerffler, chairman; Pastor Wm. H. Eifert, secretary; Pastors W. E. Hohenstein and Otto Nieting, and Mr. H. F. Bade. Pastor Nieting was appointed by the President of Synod in September, 1943, to fill the vacancy created by the demise of Pastor J. G. F. Kleinhans, who had served Synod as a member of the General Literature Board for many years. Dr. E. Seuel and Mr. O. A. Dorn of Concordia Publishing House serve in an advisory capacity. In carrying out the work assigned to the General Literature Board by Synod, your Board, during the past triennium, met in monthly sessions, which were spent in thorough discussion and careful consideration of the numerous items on the docket. The very nature of the Board's work necessitates that much of it must be done by the individual members between the monthly meetings. The Literature Board is fully aware of the difficulty of striking a proper balance between the loftiest ideals of literary standards on the one hand and the practical limitations imposed by hard facts (production costs, sales possibilities, etc.) on the other; it also realizes that its recommendations and resolutions may not always be in accord with the opinions and judgments of others; however, your Board has endeavored at all times to decide every issue before it solely on the basis of what was believed to be for the best interest of Synod as a whole.

The *Synodical Handbook* directs the General Literature Board "to study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly the Missouri Synod, with a view of determining what kind of literature may be required and also, if necessary, to select authors to undertake certain literary tasks." In keeping with these instructions, your Board at the beginning of the triennium made a careful survey of Synod's literature requirements. On the basis of this survey, a comprehensive plan was adopted for guidance in attempting to provide the literature which we believe should be made available to the clergy and laity of our Church in order that the heritage of divine truth which is ours by the grace of God might be continued and propagated also by the ministry of the printed word.

Among the projects initiated by your Board, in keeping with its plan, are an annual volume of Lenten sermons by prominent clergymen, a volume of Easter sermons, a volume of occasional sermons, an exegetical-homiletical study of the seven letters of Revelation, two courses of instruction for adults, a revision of the *Concordia Cyclopedia* (including a plan of keeping it up to date), autobiographies of prominent men of our Church for their his-

torical value, a series of popular-priced books on urgent problems of our times, including marriage, children, capital and labor, communism, etc. Some of these items have already been published, while others are in various stages of production.

Many unsolicited manuscripts, covering a large variety of subjects, were received and carefully reviewed. A number of these manuscripts fitted well into the program outlined or supplied a definite need and, upon the Board's recommendation, were published by Concordia Publishing House or are in the process of publication. Others the Board was obliged regretfully to decline, not always because they lacked merit, but because past experience proved that there would be little or no market for the book. While the Board gladly reads all manuscripts which are submitted and would encourage those who are gifted in our circles to present their manuscripts to the General Literature Board for review, it is certain all will understand that not everything submitted can be recommended for publication.

Much time and study were spent upon the projected scholarly Lutheran Commentary (*Proceedings,* 1941, Fort Wayne, p. 321). A comprehensive plan of publication has been adopted, sample pages of a proposed make-up have been sent to our clergy, and several authors are doing preliminary work on certain books of the Bible assigned to them for treatment. Progress in producing a commentary of this type is necessarily slow; undue haste would be at the expense of thoroughness and accuracy.

After prolonged thought the plan for a scientific history of the Missouri Synod (*Proceedings,* 1941, Fort Wayne, p. 320), which Dr. W. G. Polack was engaged in preparing, was altered with his approval to include, instead of one work by a single author, a series of scholarly monographs based upon close study of source material, under the editorship of Dr. Polack. This arrangement will permit a fuller treatment of the more important phases of the history. Several manuscripts are now in the hands of Dr. Polack, and early publication of one or two is probable, which would bring them on the market well in advance of Synod's Centennial. Your Board has been informed that the Centennial Committee of Synod is making plans for the publication of a history of Synod which is designed to be more popular in character.

Requests are frequently received for the translation of German Lutheran classics into English in order that these treasures might be made available to the children who do not possess a working knowledge of the language of the Fathers. Your Board would report that a committee of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, is now engaged in preparing a selection of German Lutheran classics for possible publication in the English.

The Devotional Booklet, initiated by this Board several years ago, enjoys an ever-widening circle of readers. It is gratifying to state that the English edition now exceeds 375,000 per issue, while the German continues at about 26,000. From the many communications received it is apparent that these booklets are a source of rich blessing, not only to the membership of our church body, but to many other people as well.

A brief study of the *Synodical Handbook,* in which the duties of Boards and Committees are outlined, and a review of certain resolutions adopted by Synod at its conventions, as well as the expressed opinions and actions of such Boards and Committees, prompts the Literature Board to direct attention to a situation which is fraught with potential dangers of lack of proper integration of our literature, duplication of effort in initiating and producing the same, in addition to waste and misunderstanding.

To be specific. In the report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics to the convention at Fort Wayne, 1941 (see *Proceedings,* p. 326), the statement is made that this Committee, on the basis of a declaration of the Delegate Synod of 1929 "regards books of devotion, prayer books, and the like, as belonging to the scope of its work." — From the report of the Board of Christian Education to the Fort Wayne convention (see *Proceedings,* 1941, pp. 135 to 149) and from statements made by its Executive Secretary to the Literature Board, it is apparent that this Board has under consideration the publication of literature planned to cover a very wide range, "from the cradle to the grave," including not only books and tracts in the interest of and for the schoolroom, but also for the adults in the home. — The Centennial Committee, appointed by the President of Synod (*Proceedings,* 1941, Fort Wayne, p. 420), in formulating plans for the observance of Synod's Centennial, is projecting the publication of pertinent literature. — The Commission on Christian Marriage and the Family (*Proceedings,* 1941, Fort Wayne, p. 413) in making a study of the problems of marriage and the family must also consider possible literature for instruction and guidance. — The General Literature Board is specifically instructed by Synod "to study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly the Missouri Synod, with a view of determining what kind of literature may be required." From these and other instances which may be adduced it is evident that there is considerable possibility of duplication of effort and of failure properly to integrate our literature. Your General Literature Board, therefore, would herewith petition Synod to adopt ways and means to eliminate, as much as possible, potential sources of duplication, misunderstanding, and waste in the publication of our synodical literature, and to provide for a better integration, by instructing all

Boards, Committees, and Commissions of Synod before initiating the publication of books, tracts, pamphlets, etc., designed to serve our church body as a whole, to inform the General Literature Board of such plans.

WM. H. EIFERT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Pertaining to this report, Committee 8 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. WHEREAS, Synod has instructed the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House to publish a Lutheran Commentary "if and when this is deemed feasible" (*Proceedings,* 1941, pages 321 f.); and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the General Literature Board such an undertaking is now feasible; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House, in consultation with the General Literature Board, to engage full-time men to edit such a commentary as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House provide the remuneration of these editors.

2. WHEREAS, It is evident that there is considerable possibility of duplication of effort and of failure properly to integrate our literature, a condition which is a potential source of duplication, misunderstanding, and waste; therefore be it

Resolved, That all Boards, Committees, and Commissions of Synod, before initiating the publication of literature designed to serve our church body as a whole, be instructed to inform the General Literature Board of such plans.

Report of Young People's Literature Board

(Memorial 703)

We herewith submit to you a report on the work of the Young People's Literature Board as performed by your Committee since the convention in Fort Wayne in 1941.

The Young People's Literature Board (former name: Juvenile Literature Board) was created by Synod in 1914 to read and recommend books for the children and young people of our Church. Later Synod ordered the Board to consider and recommend books also for adults. In particular, Synod has asked the Board to provide for wholesome books by requesting manuscripts from Christian authors and having them published by Concordia Publishing House. These resolutions of Synod have been carried out (as far as this could be done) also during the past three years. Your Board has tried to bring to the attention of our Church the

danger lurking in the ordinary run of books that crowd the market today and has suggested to young and adult readers such books as they might use without injury to their spiritual welfare. The books recommended by your Board are offered for sale by Concordia Publishing House. During the thirty years of its existence the Board has read and passed judgment on over four thousand books and many shorter or longer manuscripts either submitted without solicitation or requested.

During the past triennium your Board has again met in regular sessions to review books and manuscripts and discuss the problem of young people's literature. In 1943 Teacher V. Lang resigned from the Board owing to ill health and other circumstances. Teacher Clarence A. Tucker of Holy Cross School, St. Louis, was secured in his place, and he has proved himself most helpful. The Board is now composed of the following members: Prof. J. Theodore Mueller, chairman; Rev. R. C. Delventhal, secretary; Rev. A. Herpolsheimer, corresponding secretary; Teacher J. M. Runge and Teacher Clarence A. Tucker. The Board is happy to state that Mr. W. F. Weiherman of the Walther League office regularly attended its meetings and served it with valuable advice. Mr. O. A. Dorn, the new manager of Concordia Publishing House, has taken a lively interest in the work of the Board, made many helpful suggestions, and greatly enlarged its work. A new sales department, including also juvenile books, has been inaugurated and has done much to increase the sale of good books.

The demand for Christian books, owing to the increased earning power of our people and other circumstances, has been very great during the past triennium, and the only regret of the Board is that it cannot supply the great demand. Nevertheless, in the Concordia Publishing House Catalog a large number of excellent books for young people are listed, and the attention of pastors, teachers, and laymen is directed to these. There has been an effort made on the part of the Board to recommend a superior type of book even by listing some at higher prices. This is but natural, since today most books are priced higher than they were prior to the war. For the benefit of our schools and Sunday schools a special list of books has been prepared, including the needs also of our various young people's societies. New manuscripts have been called for and a goodly number were submitted. Unfortunately only one out of the many was found to be acceptable. Members of Synod who have the ability to write should be encouraged to prepare new manuscripts, since the present generation evidently is book-hungry and the list of wholesome literature is limited. During the past year the Board has made an effort to reach out into other fields in search of good books, and those found will be listed

in the catalog and advertised. In order to save paper and money, no special catalog of books has been prepared during the past year; however, all the books recommended by the Board are regularly listed in the General Catalog of Concordia Publishing House and in special lists printed in our periodicals.

We again encourage our pastors, teachers, and laymen to support the work of the Young People's Literature Board by ordering such recommended books as Concordia Publishing House offers for sale.

We ask our pastors, teachers, and laymen carefully to watch over the reading matter of their children and young people, since today most books are so full of profanity, obscenity, and other objectionable features that they are directly detrimental to the spiritual and moral welfare of our American youth. The juvenile delinquency problem is, no doubt, to a large extent the result of vicious books and periodicals which young people are reading.

The problem of good reading matter should receive conscientious attention at our pastoral and teachers' conferences. Pastors and teachers will do well also to discuss the problem with the various societies of their congregations.

School and Sunday school libraries have become a necessity in our modern educational setup, and congregations should therefore be encouraged to foster this important means of Christian edification and instruction.

Since Concordia Publishing House has again most generously paid all expenses in connection with the work of the Board, it should receive the cordial thanks of Synod. We especially appreciate and recommend the deep interest and helpful direction of Mr. O. A. Dorn, through whose fine co-operation the work of the Board has been greatly enlarged and blessed.

J. Theodore Mueller, *Chairman*
Richard C. Delventhal, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following resolutions submitted by Committee 8 concerning this report were adopted:

Whereas, These last evil days of our world threaten the spiritual life of our young Christians also by means of subversive literature; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend our Young People's Literature Board on its consecrated and valuable efforts in keeping the reading of our young people on a high level; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage all our congregations to foster school and Sunday school libraries as an important means of Christian education.

Report of Committee on English Bible

(Memorial 709)

The convention of 1941 asked the President "to appoint a committee to thoroughly study the matter of a revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible for three years and report its findings to the convention of Synod in 1944 in order that Synod can take the necessary steps for a revision at that time." Pursuant to this resolution the undersigned were appointed by the President.

During the triennium a study has been made of all more recent translations of the Bible or at least of the New Testament into English. Your Committee is not willing to recommend any of the new versions to our people and for the use of our congregations in public worship since they, one and all, fall short of the standards which must be satisfied if an orthodox body of Christians is to place its stamp of approval upon such version. We would not transgress upon the limited space available in this book of memorials by stating in detail our objections to this or that particular version which has been examined by us. Where the translation might satisfy as to English style or diction, the editions have been subjected to radical changes to conform to the theories of a negative criticism, or they present arrangements, introductions, and footnotes inspired by such criticism. Your Committee suggests that Synod's Literature Board be asked to acquaint itself with the details of this problem, with authority to enlist the assistance of a sufficient number of scholarly theologians and authorities on English usage in sufficient number to give this problem of the English version of the Bible that thorough study and expert consideration which it deserves. The body of scholars so organized should be instructed to consult with specialists in other Lutheran bodies and also outside the Lutheran Church.

L. BLANKENBUEHLER THEODORE GRAEBNER
E. T. LANGE

ACTION

The following resolution submitted by Committee 8 was adopted:

WHEREAS, The desirability of a revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible has been expressed and has been recognized by Synod in its 1941 convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention ask the General Literature Board to acquaint itself with the details of this problem and to this end also to consult a sufficient number of scholarly theologians and authorities on English usage in order to give this problem of the English version of the Bible that thorough and expert consideration which it deserves.

Translation of Complete Works of Luther into English

(Memorial 713)

WHEREAS, We believe that the Lutheran Church of today owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Martin Luther's memory, to the Church in general, and to the world at large; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the basic principles underlying the present world struggle for freedom have their roots directly or indirectly in the Reformation; and

WHEREAS, There is a definite revival in research in the history pertaining to the Reformation period, and since the research student is at a disadvantage, since the works of Dr. Martin Luther are to a large extent locked up in the German language, forcing him to rely on predigested comments and prejudiced opinions; and

WHEREAS, The theological students of today — as well as many younger pastors — no longer use Luther's works because of the barrier of language and hence are denied the use of some of the best literature of the Church; and

WHEREAS, The many free translations (translations made to serve the purpose of the moment) create confusion and doubt as to what Luther really said and meant at a given time and in given circumstances, and the constant repetition of the available quotations tends to render Luther stereotype and stale; and

WHEREAS, At the present time we have only a portion of Luther's works translated and many of these portions not in their entirety; and

WHEREAS, The works of other Reformers are available in the English language and Luther still remains to a large extent the "forgotten man"; and

WHEREAS, We have in our circles the men who have the scholarly talents and the linguistic ability required for such a task, a situation which will be, no doubt, perceptibly altered within the next twenty-five years;

Therefore since a definite need exists and the obligation is apparent, we humbly *petition* Synod to seriously consider the feasibility and the possibility of preparing for publication a complete and authoritative translation of the Complete Works of Dr. Martin Luther; to study the necessary financial aspects involved; to study the means of securing permission to use the copyrights on existing translations with a view to the embodiment of acceptable translations in a complete work of translation.

In support of the above petition, we ask Synod to consider carefully the following suggestions:

1. Possible co-operation of all Lutheran Synods in this work, since the works of Dr. Martin Luther constitute a common heritage to all; and,

2. The possibility of Synod guaranteeing or underwriting the financial commitments which would be involved in undertaking the above-mentioned task. (A publishing house would hardly undertake such a project without reasonable assurance that it would be a paying proposition.)

THE BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (IND.) PASTORAL CONFERENCE

AUGUST E. BRAUER, *Chairman*	WALTER ELLWANGER
P. G. NAU	ROY E. GUELZOW
EDW. HOEFERKAMP	ARVIN TWIETMEYER
LOUIS SCHULENBURG	BERNARD L. DANNER

ACTION

Regarding Memorial 713 and Unprinted Memorial 74, Committee 8 submitted the following two resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Great portions of Luther's writings, while respected and valuable, are not needed by the Church today; and

WHEREAS, Existing translations of portions of Luther's works, while incomplete, do already offer some of Luther's works in English; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that only some few more portions of Luther's works should be translated into English at the present time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we consider the translation of the complete works of Luther into English inadvisable; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Literature Board and the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House be instructed to make the question of translations of additional portions of Luther's works the subject of further investigation and offer its report at the next Convention.

Combining Our Professional Journals

(Memorial 711)

The second annual meeting of the Lutheran Education Association, assembled in River Forest, Ill., July 6 and 7, 1943, respectfully petitions the 39th Delegate Synod at Saginaw, Mich., to consider the following memorial:

That Synod respectfully request its President to appoint a committee to study the possibility and advisability of combining our two professional journals, *The Concordia Theological Monthly*

and the *Lutheran School Journal,* into one strong paper for our spiritual leaders in the congregations and that the Synod then publish an additional paper on "Christian Education" which would take in every phase of the Church's education program and present it to our laity and professional workers alike in a most interesting and inspiring fashion. C. A. KURTH, *Secretary*

ACTION

The following resolution submitted by Committee 8 was adopted.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of your Committee, as well as of many other leaders of our Church and synodical boards, the combination of *The Concordia Theological Monthly* and the *Lutheran School Journal* is neither desirable nor practical; therefore be it

Resolved, That these two journals continue to be published separately as heretofore.

Spread of Christian Literature

(Memorial 714)

WHEREAS, The success of the postwar mission program of our Church, which, please God, shall be global in scope, will depend largely on a sense of Christian stewardship developed in the hearts of our members through the application of God's Word; and

WHEREAS, This sense is cultivated largely through Christian literature and especially among the children and youth of our Church through teaching materials with a realistic approach aimed specifically at functional Christianity (making God's Word carry over into the life of the individual taught), of which literature there is a lack; and

WHEREAS, A hundred thousand dollars of profits of Synod's Publishing House, if invested in such materials and the research which must precede the production of them, will eventually, with God's blessing, bring stewardship offerings, not of a hundred thousand, but a million dollars; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod, assembled in Saginaw, Mich., to authorize such investments in the ministry of Christian literature, especially in the research and production of up-to-date, practical Christian educational materials. We feel that such research should be conducted constantly or at regular intervals, say every fifth year, so that eventually our Church will have the finest, most usable, and practical religious instructional materials of any church body.

WEST MISSOURI PASTORAL CONFERENCE
O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

Committee 8 reported: **ACTION**

Your Committee is of the opinion that this matter has already been sufficiently covered by other resolutions.

This report was adopted.

"News Service" Free to Pastors and Teachers

(Memorial 203)

WHEREAS, There are still a large number of congregations which are not giving their children the privilege of attending a Christian day school; and

WHEREAS, Good, wholesome publicity, as given to our parochial schools in the "News Service" bulletin would have a much greater influence if this periodical would have a wider circulation; and

WHEREAS, Such influence would serve to promote and establish more Christian day schools in our Synod; and

WHEREAS, No other synodical periodical publishes such school information as does the "News Service"; and

WHEREAS, Only the officials of Synod, District, and Circuit receive this bulletin free of charge and the list of subscribers is small compared to the number of pastors and teachers serving Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the "News Service," a monthly mimeographed bulletin issued by Synod's Board of Education, be sent free of charge to all pastors and teachers of Synod and, if at all possible, appear in printed form; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod appropriate the necessary funds to carry out this proposal.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, HAMMOND, IND.
AUGUST H. PRAHLOW, *President*
ROY WILLIG, *Secretary*

ACTION

Pursuant to the recommendation of Committee 8, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The distribution of the "News Service" bulletin among all pastors and teachers of Synod seems desirable; and

WHEREAS, The estimated annual cost of such distribution will not exceed $2,000.00; therefore be it

Resolved, That "News Service" be sent free of charge to all pastors and teachers of Synod in printed form; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod appropriate the necessary funds to carry out this resolution.

Publication of a Family Magazine

(Memorial 201)

Concerning this matter, Committee 8 reported as follows:

1. WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education, in its work in the area of adult parish education needs additional financial resources; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct its Fiscal Conference to make the necessary readjustments in the subsidy granted the Board for Parish Education in order to carry out the plans of Synod in the field of adult education.

2. WHEREAS, Efficiency demands co-operation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Parish Education together with the Board for Young People's Work, the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and other organizations be urged to have occasional joint meetings for the purpose of evaluating and co-ordinating the educational work which each organization is doing.

3. WHEREAS, A Lutheran family magazine is desirable for the promotion of Christian education; and

WHEREAS, Synod has recognized this need by instructing its Board for Parish Education to study such a project and by giving Concordia Publishing House permission to re-form and re-articulate its publications; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Parish Education together with the management of Concordia Publishing House be empowered to formulate plans and policies according to which such a family magazine could be edited and published.

ACTION

These three resolutions were adopted.

Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee

(Memorial 1005)

Gratefully remembering our Lord's abounding grace bestowed upon our Church through His pure Word and Sacraments during the century now drawing to a close and looking forward to the Centennial of its organization on April 26, 1847, Synod at its last convention instructed its President to appoint a committee to formulate plans for a God-pleasing observance of the anniversary (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 420). Pursuant to the direction, the President named Drs. Theo. Hoyer, L. Fuerbringer, H. B. Hemmeter, Pres. E. T. Lams, Prof. F. H. Schmitt, Mr. G. A. Fleischer, and Pastor H. W.

Homoser members of the Synodical Centennial Committee. In its seven meetings since December, 1941, the Committee has concerned itself primarily with the spiritual objectives of the anniversary celebration, developing plans to provide suitable historical and devotional materials to the membership of Synod, and thus to stimulate the proper spiritual approach of gratitude and thanksgiving to the Centennial.

The editorial staffs of Synod's organs have been requested to offer their readers in the next years series of articles tracing the various phases of Synod's activities during the century past, and they have assured the Committee of full co-operation.

A list of some sixty essay subjects has been compiled from the synodical reports of the century and been presented to the President of Synod, with the request that the Districts be asked to accept the subjects assigned for consideration at their 1945 and 1946 conventions. It is the Committee's proposal that thereafter these essays be assembled and printed in permanent form for distribution among our people at a nominal price. We believe that this will be an important contribution to the maintenance and improvement of the doctrinal morale of our Synod.

Work has been begun on a history of Synod for general use. The Committee is informed that the Literature Board and the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, have in hand publication of a series of monographs on the early history of Synod and another of selections in English from the major literature of our Church. Your Committee does not find an exhaustive history of Synod or a biography of Dr. Walther immediately feasible, due to the difficulty of assembling complete source material at this time. A synodical history for use in our schools and among our youth generally is contemplated.

We believe the issuance in English of a devotional work of the nature of the incomparable *Altenburger Bibelwerk* to be a very desirable anniversary project, and we append a sample, giving a general idea of the work. The possibility of beginning the work with publication of one or two of the historical books of the New Testament is now being explored.

Your Committee is also of the opinion that the printing and the dissemination as widely as possible of Dr. Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik* in Prof. W. Albrecht's translation should be a part of the centennial preparation.

A series of four- or six-page tracts on the history and work of Synod, of the type of the familiar mission tracts, for free mass distribution in the year preceding the anniversary is proposed.

Study and worship materials for schools and Sunday schools and sermonic aids will be prepared during the next years.

In order that the informational and educational program here proposed may be executed efficiently, that the necessary works may be procured and edited, and that the materials may be offered to our membership at prices which will stimulate widespread circulation, the Committee requests of Synod an unconditional minimum annual grant of $20,000 for the next triennium to cover the editorial, publicational, and subsidizing expenses.

We recommend that April 27, 1947, the Sunday closest to the date of Synod's organization, be observed with special services throughout Synod as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for our Lord's great mercies; and that, if possible, a nation-wide radio broadcast be arranged for that day and for the Sunday during the session of the 1947 convention. We wish to emphasize the consideration that the anniversary celebration should be planned to come to its climax at the centennial convention in Chicago. Arrangements for the observances there will be made by your Committee working with the committee of the inviting host, the Northern Illinois District.

We recommend that the Committee be authorized to arrange and solicit a centennial offering of gratitude of at least $1,500,000, one third of which shall constitute a permanent endowment fund for the publication and distribution of Bibles and instructional books in English and other languages, as found necessary, and for the reproduction of the devotional and doctrinal gems of our Church, expressing the faith of our fathers in the language of the children; one third of which shall flow into Synod's treasury for intensification of missionary endeavor for foreign fields; and one third of which shall be retained by the Districts for mission projects at their option.

THE SYNODICAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
THEO. HOYER, *Chairman*
H. W. ROMOSER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning Memorial 1005, Committee 8 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Your Committee has read and considered the report of the Synodical Centennial Committee. In our opinion the Centennial Committee has struck the right note in preparing for the celebration of Synod's Centennial. We therefore endorse its plans as outlined and encourage it to continue its work. We offer for the consideration of this convention the following resolutions:

1. WHEREAS, It will be necessary for the Synodical Centennial Committee to incur certain expenses in its work, *e. g.*, in relieving men of official duties for editorial work and to a certain extent subsidizing the publications mentioned in its report; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention grant the Centennial Committee an unconditional annual subsidy of $20,000.00 for the next triennium to cover the editorial, publicational, and subsidizing expenses.

2. WHEREAS, The editorial work planned by the Centennial Committee requires the services of men now occupying other positions in Synod; and

WHEREAS, The nature of this editorial work demands greater concentration and more time than the present obligations of these men permit; therefore be it

Resolved, That the men selected by the Committee be relieved of their professional duties to the extent made necessary by this editorial work; and be it further

Resolved, That the expenses incurred by such relief be included in the amount granted this Committee.

3. WHEREAS, The Centennial Anniversary of Synod is self-evidently an occasion for sincere thanksgiving to our God; and

WHEREAS, Such thanksgiving self-evidently should find expression also by means of special offerings to the Kingdom of God; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct the Fiscal Conference to consider the suggestion of a Centennial Offering of major proportions, with power to act with respect to the collection and distribution of this offering.

4. WHEREAS, The date suggested by the Centennial Committee for the celebration of Synod's anniversary is the Sunday nearest to the date of Synod's organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention establish the date of Synod's Centennial as Sunday, April 27, 1947, and be it further

Resolved, That the Centennial Committee, together with the *Praesidium* of Synod, be the planning and executive committee for Synod's observance of the anniversary.

Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics

(Memorial 704)

The triennial report of the Synodical Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics is again, as in the past, a report on the work which your Committee has done during the triennium jointly with the respective committees of our sister synods in the Synodical Conference of North America, who will present this same report to their own synods. We wish to state at the outset, and with sincere thanksgiving to the Lord of the Church, that during the past fifteen years of our work together as the Intersynodical Committee on

Hymnology and Liturgics the most cordial spirit of brotherly cooperation and mutual understanding has prevailed. *The Lutheran Hymnal* has become the official hymnal of the synods in the Synodical Conference. The fact that this volume has been distributed in more than 850,000 copies, at this writing, means that it has been almost universally introduced in the churches of this body.

During the past triennium the few typographical errors that had crept into the text of *The Lutheran Hymnal* have been corrected in the plates, and these corrected plates have been used in the printing of the hymnal for about a year. We have also published a new edition of *The Music for the Liturgy,* bringing that volume into conformity with *The Lutheran Hymnal;* also a volume, for choir use, of musical settings for the introits of the church year; and we have in process of printing a second volume containing musical settings for the graduals and seasonal sentences, with which are also included the chief sequence hymns. Also in process of printing is a so-called *Chapel Hymnal* (tune edition only), format approximately 6¾×4¾, containing 103 hymns (90 from *The Lutheran Hymnal,* 8 from the *Sunday School Hymnal,* and 5 from other sources), for use in city and institutional mission work, in Army camps, at home and abroad, in industrial centers, hospitals, on shipboard, in young people's summer camps, etc. We believe that this little *Chapel Hymnal* in pamphlet form, at an extremely low price, will be a welcome help to all those who are engaged in conducting services and holding religious meetings in places and under conditions that make the use of the larger official hymnal impractical, if not impossible. We have had no booklet of this kind in the past, with the result that many had to use collections from sectarian sources.

Your committee, as we reported three years ago, is also at work on a companion volume to the new hymnal, containing suitable hymns and spiritual songs for special occasions, not provided by *The Lutheran Hymnal,* and additional hymns for funerals, weddings, church anniversaries, school anniversaries, etc. We are also preparing a family prayer — or service — book in harmony with the best liturgical traditions of our Church and taking into full consideration the calendar of the church year.

Our chief task during the past triennium has been to complete the revision of the *Liturgy and Agenda.* We reported three years ago that this work had been begun with the view to bringing this volume into harmony with *The Lutheran Hymnal* and with the addition of needed service orders, prayers for special occasions, etc. In response to our request for suggestions published in the church papers, many valuable comments were received from all parts of

Church. The following is a detailed summary of what we have done:

In general, as previously for *The Lutheran Hymnal,* we simplified or clarified the rubrics where this was necessary. The entire text of the *Liturgy and Agenda* was critically read, and revisions were made where English style, clarity, etc., demanded them.

We have prepared for the help of our pastors detailed general rubrics covering all the services, the liturgical colors, their significance and use, the altar linens, the sacramental linens, etc.

We have added one wedding service for a church wedding, looking to the participation of the assembled congregation. This is not a new order, but one based on an excellent order in one of the old orthodox Lutheran agendas. In fact, in all changes or additions we have prepared new material only when nothing suitable was available. We have also added an order for the consecration of a civil marriage.

We have re-arranged the orders for funeral services so as to make them more practical for pastoral use in funeral parlors, or "mortuaries." A new order was added in a formula for a reading service at the private burial of the unbaptized or stillborn.

In the service for church dedication we added the necessary prayers for the consecration of altar, organ, bells, etc.

In the orders for adult Baptism and confirmation the necessary changes were made to keep clear the proper distinction between Baptism and confirmation.

The order for the installation of synodical officials, in use since 1938, has been included; likewise the order for the installation of professors, long in use at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis (now also adapted for use at the installation of our college professors). We have added an order for the ordination and commissioning of foreign and home missionaries.

In the order for the reception of voting members we changed the heading of this section and omitted No. 2 (by profession), because the present form is for reception into communicant membership, which is properly taken care of in the orders for confirmation or for the reception of converts.

We have added new prayers, in their places, for the following: During a vacancy in a church (pastor and teacher); when a call has been issued (pastor and teacher); when a call has been accepted (pastor and teacher); at a teachers' conference; at the death of a pastor; at the death of a teacher; for the blind; at the jubilee of a pastor; for the deaf; at the burial of suicides; for the recovery of a sick child; for Christian education; for a time of

unemployment; thanksgiving for rain after drought; for peace; a bidding prayer in time of war; for absent ones.

The heading for the present series of prayers for evening services and other occasions has been changed to "Prayers for Temporal and Spiritual Gifts and Graces," and the prayers have been rearranged under the following subheadings: 1. Success of the Word and of the Sacraments; 2. Blessing on the Word; 3. Profitable Use of the Word; 4. Success of the Word; 5. Profitable Use of the Means of Grace; 6. Obedience to the Word; 7. Pardon, Growth in Grace, and Divine Protection; 8. Thanksgiving and Praise; 9. Praise and Supplication; 10. Adoration, Praise, and Supplication; 11. 12. Prayer and Supplication; 13. 14. 15. Thanksgiving and Supplication; 16. Pardon and Renewal; 17. Repentance and Improvement; 18. A Holy Life; 19. Deliverance from Sin and Sorrow; 20. Help to Overcome the World; 21. Heavenly Life During the Earthly Pilgrimage; 22. Grace to Live as Strangers and Pilgrims on Earth; 23. Wisdom to Redeem the Time. At Eventide (five prayers).

The collects for the Lenten season have been re-arranged, and new ones were added and given headings to indicate their content. New collects for use with the Seven Words were also added.

In the collects for the church year, the cross references to other collects were dropped. These collects will be printed out in full, so as to eliminate paging back and forth during the service.

In the History of our Lord's Suffering and Death the Scriptural references have been added in the margin.

Your Committee has made a careful study of the style and form in which the *Liturgy and Agenda* should be printed. With the help of the facilities of Concordia Publishing House we have been able to select a large open type that will be legible even in a dimly lighted chancel. Concordia Publishing House is ready to print all rubrics in red as recommended by the Committee and to use a sturdy paper that will take notations in ink.

In keeping with the best traditions of our Church, we recommend the publication as follows:

Volume I: *The Liturgy,* containing all the liturgical material now in *The Lutheran Hymnal* and the prayers for festival and other occasions.

Volume II: *The Agenda,* containing the forms for Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, etc.

Volume III: *The Lectionary,* containing the Epistles, Graduals, and Gospels; the Passion Story; and the Psalter.

These volumes will be uniform in format, type, and binding, but not in thickness.

We recommend that the binding be in one of the liturgical

colors and that Concordia Publishing House be asked to provide slip covers in the other liturgical colors for those who desire to use them.

We recommend that for those who do not wish the *Liturgy and Agenda* in separate volumes, Concordia Publishing House be asked to bind them in one volume.

We recommend that a pocket-size edition of *The Agenda* (Volume II, above) be prepared for the pastors, preferably by photostatic reduction so as to keep the pagination uniform.

Your Committee was ready to publish in pamphlet form a report to our churches on the new material added to the *Liturgy and Agenda* and on the more important changes made, but the growing paper shortage and the high cost of printing and mailing to all pastors and teachers in the Synodical Conference caused us to wait. We did not feel justified in incurring an expense of several thousand dollars without specific instructions from the synods involved.

It seems to us that one of two things ought to be done. If the synods of the Synodical Conference are ready to bear the expense, our Committee should be instructed to issue a detailed report in pamphlet form, if the paper is available. A time should be set during which all criticisms and suggestions are to be sent in. Then our Committee ought to be authorized to publish its work as soon thereafter as possible.

Or if the synods feel that their interests are sufficiently safeguarded thereby, the reviewing or censorial committees which critically reviewed *The Lutheran Hymnal* may be asked to review critically also the proposed *Liturgy and Agenda.* The synods should then authorize publication as soon as our Committee has come to an agreement with the reviewers. For *The Lutheran Hymnal* each synod was represented by two competent men, and the excellent work done by these committees at that time can hardly be overestimated.

Members of the Intersynodical Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics: For the Wisconsin Synod, the Revs. A. Voss and W. J. Schaefer; for the Slovak Lutheran Church, the Rev. John Bajus; for the Norwegian Synod, the Revs. N. Madson and C. Anderson; for the Missouri Synod, the Revs. O. Kaiser and O. H. Schmidt, Superintendent B. Schumacher, and Profs. L. Blankenbuehler and W. G. Polack.

THE COMMITTEE ON HYMNOLOGY AND LITURGICS
W. G. POLACK, *Chairman*

Concerning the new *Agenda,* the following Unprinted Memorial 51 had been presented:

In its meeting held on May 10 and 11, 1944, at St. Louis, the

College of Presidents discussed the publication of the new *Agenda* and instructed its secretary to submit the following resolution to you:

"WHEREAS, A large number of pastors are concerned about the revision of the new *Agenda*, its language, its doctrinal content, and other material offered therein; and

WHEREAS, The feeling seems to be quite general that the material and the changes proposed for this *Agenda* should first be submitted to the pastors of Synod as was done in the case of the new hymnal; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the Committee on Publications that the revision of the *Agenda* be not acted on until copies of the same have been submitted to the pastors of Synod for criticism and that the finished product then be adopted by the synodical convention.

AD. SCHWIDDER, *Secretary*
COLLEGE OF PRESIDENTS

ACTION

Concerning these memorials, Committee 9 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

We recommend to the convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Intersynodical Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for its work during the past triennium, especially for the publication of the following books: *The Music for the Liturgy, The Introits of the Church Year, The Graduals of the Church Year,* and the *Chapel Hymnal* (the last two in process of printing).

2. *Resolved*, That the following recommendations of the Committee concerning the new *Liturgy and Agenda* be adopted:

a. That the *Liturgy and Agenda* be published in three volumes,

Vol. I: *The Liturgy,* containing all the liturgical material now in *The Lutheran Hymnal* and prayers for festivals and other occasions;

Vol. II: *The Agenda,* containing the forms for Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, etc.;

Vol. III: *The Lectionary,* containing the Epistles, Graduals, and Gospels; the Passion Story and the Psalter.

These volumes are to be uniform in format, type, and binding.

b. That the binding be in the liturgical colors of red and black;

c. That for those who do not wish the *Liturgy and Agenda* in separate volumes, Concordia Publishing House be asked to bind them in one volume;

d. That a pocket-size edition of *The Agenda* (Vol. II above) be prepared for the pastors, preferably by photostatic reduction, so as to keep the pagination uniform.

3. *Resolved,*

a. That Synod instruct the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics to publish, in pamphlet form, a report to our churches on the new material added to the *Liturgy and Agenda* and on the more important changes made;

b. That before this report is printed and mailed, its forthcoming publication be announced to all pastors of the Synodical Conference and that the report be sent to all who request it.

4. *Resolved,* That the Committee be instructed to allow at least six months after the printing and mailing of the report as a time during which criticisms and suggestions are to be made to it;

5. *Resolved,* That after the Committee has acted on these criticisms and suggestions, the manuscript be turned over to the reviewing, or censorial, committees which critically reviewed *The Lutheran Hymnal* with the request that they review critically also the proposed *Liturgy and Agenda.*

6. *Resolved,* That Synod authorize the publication of the new *Liturgy and Agenda* and that it be printed as soon as the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has come to an agreement with the reviewers.

Hymnal for Children

(Memorial 705)

WHEREAS, Love and appreciation of genuinely good church music can be fostered in very early youth; and

WHEREAS, Children should not be discouraged in their desire to sing by words which are beyond their grasp, by music which is beyond their pitch, by rhythm which is too complex; and

WHEREAS, The *Sunday-School Hymnal* should serve as a direct introduction to our present church hymnal; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod authorize its Music Committee to investigate and act upon the need for a children's hymnbook, having in mind:

1. That a representative group of the best and most singable hymns of the new church hymnal be retained;

2. That the best hymns written expressly for children be added;

3. That the number of Christmas carols be increased;

4. That an adequate number of hymns written for beginners be included;

5. That a simple order of service, especially written for the opening and closing of Sunday school sessions, be included;

6. That a selection of prayers suitable for children be contained;

7. That a careful selection be made of a suitable group of psalms and portions of psalms.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
TORONTO, CANADA
ERNEST HAHN, *President*

ACTION

The following two resolutions brought in by Committee 9 were adopted:

1. WHEREAS, There exists (especially when viewed from the educational angle) a need for the publication of a suitable book containing hymns, carols, prayers, etc. written for children of the primary school age; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Christian Education has begun work on the publication of a book containing material of this kind for use in the primary classes of Christian day schools, Sunday schools, and other agencies of Christian education; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Christian Education be instructed to continue its work in consultation with the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics, and to publish the proposed book at an early date.

2. WHEREAS, It is highly desirable, yes necessary, that the children of the Church become acquainted with *The Lutheran Hymnal* as early as possible; therefore be it

Resolved

a. That *The Lutheran Hymnal* continue to serve the children beyond primary age and that no special hymnal for children be authorized; and

b. That the Board of Christian Education be instructed to publish a brief manual containing suggestions for the best use of the material in *The Lutheran Hymnal* with children's groups.

Word Edition of "The Lutheran Hymnal"

(Unprinted Memorials 87 and 88)

The following resolution was submitted by Committee 9 and adopted:

WHEREAS, There does not exist a sufficient demand for a word edition of *The Lutheran Hymnal;* and

WHEREAS, The reasons advanced originally for limiting the publication to the tune edition are still valid; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod do not at this time authorize the publication of a word edition of *The Lutheran Hymnal.*

Report of the Catechism Committee

(Memorial 706)

The proposal to revise Dr. Schwan's exposition of Luther's Small Catechism was made as early as 1929, at which time a committee of eleven men was appointed by the President of Synod to undertake the task of making desirable changes. All members of the committee made valuable contributions to the progress of the revision. In the course of time, death took several of the men, and others were forced to withdraw because of ill health, until only four men remained to carry on the work: Prof. R. C. Neitzel, Dr. H. O. A. Keinath, Dr. E. W. A. Koehler, and Mr. A. C. Stellhorn.

At its convention in 1941, Synod thanked these four men "for their long and faithful work in producing the revised Catechism." Thereupon it authorized the appointment of a special committee to supervise the work of publication and requested that "after due consideration and action upon suggestions received through the mail and memorials, the Revised Catechism be published in an attractive form." (Page 334 of 1941 *Proceedings*.)

The Committee is happy to report that the new Synodical Catechism appeared in print in September of 1943. Prof. Richard C. Neitzel deserves the heartfelt thanks of Synod for the successful completion of the assigned task; the book is primarily the fruit of his labors and attests to his ability as a theologian and teacher. Professor Neitzel was ably assisted by Dr. H. O. A. Keinath. The Publication Committee desires to express its gratitude also to the Rev. C. B. Allwardt for the preparation of the index and dictionary of terms, to the Rev. A. R. Kretzmann for valuable help in the selection and preparation of illustrative materials, and to Concordia Publishing House, and more specifically to Mr. O. A. Dorn, for the fine co-operation given in the attempt to make the book as attractive as possible.

Everyone who uses the book is under further obligation to the pastors, teachers, and laymen who offered constructive suggestions. The Committee wishes to state that all the printed and unprinted overtures, as well as hundreds of letters, some of them of great length, were carefully read and considered, and many of the recommendations were included in the revision.

As to Resolutions two and three (page 334 of the 1941 *Proceedings*) "that a Teachers' Manual be prepared and published; that a Workbook for children be prepared and published"; the Committee is glad to report that these resolutions will soon be consummated. Pastor H. J. Boettcher, M. A., has submitted manuscript for the Teachers' Manual and is now giving the final touches to

the Workbook. According to our present hopes and plans, both these books should appear in print the early part of 1945.

Resolution 4 demanded "that the resolutions as previously drafted relative to the elementary Catechism be carried out," to wit, that the Committee submit a draft of the elementary Catechism to pastors and teachers of Synod previous to its presentation for adoption by Synod; that the final draft for this Catechism be submitted to Synod for adoption as soon as possible. (See 1941 *Proceedings,* third paragraph of Report of Committee 10, page 332.) Your committee has made conscientious and repeated attempts to bring these resolutions to fruition, but up to the moment has not been able to find the person or persons who have the time and/or the qualifications to produce the type of book which the rank and file of our pastors and teachers desire. The Committee is open to suggestions.

THE CATECHISM COMMITTEE
REV. ERWIN KURTH, *Chairman*
PROF. OLIVER C. RUPPRECHT, M. A.
MR. JOHN M. RUNGE, *Secretary*

ACTION

The report of Committee 10 with its resolutions was adopted as follows:

1. *Resolved,* That Synod express its gratification for an appreciation of the fact that after years of painstaking labor on the part of the Catechism Committees, particularly of Dr. Richard Neitzel and his co-workers on the first Committee, the manuscript of the new Synodical Catechism has been completed in a highly commendable manner and the textbook published in a practical and attractive form, so that it is now on the market and ready for use.

2. *Resolved,* That since numerous suggestions for possible improvement have already been made since the first appearance of the book, and since other suggestions will no doubt continue to be made in the future as the book is subjected to more careful study and extensive use, we recommend that the Catechism Committee be continued during the next triennium for the purpose of making careful study of all such suggestions, with the view to incorporating those approved in a subsequent edition of the Catechism.

3. We rejoice to note that work on the Teacher's Manual and the workbook for children is progressing at a satisfactory pace and express the hope that these companion books be completed according to present plans and submitted for publication. And since the Committee has deleted the two last sentences of its printed report

(page 281) and substituted the following: "Work on the Elementary Catechism has been begun. An announcement as to probable date of publication will be made in the near future through the regular synodical channels," we urge the Committee to continue to give to this Elementary Catechism the same diligent study as was accorded the new synodical Catechism and to submit text of the same to pastors and teachers for constructive criticism before publication is made.

Catechism Correction

(Memorial 707)

Let me say at the outset that I am presenting to you a matter of tremendous importance to our beloved Church. And I ask your pardon for the error I made at the last convention of presenting an "Unprinted Memorial" in behalf of such an important and far-reaching matter pertaining to our Catechism. I had to yield to the committee's contention immediately that we could not hope to carry this matter in a great convention when we had to begin with an "Unprinted Memorial."

In a nutshell I will say: "Given and shed for you" in the Sixth Chief Part of the Catechism is *not* in the Holy Word of God *nor* in Dr. Luther's German Catechism.

See for yourself. Doctor Luther: Fuer euch gegeben und vergossen zur Vergebung der Suenden. Now place quotation marks where they ought to be, and you will see: "Fuer euch gegeben" und "vergossen zur Vergebung der Suenden." That is the *only* way to read it according to the sacred Word of Jesus. You will readily see what I am contending for. You will also see that "Given and shed for you" is an *impossible translation* into English that at last should be corrected. The following translation could be defended: "Given for you" and "shed for the remission of sins." But look at your Savior's words, which ought to be quoted verbatim from the Holy Word: "Given *for you*" and "shed *for you* for the remission of sins."

To each guest at His Table the Son of God says twice, "*For you.*" So we should say it twice in our English Catechism. And the *two statements* which the Redeemer made about the benefits of this Holy Sacrament should appear in our English Catechism clear and emphatic. Where Jesus emphasized the glory of this Sacrament with two marvelous statements, we dare not jumble them together in such an unsatisfactory translation as we have in our English Catechism.

We certainly do not wish to do as Rome does when it says to the laity that they receive the blood of Christ with the body and

therefore do not need the cup. The important fact is that Jesus Christ, who instituted this Holy of Holies for His Christians, gave it to us in *two* parts and made *two* distinct statements about its nature and benefits. And we, who by the grace of God know the truth about this Holy Sacrament, should rejoice and be very grateful about the two parts and also about the two weighty statements which are full of heavenly meaning and heavenly blessings "to *us.*"

In both parts of the Holy Sacrament full and complete salvation is offered to the guests.

Reflect upon the first part of the Blessed Sacrament and what it means when the Savior says: "This is My body, which is given *for you.*" In the first place, the Savior says, I am giving the body which was *given,* or *sacrificed, for you,* that is, evidently, for your benefit, for *your salvation.* That, in general, is certainly what Jesus is pledging to you and what He wants you to believe with all your heart. But when Jesus does not definitely state, in the first part, the purpose for which His sacred body was sacrificed, that means, that He is giving you the privilege to supply from the fact that His body was sacrificed *for you,* anything that His promises warrant and what you at any time need the most, as, for instance, that Jesus' body was sacrificed to *save you,* or to *reconcile you* to God, or that you might be sure of His *love* and *forgiveness,* or that sin, death, hell, and the devil have been conquered *for you,* or that heaven has been won *for you.* The exceedingly glorious fact is that none of the blessings which were won for you by the Savior's atoning sacrifice are excluded here under the wide-open statement that the Savior's body was sacrificed *for you.*

Then in the second part of the Sacrament the Savior makes a statement which gives relief *from all sin,* whence all grief and eternal damnation has come to man, namely, that the blood in the Sacrament pledges *the forgiveness* of all sin. Then Luther says with Scriptural warrant, "where there is forgiveness of sin, there is also life and salvation." The *full salvation* pledged a *second time* in the Blessed Sacrament.

In regard to another matter concerning the Small Catechism I wish to say, I am glad and thankful to God that the committee on Catechism felt *compelled* to quote the Third Commandment from the Scriptures, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy"; which is also the correct understanding of Luther's "Feiertag."

God in His mercy grant that at this convention we correct what has been wrong so long.

Do not blame me for my zeal in this matter. It means so much to us; it is so important.

Wishing the convention many triumphs this year in the name of our glorious Savior, in honor of His sacred Word, and for the welfare of His holy Church,

Very sincerely yours in His service,

JULIUS NICKEL, *Pastor*
ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
(near Perham, Minn., R. 1)

ACTION

The report of Committee 10 regarding this overture was adopted, reading as follows:

With regard to Memorial 707 the Committee is of the opinion that since no question of doctrine is involved, the Catechism Committee was justified in retaining the quotation as found in Dr. Martin Luther's Catechism, namely, "Given and shed for you for the remission of sins," as it has been hitherto translated and used in the text of the Catechism.

VIII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

Triennial Report of the Board of Directors

(Memorial 801)

The Board of Directors of Synod respectfully begs leave to submit the following report.

Organization

1. In the first meeting held by the Board during the triennium the organization took place. The Board elected President J. W. Behnken, D. D., as Chairman, the undersigned as Secretary, and Dr. E. Seuel as Treasurer and Legacy Officer. The following standing committees were appointed: Committee on Colleges: Dr. Paul Schulz and Messrs. Henry W. Horst, E. J. Gallmeyer, and J. W. Boehne, Jr.; Committee on Finances: Dr. Behnken, Dr. Seuel, Mr. Ahlbrand, and Dr. Geiseman; Fiduciary Committee: Messrs. E. Schuettner, Chas. J. Burde, F. Mueller, and L. Tirmenstein; Committee on Missions: Dr. Geiseman (who was also to act as contact man in matters of Support and Pensions). The Secretary was to keep in touch with matters concerning Christian education. Mr. Gallmeyer was to be the contact man with the Lutheran Laymen's League. As Advisory Committee for Valparaiso University the Board again appointed Pastors M. F. Kretzmann and O. Fedder and Mr. E. Tatge.

2. Twenty-one meetings were held, some of which extended

over three or four days, especially joint meetings with other boards. Accurate minutes of all these meetings were kept and form a complete record of all the transactions of the Board.

Appointments

3. The Board had to make several appointments. In connection with the resignation of Dr. Seuel as Treasurer of Synod and of the Board, the following action was taken in March, 1942:

"WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has blessed our Treasurer, Dr. E. Seuel, with a long and useful life; and

"WHEREAS, Dr. Seuel has for twenty-eight years held the important office of Treasurer of the Missouri Synod, including membership on many important committees; and

"WHEREAS, Dr. Seuel has repeatedly asked to be relieved of the burdens and responsibilities of this office; and

"WHEREAS, We should in gratitude to the Lord and with due appreciation to Dr. Seuel's faithful services listen to his repeated pleas for relief; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, 1. That we express our heartfelt appreciation of Dr. Seuel's wholehearted devotion to the welfare of our Church and especially to the efficient performance of his duties as Treasurer of Synod;

"2. That we this day regretfully accept his resignation as Treasurer of Synod, thanking him for his faithful performance of the duties of his responsible and difficult office;

"3. That we wish him God's richest blessings during the remainder of his days as well as a large measure of divine comfort and guidance;

"4. That we congratulate Dr. Seuel upon the successful completion of thirty-five years of service as Manager of Concordia Publishing House; and

"5. That we proceed with the appointment of a successor to Dr. Seuel in the office of Treasurer of Synod."

4. The new Treasurer appointed for the unexpired term was a former experienced and faithful member of the Board, Mr. W. H. Schlueter of St. Louis, who could and did keep in close touch with the Fiscal Office and gave much of his time and personal attention to this important office, serving also as Legacy Officer and member of the Committee on Finances. Dr. Seuel was appointed as Honorary Member of the Board of Directors and usually attended the meetings part of the time, as his health permitted.

5. The other appointment was that of the Rev. Armin Schroeder of Elyria, Ohio, as Statistician of Synod, in August, 1943, after the death of Pastor S. Michael, the former incumbent.

General Synodical Matters

6. The Board was convinced that it was the wish of Synod to honor and perpetuate the memory of its sainted former President Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, who died October 9, 1939. Funds were solicited for a memorial for his grave. A granite cross, eight feet high, was erected, with suitable inscriptions and emblems, in which matter the wishes of the family were consulted. The memorial was dedicated on June 14, 1942. — Since no new office building was erected, the resolution on page 414 of the 1941 *Proceedings* could not be carried out.

7. One of the matters referred to the Board was the reorganization of Concordia Publishing House, which had become necessary because the old charter had expired. The following resolution, submitted by our attorney, was adopted July 8, 1941:

"WHEREAS, The charter of Concordia Publishing House of St. Louis, Missouri, granted on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1891, by the State of Missouri, expired by limitation on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1941, said corporation having been chartered for a period of fifty years; and

"WHEREAS, The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States in convention assembled at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from June 18 to June 27, 1941, did authorize and empower its Board of Directors to procure a new charter for said Concordia Publishing House, which said charter was to be approved by this Board; and

"WHEREAS, This Board did approve a form of charter at its meeting held this day in the city of St. Louis, Missouri; and

"WHEREAS, Said Synod at its convention further resolved that if and when said new corporation, Concordia Publishing House, was organized, that this Board direct the last Board of Directors, they being the liquidating trustees of said Concordia Publishing House, whose charter had expired by limitations, to transfer over to said new corporation all of the assets, real and personal, of said corporation whose charter expired; now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That all of the property and assets of the former corporation known as Concordia Publishing House, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, subject to all of its debts and liabilities, including taxes and insurance, and all other obligations of every kind and nature whatsoever, be transferred, conveyed, and set over to the new corporation as and when formed; and that the Board of Directors of the former corporation, as liquidating trustees under the laws of the State of Missouri, be and are hereby authorized and directed for the purpose of carrying out said transfer, to execute all deeds, conveyances, assignments, transfers, and docu-

ments of every kind, which may be required in order to carry into effect this resolution of transfer hereby authorized."

In the August meeting Dr. Seuel reported that the reorganization of Concordia Publishing House had been effected and a perpetual charter had been granted.

8. The budget was inaugurated annually and set up by the Fiscal Conference. The report of the Treasurer shows that by the grace of God the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the budget were willingly contributed by our people. No debts were made. The larger part of the surplus was set aside from time to time as a "Postwar Fund."

9. The last Synod appropriated approximately $50,000.00, subject to the final approval of the Fiscal Conference, to provide suitable offices for various departments of Synod, most of which are now housed in Concordia Publishing House. That a number of efforts made to carry out this resolution were unsuccessful can be easily understood when we consider how the abnormal times affect the real estate and building situation. We trust that the resolution will remain in force.

10. Several memorials were before the last Synod to reduce the teaching load of Dr. W. A. Maier, so that he could give more time to the Lutheran Hour broadcasts. (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 39.) This matter was turned over to the local Board of Control and the Board of Directors. After a number of joint meetings had been held, it was agreed that Dr. Maier be given a two-year leave of absence as professor *in absentia,* in order that he might devote his full time to the interests of the Lutheran Hour.

11. Through its Advisory Board for Valparaiso University the Board kept in close, sympathetic touch with this our only Lutheran school for higher learning. Reports were submitted from time to time. Every year the Board gave permission for a congregational collection for Valparaiso, without putting on a high-pressure campaign. We are glad to note that the scope and amount of these collections have increased from year to year. In March this year permission was sought and granted to put on a debt elimination campaign to wipe out the indebtedness of $300,000.00, which is hampering the work of the University. This was not to be a congregational collection, but was to be collected through individual contributions to be solicited from the 40,000 readers of the *Valparaiso Bulletin* and through the gifts of larger contributors. We recommend that time will be granted on the convention program for a report to Synod on the University.

12. Close contact was maintained with Synod's Radio Station KFUO. Since the last convention resolved to grant an annual

subsidy of $10,000.00 to KFUO, the Board made this amount available upon request. We satisfied ourselves that the enlargement of the Station was carefully financed. The loan made necessary on account of this enlargement is being retired, as the report on the Station will bring out.

13. We believe we should, though without the knowledge and consent of the donor, call attention to the liberal gift of Mr. Henry W. Horst toward a fund to be set aside for the erection of the Luther Tower at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Originally part of this fund was a Scholarship Fund, the income of which, however, was no longer needed for the intended purpose. The first donation, totaling $10,000.00, was later increased to $15,000.00, set up, commencing with February 1, 1942, as the "Luther Tower Fund." The earnings of this Fund are to flow into a "Horst Scholarship for South America Account." If the Luther Tower is not built or its erection commenced by February 1, 1962, the stipulations of the contract are to be null and void, and the money is to be set aside by the Board of Directors for such purposes as it may elect. May the example of Mr. Horst encourage and stimulate others who may be interested in the Luther Tower, this important feature of the plans of the St. Louis Seminary.

14. Adjustments in Pension Matters were left to be made from time to time by our Board together with the Board of Support and Pensions. We leave it to the latter board to report on these matters.

Seminaries and Colleges in General

15. Synod in 1941 authorized the Board of Directors to make the proper adjustments of professors' salaries, without reducing the basic salary scale, and as soon as possible to bring these salaries back to the normal level or to instruct the Fiscal Conference to make provisions for restoration. (*Proceedings,* p. 134.) Since there was no provision in the 1941 budget for such immediate general restoration, the Board granted a 10 per cent Christmas bonus on the December and January salaries of all professors, including assistants. In January, 1942, it was resolved to restore the normal salaries of all professors, effective February 1, and in May, 1943, it was decided, because of the higher cost of living, to give all regular professors an emergency increase of 10 per cent for the duration of the war, this increase to begin with March 1, 1943. The salaries of all assistant professors were also adjusted according to their time of service.

16. Synod, according to the 1938 *Proceedings,* pp. 47 and 49, made it the duty of the Board to grant the necessary allowances for physical education at our seminaries and colleges. We made

such allowances within the budget fixed by the Fiscal Conference, seeing to it that the funds are used for "instruction in physical education." Allowances for equipment in this department are authorized with other equipment under "repair and replacement orders." This is working out very well.

17. As to physical examinations at our schools (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 346), the Board, after due investigation and much correspondence with the various colleges, adopted a detailed program and a health questionnaire, which are being tried out at the schools.

18. Summer repairs were regularly taken care of by our Committee on Colleges.

Various Seminaries and Colleges

19. Much of the time at our meetings was spent in considering the routine requirements of the individual schools, as presented by our Committee on Colleges, which was at all times in communication with the local Boards of Control. We must again emphasize the cordial relations between the Board and these local boards, who are to be highly commended for the great amount of time and effort which their members devote to the cause of the schools committed to their care. A number of items which were especially referred to the Board of Directors should be included in this report.

20. *Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.* As to the matters referred to the Board by the last convention, the temporary housing provision for students did not become a problem in practice, but several houses had to be purchased for new professors. The Board of Control will report in detail. The plans for building a gymnasium or student center were held in abeyance until war restrictions are removed. The same holds true as far as the plans for a gymnasium at Springfield are concerned.

21. *Teachers College, River Forest.* Matters referred to us pertaining to this college were taken care of, as needed. (*Proceedings*, 1941, pp. 46f., 51.) The report of the Board of Control will give details.

22. *Teachers College, Seward.* The problem of housing women students at Seward was solved in this way that the former residence of Dr. Brommer was converted into a girls' dormitory. Details were arranged with the Board of Control.

23. *Concordia College, Fort Wayne.* Minor matters, such as tuck pointing of the walls of the gymnasium, replacement of sidewalk on Maumee Avenue, and widening of Center Drive, were taken care of under summer repairs. (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 61f.) Renovations in the chapel were made in a very satisfactory way under splendid co-operation on the part of the Fort Wayne con-

gations. The new service building could not be erected, owing to war conditions. We are holding the appropriation for this item in reserve.

24. *Concordia College, St. Paul.* Two items were referred to the Board of Directors. Part of the allowance of $9,550.00 for the reconditioning of the old "South Building" was used to make necessary repairs, particularly in the basement. A later development was the plan to recondition the building for use as a dormitory. These plans could not be carried out at this time.

25. *Concordia College, Oakland.* The sale of the part of the college campus west of 62d Avenue was to be looked after by our Board. The Board gave permission to sell this property for good residential purposes. The Committee on Colleges was given power to deed the 100 feet of ground immediately adjoining the church property to Redeemer Lutheran Church for school purposes. The Board went on record as favoring the transfer of the whole section of land between the church property and the house occupied by Professor Glock to Redeemer Church, with the understanding that the congregation may dispose of such part of the land as may not be suitable for its purposes. In the meantime the question of the legal ownership of the property was injected. The sale of the rest of the property was held up because of the inability of a prospective buyer to get priorities on building material.

26. *Concordia College, Portland.* After the special survey pertaining to this preparatory school had been made (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 82), a lengthy preliminary report was submitted. This led to a discussion of the matter with the Board for Higher Education and the proposal on the part of that Board to close the school. After the hearing on this matter, the proposal was reversed, as will be seen from the report of the Board for Higher Education, and the way would be clear to erect the new building asked for in 1941 and again this year, if Synod adopts the above report.

27. *Concordia College, Edmonton.* The convention in 1941 granted all students at Edmonton free tuition. (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 85.) This was considered an exceptional and temporary arrangement. We suggest that Synod re-open this question.

28. *Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre.* In 1941 Synod made a grant of $25,000.00 for the erection of the right wing of the seminary building at Porto Alegre. This was to be executed under the direction of the Board of Directors. (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 94.) The South American Mission Board, being consulted in the matter, recommended that this be done and that the Brazil District be asked to raise $2,000.00 toward this amount. The matter was taken

care of in this way. The building of the professor's house was postponed.

29. *The New Seminary at Buenos Aires.* All the recommendations adopted by the last Synod concerning the establishment of a new seminary in Argentina (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 95) were carried out. Prof. Albert Lehenbauer was called as regular theological professor and temporary president of the seminary. A full-time assistant was granted in the person of Pastor Rippe. The request for a full-time second professor could not be granted, since Synod alone has the right to establish a new professorship.

30. Any further information on the activities of the Board can be gained from the complete official minutes of the Board Proceedings in charge of the Secretary.

31. The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds reports to us as follows:

"The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds came into being on April 22, 1937, through appointment by your Board. It consists of the President of Synod, the Treasurer of Synod, and five members appointed from the laity of Synod. Dr. J. W. Behnken has been a member since the beginning. Dr. E. Seuel served until his retirement as Treasurer of Synod in 1942, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Schlueter, the present Treasurer.

"Lay membership on this Board is limited to two successive terms of three years each, after which there must be a lapse of a year before the incumbent is again permitted to serve. Originally the members were: Messrs. Fred C. Pritzlaff of Milwaukee, John A. Sauerman and Paul Schulze of Chicago, Walter H. Schlueter and Richard H. Waltke of St. Louis. In 1938 Mr. Pritzlaff withdrew and was succeeded by Mr. August J. Luedke of Milwaukee. Mr. Schulze served Mr. Schlueter's unexpired term from 1942 to 1943. Messrs. Sauerman and Schulze were succeeded by Messrs. Emil Harms of St. Louis and C. H. Garbers of Chicago in 1942. Messrs. John a Sauerman and Theo. Schroeder — the latter of St. Louis — succeeded Messrs. Paul Schulze and Richard H. Waltke in 1943. At present the term of Mr. Ludke has expired, and Mr. Waltke has been nominated as his successor.

"The duties of the Board of Trustees are to 'manage, conserve, and be responsible for all legacies, bequests, devises, endowments, foundations, annuity gifts, and all other trust funds of Synod and of Synod's institutions and activities.' During the seven years constituting the life of this Board the responsibility of trust has increased considerably. In April, 1937, the total of trust funds placed in our care amounted to $3,734,514.59. On March 31, 1944, this total had grown to $6,263,103.28.

"As all these funds constitute a most sacred trust, we are determined to surround them with the greatest possible safeguards. The L. L. L. Endowment Fund is in the custody of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, where it is as safely placed as is humanly possible. The Pension Fund and Sundry Trusts are placed in safe deposit boxes of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis, access to which requires the presence of four men out of seven appointed for that purpose.

"All the accounting necessitated by these Trust Funds is done by the Treasurer's office, and the funds are included in the Treasurer's report to the convention of Synod. Section G of that report reflects the progress of the Pension Fund from its beginning, Section H shows how Annuity Endowments have multiplied during the last six years, and Section K reveals many interesting details regarding Legacies and Bequests for the last three years.

"During our entire administration we have applied such intelligence to our task as the Lord has granted. In exercising the responsibility of stewardship we have been giving first consideration to safety and second consideration to earnings. As a result, our portfolio is in excellent shape today, and the aggregate of our holdings is worth substantially more than par or book value."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SYNOD'S TRUST FUNDS
W. H. SCHLUETER, *Chairman*

With the sincere prayer that the Lord may further bless the work of our beloved Church in all its phases, this report is respectfully submitted for

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EV. LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES
M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

Committee Reports and Action Concerning the Report of the Board of Directors

On paragraph 6, Committee 6 brought in the following report:

Paragraph 6 of this report states that the Board of Directors, in accordance with the wishes of Synod, has solicited funds and erected a memorial at the grave of Dr. Pfotenhauer. However, it could not carry out the resolution regarding a new office building.

We recommend that the action of the Board be approved and that the convention express its desire that the 1941 resolution with reference to the office building be carried out as soon as practicable.

ACTION

This recommendation was adopted.

On paragraph 7, Committee 6 made the following recommendation:

Paragraph 7 reports that the Board of Directors, in conformity with the resolution of the last synodical convention, has obtained a new charter for Concordia Publishing House in place of the charter which expired May 27, 1941. The new charter is a perpetual charter.

We recommend that this report be accepted.

ACTION

This recommendation was adopted.

As to paragraph 8, Committee 11 submitted the following set of resolutions:

WHEREAS, The report of the Treasurer shows that by the grace of God the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the budget were willingly contributed by our people, thus enabling us to avoid incurrence of debt; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has set aside the larger part of the surplus from time to time as a "Postwar Fund"; and

WHEREAS, The present amount in this "Postwar Fund," in our judgment, is wholly inadequate for the opportunities or emergencies which may shortly present themselves; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That we as a convention express our thanks to Almighty God for the bestowal of this grace upon our people; and

2. That we approve the action of the Board of Directors in setting aside much of the surplus as a "Postwar Fund"; and

3. That we call the attention of our people to the inadequate amount in the "Postwar Fund" and encourage them to contribute generously during this time of financial ability in order that this fund be greatly increased.

ACTION

These resolutions were adopted.

Pertaining to paragraph 9, Committee 11 reported:

WHEREAS, The $50,000 appropriated by the 1941 convention of Synod to provide suitable offices for the various departments of Synod is wholly inadequate for the purpose; and

WHEREAS, In the 21st meeting of the Board of Directors, May 15, 1944, we find the following recorded: "A discussion of the question

of acquiring an office building for Synod led to the decision that we ask Synod to allow $150,000 to $200,000 for this purpose instead of $50,000"; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod appropriate, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference, approximately $200,000 for an office building to house the various departments of Synod.

ACTION

This resolution was adopted.

Committee 11 recommended that the action of the Board of Directors as recorded in paragraphs 12, 15, 16, and 25 be ratified.

ACTION

This recommendation was adopted.

As to paragraph 13, Committee 11 submitted this resolution:

WHEREAS, Mr. Henry W. Horst has so generously increased to the amount of $15,000 his gift to the Luther Tower Fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod express its gratitude to Mr. Henry W. Horst for his liberal gift. We trust that others may be encouraged and stimulated by such interest in order that this important feature of the plans of the St. Louis Seminary may become a reality.

ACTION

This resolution was adopted.

Concerning the Report of the Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds, a part of the report of the Board of Directors, Committee 11 submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds has for the past seven years managed, conserved, and been responsible for the ever-increasing legacies, bequests, devises, endowments, foundations, annuity gifts, and all other trust funds of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Their report indicates intelligent, efficient, and sound stewardship; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod commend the Board of Trustees for their efficient and conscientious administration of Synod's trust funds and that Synod express its full confidence in the faithfulness and integrity of the men who have so unselfishly rendered this service to Synod.

ACTION

This resolution was adopted.

Report of the Treasurer of Synod

(Memorial 802)

A. BUDGET RECEIPTS

District	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
1. Alberta and British Columbia	$ 3,953.15	$ 3,720.44	$ 3,210.51	$ 3,411.78	$ 3,902.11	$ 5,100.50
2. Argentine	61.82	110.00	100.00	89.00	125.00	30.00
3. Atlantic	59,790.57	60,174.84	63,525.07	63,847.11	66,994.43	82,714.75
4. Brazil	28.00	———	———	———	———	———
5. California and Nevada	5,985.00	6,504.30	6,981.05	7,000.00	7,831.33	9,231.65
6. Central	174,906.21	180,807.16	190,020.77	207,543.01	231,500.00	275,000.00
7. Central Illinois	54,899.86	60,485.27	67,116.08	70,401.20	78,574.58	95,391.79
8. Colorado	8,073.48	6,850.98	6,588.67	7,639.22	9,671.03	13,291.04
9. Eastern	40,676.24	34,606.42	33,933.92	37,661.21	47,153.35	59,320.21
10. English	59,875.08	58,875.85	65,675.20	74,867.93	84,055.39	97,183.77
11. Iowa East	16,447.40	13,844.76	19,872.97	19,417.24	23,821.36	34,464.86
12. Iowa West	38,936.83	41,159.93	46,594.15	50,321.18	65,757.28	93,019.39
13. Kansas	18,392.42	17,161.96	13,580.25	16,914.64	21,024.59	30,465.50
14. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	3,200.10	3,196.90	4,349.27	2,249.19	4,641.34	5,314.71
15. Michigan	150,023.25	165,501.94	174,000.00	190,041.13	228,372.93	279,797.86
16. Minnesota	90,469.52	90,256.89	98,468.38	103,655.54	120,353.00	143,317.48
17. North Dakota and Montana	9,043.67	9,366.40	10,397.34	10,013.40	13,538.70	18,904.43
18. Northern Illinois	124,025.54	128,565.88	149,035.28	165,195.69	195,044.88	207,157.94
19. Northern Nebraska	16,769.58	15,280.55	15,630.44	15,549.60	19,260.00	25,199.38
20. North Wisconsin	28,889.36	30,225.41	36,000.00	44,370.03	57,190.54	84,514.34
21. Oklahoma	6,851.65	7,705.17	7,218.84	7,580.78	9,279.84	11,575.36
22. Ontario	4,163.87	6,557.53	5,575.56	10,066.45	11,173.16	12,906.55
23. Oregon and Washington	11,960.19	13,000.00	13,000.00	16,421.97	21,437.68	22,000.00
24. South Dakota	5,731.13	5,575.17	6,605.88	4,071.87	5,297.78	7,158.97
25. Southeastern	———	8,641.62	17,317.40	18,381.33	18,555.43	21,680.05
26. Southern	6,862.25	7,449.26	6,618.22	7,348.35	9,259.48	11,990.59
27. Southern California	12,600.00	10,500.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	14,500.00	17,000.00
28. Southern Illinois	30,094.69	30,645.84	32,186.80	34,782.63	39,321.44	45,962.99
29. Southern Nebraska	23,881.16	21,598.31	20,830.74	17,346.17	21,165.70	28,192.26
30. South Wisconsin	69,705.54	67,347.07	77,164.60	87,807.01	112,429.12	135,000.00
31. Texas	17,170.41	16,939.60	16,457.28	17,151.22	19,254.99	22,525.91
32. Western	105.991.71	107,203.57	109,311.77	121,469.75	135,923.04	160,687.64
33. Totals for Districts	$1,199,459.68	$1,229,859.02	$1,327,366.44	$1,444,615.63	$1,696,409.50	$2,056,099.92
34. Concordia Publishing House Dividends	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00	110,000.00
35. L. L. L. Endowment Fund Earnings	93,162.46	92,860.90	88,717.96	86,195.25	87,827.48	77,720.75
36. Permanent Support Fund Earnings	4,917.66	5,102.55	5,280.74	5,387.49	5,449.33	5,538.06
37. Legacy Earnings	12,444.55	9,325.37	8,340.26	9,905.23	4,671.67	4,891.24
38. Bequests	22,348.45	34,704.26	34,094.48	16,415.87	13,207.69	39,227.06
39. Miscellaneous Receipts	12,194.06	17,142.11	9,573.27	34,532.75	21,145.72	18,932.15
40. Grand Totals	$1,444,526.86	$1,488,994.21	$1,573,373.15	$1,697,052.22	$1,948,711.39	$2,312,409.18

B. BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
1. Deaf and Blind Missions	$ 41,544.00	$ 42,000.00	$ 41,999.75	$ 43,100.00	$ 42,200.00	$ 45,600.00
2. European Missions	38,718.40	31,090.30	27,216.22	15,708.93	—	—
3. Finnish Church in North America	1,153.75	1,728.92	1,545.67	1,895.66	1,895.66	1,929.00
4. Foreign Missions	248,090.48	232,228.44	213,376.91	229,995.69	261,162.08	301,668.06
5. Foreign Missions, Buildings	8,704.59	2,233.50	6,319.23	1,818.55	2,126.60	—
6. Home Missions	231,321.12	235,604.60	235,258.85	222,345.64	245,532.57	218,598.24
7. Home Missions, Expansion and Candidates	42,006.64	27,439.68	28,137.37	62,222.21	42,380.08	24,582.39
8. Negro Missions in North America	75,791.95	73,527.57	75,315.76	81,736.73	80,761.78	82,304.84
9. Negro Missions in Africa	8,498.51	11,395.73	7,865.08	5,942.02	12,523.43	9,957.93
10. South American Missions	52,689.45	50,838.45	55,987.11	64,729.32	70,124.40	68,735.29
11. Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund	—	—	—	—	8,982.81	* 133,943.65
12. *Total for Missions*	$ 748,518.89	$ 708,087.19	$ 693,021.95	$ 729,494.75	$ 767,689.41	$ 887,319.40
13. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs	388,432.42	395,469.98	395,953.56	387,225.11	434,388.56	479,071.10
14. Colleges and Seminaries, Repairs	78,597.77	68,551.34	80,950.56	82,140.29	69,244.66	77,456.16
15. Support, Board of	240,000.00	245,743.37	256,962.70	261,901.21	313,213.05	334,772.91
16. Support, Pension Death Benefits	2,750.00	5,400.00	6,600.00	6,300.00	8,725.00	8,950.00
17. Synodical Sundries	141,588.93	104,105.18	106,501.87	130,218.69	144,793.70	155,493.82
18. TOTAL BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS	$1,599,888.01	$1,527,357.06	$1,539,990.64	$1,597,280.05	$1,738,054.38	$1,943,063.39

Mission Subsidies	$ 54,687.20
Church Building Loans	50,050.00
Work Among Prisoners of War	6,572.88
Emergency Planning Council	22,633.57
* *Total*	$ 133,943.65

C. COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES

Operating Costs

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
1. Austin	$ 6,879.60	$ 7,263.23	$ 7,978.37	$ 8,355.77	$ 10,020.62	$ 11,369.79
2. Bronxville	27,081.02	26,974.23	26,768.38	27,477.41	28,338.91	30,855.44
3. Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	2,950.53	1,920.47
4. Concordia	18,444.26	19,125.66	20,467.24	19,287.12	21,041.31	22,664.71
5. Conover	450.00	—	—	—	—	—
6. Crespo	1,471.19	2,185.72	2,380.50	3,880.33	1,842.57	3,555.19
7. Edmonton	10,810.23	10,561.36	10,404.17	11,054.73	13,047.19	12,872.68
8. Fort Wayne	30,611.68	28,826.08	29,243.17	29,579.62	35,684.68	39,442.64
9. Milwaukee	33,740.96	33,311.30	33,590.67	33,022.37	38,958.23	44,006.85
10. Oakland	16,632.46	15,370.91	15,984.04	15,827.14	18,489.10	19,900.49
11. Portland	6,597.23	6,394.02	6,278.10	7,162.47	8,022.81	9,781.06
12. Porto Alegre	7,353.89	7,327.05	8,817.34	6,038.49	7,062.72	7,195.22
13. River Forest	42,596.48	45,955.53	49,900.70	54,411.73	60,834.64	68,122.72
14. St. Louis	59,690.45	56,907.57	54,922.55	58,436.19	63,977.03	76,701.86
15. St. Paul	29,277.39	29,458.64	30,333.18	29,652.28	29,258.37	35,214.56
16. Seward	28,415.61	28,863.05	29,519.89	30,733.48	33,922.77	39,058.38
17. Springfield	21,645.95	21,644.16	21,674.72	22,894.29	24,973.25	26,171.05
18. Winfield	22,401.56	21,576.99	23,536.69	23,967.84	25,864.96	27,318.97
19. *Gross Operating Costs*	$364,099.96	$361,745.50	$371,799.71	$381,731.26	$424,289.69	$476,152.08
20. Less Rents and Tuitions Received	11,799.80	2,587.10	7,116.43	15,311.38	9,138.56	17,013.80
21. *Net Operating Costs*	$352,300.16	$359,158.40	$364,683.28	$366,419.88	$415,151.13	$459,138.28
22. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	12,157.18	12,302.42	14,948.00	16,028.18	16,967.93	17,242.82
23. Rental Pay'ts on Bldg. & Loan Plan	23,975.08	24,009.16	16,322.28	4,777.05	2,040.00	2,690.00
24. Physical Examination Blanks	—	—	—	—	229.50	—
25. TOTALS	$388,432.42	$395,469.98	$395,953.56	$387,225.11	$434,388.56	$479,071.10

D. SYNODICAL SUNDRIES

	1941	1942	1943
1. Appeals, Board of	$ 415.78	$ 1,348.82	$ 679.28
2. Auditing Department	3,723.78	4,232.88	4,273.64
3. "Call of the Cross"	3,219.62	3,366.21	3,150.27
4. Catechism Committee	98.02	494.17	116.68
5. Centennial Committee	28.99	54.88	103.33
6. Christian Education, Board of	11,066.50	12,013.10	15,842.07
7. Christian Marriage, Committee on	—	39.74	68.52
8. Church Architecture Committee	210.69	888.11	144.65
9. Collection Materials	5,089.80	7,171.40	7,136.48
10. Concordia Historical Institute	—	470.00	805.50
11. Convention Expense	3,996.21	— 301.10	74.20
12. Convention Proceedings	2,683.46	—	—
13. Directors, Board of	1,924.48	2,622.20	2,018.03
14. Doctrinal Unity Committee	467.24	384.79	540.25
15. Equipment, Office	702.51	1,104.82	192.35
16. Fidelity Bond	440.00	393.65	382.57
17. Finnish Church Committee	16.41	11.88	12.60
18. Fiscal Conference	2,147.34	2,839.99	3,602.79
19. Fiscal Office	11,332.98	12,488.48	13,653.41
20. Foreign Correspondent	19.05	30.75	14.88
21. Governmental Relations	—	34.36	119.58
22. Handbook Revision Committee	363.68	283.80	157.12
23. Higher Education, Board for	1,566.48	2,059.84	2,459.51
24. Higher Education — Survey	2,395.04	5,488.32	3,749.34
25. Hymnology and Liturgics Com.	762.91	753.03	598.83
26. Legal Expenses	554.73	510.00	512.40
27. Lodge Committee	575.37	911.73	803.75
28. Mimeograph Department	—	277.82	141.74
29. Missions, Secretary of	5,932.49	5,832.85	5,658.52
30. Name of Synod, Committee on	—	57.00	64.30
31. Pensions — Executive Office	3,639.11	4,134.85	4,860.17
32. Pensions — Fiscal Office	3,572.26	5,019.36	6,812.39
33. Pensions — Special Premiums	1,544.08	1,285.95	768.80
34. Periodicals — Gratis	46.72	26.15	38.80
35. Presidents, College of	1,216.06	117.45	4,652.46
36. President's Office	7,968.47	8,661.51	8,560.30
37. Press Committee	580.30	29.14	270.79
38. Professors' Conference	—	—	2,333.49
39. Publicity	34,429.34	35,733.78	38,672.69
40. Secretary's Office	1,633.95	1,641.75	1,950.13
41. Statistics, Bureau of	4,589.45	5,580.67	5,590.06
42. *Statistical Yearbook*	3,210.48	3,360.84	3,742.08
43. Stewardship Conference	927.97	81.75	—
44. Student Welfare Committee	5,006.87	6,266.08	7,680.55
45. S. S. Teachers' Training Com.	309.85	139.98	71.40
46. Sundry Items	818.80	446.67	43.55
47. Teachers' Course — Sem. Students	—	—	2,854.71
48. Teachers' Placement Committee	329.31	331.72	321.31
49. Trust Funds — Trustees	202.76	261.94	226.46
50. Vice-Presidents' Allowance	400.00	800.00	800.00
51. Vice-Presidents' Expenses	2,502.70	7,632.66	9,228.59
52. Women's Organizations, Com. on	41.92	260.06	118.11
53. Young People's Work, Board of	413.84	206.06	518.02
54. *Gross Disbursements*	$133,117.80	$147,881.89	$167,191.45
55. Less Board for Christian Education by C. P. H.	1,000.00	1,249.99	2,000.00
56. Less Interest on Investments	—	1,419.16	9,337.42
57. Less Foreign Exchange	1,899.11	419.04	360.21
58. *Net Disbursements*	$130,218.69	$144,793.70	$155,493.82

E. CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

Receipts

1.	Repayments of Loans: 1938	$109,673.59	
2.	1939	119,357.41	
3.	1940	134,799.72	
4.	1941	118,723.93	
5.	1942	172,920.77	
6.	1943	243,366.89	
7.	*Total Repayments*		$898,842.31
8.	Administration Fees: 1938	$ 7,331.09	
9.	1939	7,555.77	
10.	1940	10,662.25	
11.	1941	10,206.85	
12.	1942	10,452.93	
13.	1943	9,285.76	
14.	*Total Administration Fees*		55,494.65
15.	Contributions: 1938	$ 1,053.23	
16.	1939	1,129.43	
17.	1940	7,581.50	
18.	1941	5,201.91	
19.	1942	2,184.63	
20.	1943	5,848.47	
21.	*Total Contributions*		22,999.17
22.	TOTAL RECEIPTS		$977,336.13

Disbursements

23.	New Loans: 1938	$141,317.38	
24.	1939	107,080.08	
25.	1940	98,859.75	
26.	1941	130,869.27	
27.	1942	102,546.25	
28.	1943	36,000.00	
29.	*Total New Loans*		$616,672.73
30.	Expenses: 1938	$ 2,629.73	
31.	1939	2,462.05	
32.	1940	1,631.17	
33.	1941	1,363.18	
34.	1942	1,826.27	
35.	1943	1,503.43	
36.	*Total Expenses*		11,415.83
37.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$628,088.56

RECAPITULATION

38.	Balance as of January 31, 1938		$ 135,746.94
39.	Total Receipts — See Line 22	$977,336.13	
40.	Refund of Petty Cash	55.00	
41.	Total Credits		977,391.13
			$1,113,138.07
42.	Total Disbursements — See Line 37	$628,088.56	
43.	Transfer to Annuities	5,000.00	
44.	Write-off on Norfolk, Va., Loan	7,490.00	
45.	Total Debits		640,578.56
46.	BALANCE as of January 31, 1944		$ 472,559.51

F. ARMY AND NAVY COLLECTION

Districts	1941	1942	1943
1. Alberta and British Columbia	* —	* —	$ 1,744.49
2. Atlantic	$ 7,735.08	$ 19,054.62	22,688.80
3. California and Nevada	2,176.39	5,909.52	8,509.23
4. Central	22,938.72	51,121.61	69,670.65
5. Central Illinois	11,313.68	19,185.34	26,376.25
6. Colorado	1,263.12	3,481.17	4,632.04
7. Eastern	6,823.70	13,587.53	18,717.01
8. English	10,053.84	24,064.47	32,034.30
9. Iowa East	6,984.99	11,768.33	16,108.19
10. Iowa West	7,979.67	16,539.59	26,547.81
11. Kansas	6,144.16	12,382.57	18,279.79
12. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	* —	* 5.00	4,116.85
13. Michigan	19,832.87	45,254.59	61,816.93
14. Minnesota	13,985.96	30,855.83	42,343.39
15. North Dakota and Montana	2,482.63	5,658.54	8,833.10
16. Northern Illinois	26,984.23	55,235.79	67,605.02
17. Northern Nebraska	3,872.76	8,527.10	13,792.89
18. North Wisconsin	7,605.98	18,068.18	24,370.30
19. Oklahoma	1,358.68	2,963.93	4,996.90
20. Ontario	* —	* —	3,663.73
21. Oregon and Washington	3,298.68	7,841.84	13,825.30
22. South Dakota	1,653.20	4,475.04	6,855.25
23. Southeastern	3,514.28	7,503.55	10,619.86
24. Southern	2,472.85	4,495.25	6,702.06
25. Southern California	2,400.04	5,949.76	9,579.42
26. Southern Illinois	6,629.76	13,934.82	15,308.19
27. Southern Nebraska	3,835.90	8,362.54	13,490.14
28. South Wisconsin	12,440.54	28,218.40	37,133.20
29. Texas	5,461.67	9,429.99	14,880.18
30. Western	15,965.42	31,775.26	41,467.80
31. Total from Districts	$217,208.80	$465,650.16	$646,709.07
32. Received from Other Sources	2,050.25	8,281.27	16,386.44
33. Total Receipts	$219,259.05	$473,931.43	$663,095.51
34. Collection Expenses	16,249.37	22,765.06	31,217.02
35. Net Collections	$203,009.68	$451,166.37	$631,878.49
36. Disbursed to or by Order of Army and Navy Commission	143,144.16	275,000.00	515,181.83
37. Operating Balance, 1941	$ 59,865.52		
38. Operating Balance, 1942	176,166.37	$176,166.37	
39. Operating Balance, 1943	116,696.66		$116,696.66
40. Balance, January 31, 1944	$352,728.55		
41. Less Postwar Reserve	45,000.00		
42. FREE BALANCE, January 31, 1944	$307,728.55		

* Collection in Canada retained for use in Canada

G. PENSION FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet	1-31-38	1-31-39	1-31-40	1-31-41	1-31-42	1-31-43	1-31-44
Pension Fund Assets							
Investments	$25,000.00	$170,000.00	$360,000.00	$514,800.00	$931,060.00	$1,391,349.00	$1,962,531.00
Amortization (Premium on Bonds)	——	6,292.21	——	6,504.40	5,883.80	7,101.96	1,557.07
Cash	19,182.34	9,331.92	35,847.91	102,711.63	3,946.16	8,530.28	15,449.82
	$44,182.34	$185,624.13	$395,847.91	$624,016.03	$940,889.96	$1,406,981.24	$1,979,537.89
Pension Fund Liabilities							
Pension Fund	$41,568.84	$184,510.79	$364,866.07	$584,073.75	$877,028.14	$1,308,339.89	$1,828,839.06
Annuity Reserve	——	——	172.93	3,077.15	4,142.68	3,960.26	12,334.53
Contingent Fund	2,510.00	——	4,985.65	7,871.68	8,396.58	9,445.02	22,824.03
Retirement Reserve	——	——	8,553.52	13,599.75	34,235.11	63,385.54	80,513.37
Reserve for Investment Depreciation	——	——	11,636.94	11,636.94	9,022.66	9,022.66	12,782.12
Earnings	103.50	1,113.34	5,632.80	3,756.76	8,064.79	12,827.87	18,270.81
Earnings Deferred	——	——	——	——	——	——	3,973.97
	$44,182.34	$185,624.13	$395,847.91	$624,016.03	$940,889.96	$1,406,981.24	$1,979,537.89

	Earnings of Fund	Earnings Credited to Accounts at 2½%	Balance as of Jan. 31
Pension Fund Earnings			
Year 1938	$ 1,113.34	——	$ 1,113.34
Year 1939	7,580.17	3,060.71	5,632.80
Year 1940	5,061.47	6,937.51	3,756.76
Year 1941	16,404.30	12,096.27	8,064.79
Year 1942	23,338.88	18,575.80	12,827.87
Year 1943	34,173.96	28,731.02	18,270.81
Totals	$87,672.12	$69,401.31	

The Pension Fund fiscal year ends on September 30, at which time interest is credited to the individual accounts. After the last such distribution the undistributed balance of Interest Earnings was $3,775.07.

H. ANNUITY ENDOWMENTS

	New Annuities	Interest Earned	Paid to Annuitants	Agreements Expired
Year 1938	$ 41,943.38	$ 2,527.79	$ 6,500.88	$ 6,783.19
Year 1939	14,000.00	3,076.71	7,736.15	2,911.09
Year 1940	40,954.00	3,650.28	8,890.36	675.01
Year 1941	57,617.76	4,730.87	10,311.41	15,961.74
Year 1942	28,395.67	5,178.17	11,531.30	—
Year 1943	33,662.50	5,849.78	12,445.05	2,262.81
Totals	$216,573.31	$25,013.60	$57,415.15	$28,593.84

RECAPITULATION

Balance, January 31, 1938		$ 89,914.74
New Annuities	$216,573.31	
Interest Earned	25,013.60	
		241,586.91
		$331,501.65
Less: Paid to Annuitants	$ 57,415.15	
Agreements Expired	28,593.84	
		86,008.99
Balance, January 31, 1944		$245,492.66

J. LEGACIES

During the last three years Synod received a total of $303,680.25 as new legacies, bequests, endowments, and the like. This total compares very favorably with the $275,031.15 received in the previous triennium. The receipts fall in the following classifications, which are here briefly defined.

A. First of all, there are LEGACIES, which according to our office parlance are sums willed to Synod by its members, the testator specifying that the amount willed to Synod should be profitably invested and the earnings used for some general or specific purpose of Synod. Quite frequently the testator designates the ultimate synodical purpose to which these earnings should be put. Of late, however, Synod has been receiving a gratifying number of legacies in which the testator merely named the Synod as beneficiary, without further stipulation, leaving it to Synod's Board of Directors to designate annually the purpose of such earnings.

B. By far the greatest number of items contained in our legacy receipts are identified as BEQUESTS. In our office parlance, if a testator wills anything to Synod and says that the entire sum is to be paid out for some general or specific purpose of Synod, such an item is designated as a bequest.

C. In our listings there are a number of ENDOWMENTS. These are gifts from the living, which are to be invested and the earnings of which are to be used for the purposes designated by the donor.

D. FOUNDATIONS are similar to endowments, with the exception that the donor has chosen thus to designate his gift.

E. MEMORIALS are essentially endowments, created from gifts or bequests and dedicated to the memory of a person or persons.

F. Quite a number of items are listed as FUNDS. These items are all in the same class with legacies and endowments, with the exception that the testators, respectively the donors, have seen fit to designate their legacies or gifts thus.

G. Finally, there is a group of ANNUITY ENDOWMENTS. These represent cases in which individuals had entered into annuity agree-

ments with Synod, the annuitants making a substantial contribution to Synod and Synod promising to pay them a fixed annuity during life. Whenever the term annuity endowment appears among Synod's legacy receipts, it indicates that such an annuity agreement has expired owing to the demise of the annuitant or the surviving annuitant and that the amount involved has automatically passed into the possession of Synod, there to serve the purpose designated by the annuitant.

Receipts of Legacies and Bequests

1. Maria Ahrens Bequest	$	100.00
2. Friedrich Albers Bequest		550.01
3. American Luther League Fund		17.82
4. Austin Gymnasium Fund		2,261.37
5. Emanuel Bachmann Bequest		500.00
6. Balboa, Canal Zone, Trust		1,000.00
7. Fred Bargmann Bequest		9,241.72
8. Lydia M. Bartell Bequest		103.20
9. Carl Baxmann Bequest		90.70
10. Mary Bartling Beerman Bequest		1,000.00
11. Daniel F. Behrends Bequest		100.00
12. Martin Behrends Bequest		282.50
13. Pauline Bock Bequest		190.00
14. Anna Bockelman Bequest		400.00
15. Henry G. Bokermann Memorial		55,085.29
16. Ludwig F. Brinkmann Endowment	†	— 490.50
17. Christ F. Brockmeier Legacy		35.00
18. William Bruenger Legacy		12,800.00
19. Herman Busacker Bequest		805.00
20. Emma Damkoehler Bequest		911.08
21. Wilhelmina Dencker Bequest		660.00
22. Henry Depping Bequest		1,003.64
23. "L. D." Donation		1,187.00
24. Carl Dill Bequest		1,500.00
25. Catharine Dittmar Legacy		125.00
26. John G. Drace Bequest		478.89
27. John Droegemueller Bequest		2,986.02
28. John and Anna Dutschmann Bequest		370.00
29. S. B. Eix Legacy		11,548.91
30. Minnie Engelmann Bequest		25.00
31. Ernst A. Engler Bequest		200.00
32. "E. F." Donation		649.00
33. Fort Wayne College Legacy		462.82
34. Lizzie Frederick Bequest		90.00
35. John H. Frese Bequest		220.72
36. John Henry Frinke Bequest	*	648.17
37. Anna Fulling Legacy	†	—5,361.77
38. Mat Gadarl Bequest		2,400.00
39. Wilhelmina Goetting Bequest		100.00
40. Elizabeth Goerz Legacy		1,000.00
41. Rosina Gremel Bequest		5.16
42. William Harstack Bequest		900.00
43. Ulrich Hassmann Bequest		400.00
44. George Haubert Bequest		16,293.64
45. Ida Haubert Bequest		1,243.58
46. Fred G. Haueisen Memorial		3,099.79
47. Hawaiian School Fund		1,150.50
48. Carl Heine Bequest		475.00

† Underlying securities adjusted to market values.

* Bequest consists of securities of uncertain value, for which nominal value is given.

49.	Elizabeth Helmreich Bequest	200.00
50.	Catharine M. Hinrichs Legacy	500.00
51.	Augusta Hirschnitz Bequest	161.84
52.	John C. Hoffmann Bequest	32,094.34
53.	Bernhardt Paul Holst Bequest	4,500.00
54.	Sara Irtel Bequest	1,304.84
55.	Maria Jarfe Bequest	13.12
56.	Jacob H. Kirsch Bequest	1,249.19
57.	August Klatt Bequest	3,020.65
58.	Henry C. Knoeppel Bequest	1,000.00
59.	John A. Knoeppel Bequest	968.53
60.	Cevia R. Kohl Bequest	4,510.00
61.	Ernest Kositzke Bequest	438.87
62.	Henry Krueger Bequest	7.50
63.	Anna Catharine Elise Kuechle Bequest	499.90
64.	Pauline Kutt Bequest	2,626.86
65.	John G. Laemmermann Bequest	1,250.00
66.	Paul G. Lecher Bequest	300.00
67.	Henrietta Linow Bequest	2,707.32
68.	Anna Loeser Endowment	219.13
69.	Henry Luehrmann Bequest	150.00
70.	Caroline Lueke Bequest	86.70
71.	Luther Tower Fund	15,100.00
72.	John Maas Legacy	400.00
73.	Frank L. McMiller Bequest	30.86
74.	Martha S. Merbitz Bequest	559.87
75.	Carl and Bertha Morsching Memorial	150.00
76.	Minnie Niederwerder Bequest	1,474.93
77.	William F. Pautsch Bequest	4,000.00
78.	Albert L. Perske Bequest	6,054.20
79.	Louise Rabe Bequest	622.03
80.	J. N. Raithel Legacy	3,972.10
81.	William A. L. Rath Bequest	2,334.22
82.	Johanna Louise Rathje Bequest	2,500.00
83.	H. J. Reisig Endowment	232.25
84.	Jacob Rewerts Bequest	10,094.55
85.	John Richter Bequest	526.00
86.	River Forest College Legacy	464.50
87.	Henry Sachse Bequest	79.00
88.	William H. Sandweg Bequest	200.00
89.	St. Louis Seminary Gymnasium Fund	7,843.61
90.	St. Louis Seminary Students' Association Fund	2,000.00
91.	St. Louis Seminary Students' Fund	† — 180.00
92.	Caroline Sapper Endowment	200.00
93.	Gottlieb M. Schaefer Bequest	* 1.00
94.	Bettie Scheibner Bequest	500.00
95.	Ernst Scherf Donation	261.04
96.	Anna M. Scherler Bequest	6,248.35
97.	Julia Schick Bequest	1,177.92
98.	Jacob Schmidt Bequest	100.00
99.	George H. Schroeter Bequest	107.50
100.	Augusta Schultze Bequest	1,466.80
101.	Herman C. Schumann Bequest	4,528.82
102.	J. F. Schuricht Legacy	474.26
103.	Charles Smith Bequest	223.60
104.	Margaret Bursick Sommer Legacy	1,273.42
105.	Charles J. Stanke Bequest	500.00
106.	George Eugene Tetzlaff Bequest	2,000.00
107.	Augusta Tresselt Memorial	1,000.00
108.	Gustav Troemel Bequest	100.00
109.	Barbara M. Trump Legacy	100.00

110.	Katie Ungerer Bequest	500.00
111.	Louis Rudolph Wacker Memorial	2,000.00
112.	John Wagner Bequest	242.50
113.	Maria Wagner Bequest	237.60
114.	Wahls Reserve Fund	3,000.00
115.	Alwine Weber Bequest	50.00
116.	Charles F. Weinhauer Bequest	200.00
117.	G. Adolf Weiss Legacy	8,130.26
118.	Oliver Wendell Trust Fund	500.00
119.	Frederick C. Wiegand Bequest	500.00
120.	Matthaeus Willprecht Bequest	215.94
121.	Winfield Alumni Endowment Fund	750.00
122.	Winfield Trust Fund	6,780.05
123.	Minnie L. Wolf Bequest	190.00
124.	Maria Wolke Trust	542.63
125.	John R. Wuebbold Bequest	118.13
126.	Louise M. Young Bequest	468.50
127.	Jacob Zimmermann Bequest	118.77
128.	Charles H. Zuttermeister Legacy	13,762.49
129.	*Total Receipts of Legacies and Bequests*	$ 303,680.75

Earnings

130.	General Legacies	$ 1,575.00
131.	Altwasser Legacy	15.00
132.	American Luther League Fund	218.21
133.	Annuity Endowments:	
134.	Arnhold	15.63
135.	Brinkmann	58.51
136.	Bruenger	202.08
137.	Claus, L.	14.61
138.	Claus, S.	10.92
139.	Frank	396.93
140.	Hoemann	258.78
141.	Holst	22.38
142.	Kaemper	1,152.00
143.	Kretzmann	26.49
144.	Kunz	70.11
145.	Lugenheim	185.91
146.	Moebus	377.55
147.	Praeuner	58.89
148.	Rader	33.12
149.	Rewerts	144.24
150.	"A Friend"	41.79
151.	Schmale	65.40
152.	Stelter	70.98
153.	Wilhelm	71.85
154.	Winters	17.07
155.	Wissbeck	56.19
156.	Aulich Fund	75.00
157.	Barthels Legacy	371.10
158.	Bastian Endowment	22.50
159.	Beck Fund	18.75
160.	Becker, Augusta, Legacy	37.50
161.	Becker, W. F., Legacy	7.50
162.	Block Memorial	1,294.08
163.	Board of Support Endowment	11.25
164.	Board of Support Legacy	7.50
165.	Boettcher Legacy	75.00
166.	Bokermann Memorial	4,479.41
167.	Borchelt Endowment	75.00
168.	Bossert Memorial	3,528.33

[illegible] L. and E. B. Legacy	75.00
[illegible] Brockmeier Legacy	1,077.81
[illegible] Bruenger Legacy	820.80
[illegible] Budach Legacy	75.00
[illegible] Bunke Book Fund	75.00
[illegible] Bunke Fund	375.00
[illegible] Burke Legacy	37.50
176. Busse, Christine, Legacy	37.50
[illegible] Busse, William, Legacy	15.00
[illegible] Diercks Legacy	281.25
[illegible] Dierkson Legacy	37.50
[illegible] Dittmar Legacy	6.26
[illegible] Doederlein Memorial	579.57
182. Durr Legacy	857.19
183. Eix Legacy	575.03
184. Endowment Fund for Home Missions	13.65
185. Foreign Missions Endowment	37.50
186. Foreign Missions Legacy	75.00
187. Fort Wayne College Legacy	2,916.88
188. Frank Memorial	1,091.74
189. Fuelling Legacy	7.50
190. Fulling Legacy	2,702.11
191. Gehrke Legacy	36.00
192. Dr. R. J. G. Legacy	187.50
193. Goeppinger Legacy	150.00
194. Goerz Legacy	1.28
195. Greb Legacy	112.50
196. Hackstedde Divinity Hall	481.08
197. Hamann Legacy	105.00
198. Harms Legacy	375.00
199. Haueisen Memorial	4,414.63
200. Hawaiian School Fund	8.26
201. Heinz Legacy	877.50
202. Heitmueller Legacy	75.00
203. Hertwig Legacy	9.60
204. Hinrichs Legacy	19.79
205. Hochwart Legacy	7.50
206. Holtorf Prizes	75.00
207. H. S. F.	250.00
208. H. M. M. F.	50.00
209. Indigent Students' Endowment	57.39
210. Indigent Students' Fund	75.00
211. Jorn Legacy	75.00
212. Juehrs Legacy	75.00
213. Dr. K. K. Memorial	60.00
214. Kastenhuber Legacy	674.55
215. Keller Legacy	7.50
216. Kleider Legacy	7.50
217. Koelling Legacy	15.00
218. Krome, Anna Marie, Legacy	81.60
219. Krome, August, Legacy	182.61
220. Kuhlman Legacy	521.67
221. Ladwig Endowment	75.00
222. Lail Memorial Fund	119.61
223. Lamprecht Endowment	75.00
224. Lamprecht Memorial	1,500.00
225. Landre Legacy	150.00
226. Lange Legacy	15.00
227. Loresch Endowment	150.00
228. W. J. L. Memorial	187.50
229. Luther Tower Fund	752.50

230. Maas Legacy	12.36
231. Mackensen Endowment	460.80
232. Mattfeld Fund	629.52
233. Mauntler Memorial	75.00
234. Mech Fund	124.50
235. Mehring Funds	712.50
236. Michel Endowment	120.00
237. Milwaukee College Legacy	1,327.95
238. Moellering Legacy	150.00
239. Mohn Legacy	525.00
240. Mohr Legacy	42.54
241. Morsching Memorial	6.85
242. Mueller Legacy	30.00
243. Nachtigall Legacy	15.00
244. Naiman Endowment	7.50
245. Nikkel Legacy	225.00
246. Ohio District Walther League	58.92
247. Ortner Legacy	18.75
248. "Our Redeemer Fund"	213.54
249. Ploetz Endowment	77.26
250. Poetsch Legacy	75.00
251. Pollmann Legacy	37.50
252. Prange Endowment	3,250.22
253. Preis Memorial	7.50
254. Putzig Endowment	15.00
255. Raithel Legacy	1,951.43
256. Reisig Endowment	55.66
257. Reuter Legacy	37.50
258. River Forest Campus Endowment	2,328.36
259. River Forest College Legacy	1,769.54
260. Rudtloff Legacy	75.00
261. St. Louis Art Commission Fund	150.00
262. St. Louis Seminary Gymnasium Fund	183.14
263. St. Louis Seminary Students' Fund	2,640.30
264. St. Louis Seminary Students' Legacy	75.00
265. St. Paul's College Library Fund	225.00
266. Sapper Endowment	4.03
267. Savings of a Pastor's Wife	75.00
268. Schaaf Legacy	37.50
269. Scheel Legacy	75.00
270. Schmidt Legacy	37.50
271. Schnake Legacy	7.50
272. Schoenrich Legacy	45.00
273. Schroder Legacy	75.00
274. Schroeder Legacy	973.44
275. Schuette Legacy	59.72
276. Schultz Legacy	75.00
277. Schuricht Legacy	75.49
278. Sihler Legacy	255.36
279. Sommer Legacy	413.35
280. Springfield Indigent Students' Fund	829.80
281. Springfield Indigent Students' Legacy	75.00
282. "P. S. Fund"	67.88
283. Starke, H., Legacy	75.00
284. Starke Legacy	675.00
285. Starke, Maria, Legacy	375.00
286. Steinfath Legacy	3.57
287. Strobecke Legacy	75.00
288. Stutz Legacy	243.12
289. Succop Legacy	300.00
290. Thuernau Legacy	37.50

[illegible] Barcks Legacy	375.00
[illegible] Geneboehn Legacy	75.00
[illegible] Tredup Legacy	15.00
[illegible] Tresselt Legacy	43.75
[illegible] Trump, Barbara M., Legacy	5.00
[illegible] Trump, Gertrude, Legacy	7.50
[illegible] Vandrey Endowment	7.50
[illegible] Volz Legacy	37.50
[illegible] Wacker Endowment	68.75
[illegible] Wahls Reserve Fund	27.85
[illegible] Waltke Legacy	1,218.80
[illegible] Weisbrodt Legacy	49.26
[illegible] Weiss Legacy	467.57
[illegible] Willner Legacy	233.52
[illegible] Winfield College Alumni Endowment Fund	52.14
[illegible] Winfield College Endowment Fund	11.25
[illegible] Winfield Indigent Students' Fund	74.13
[illegible] Winfield Trust Fund	314.90
[illegible] Winfield — Theimer Girls' Dormitory Endowment Fund	538.67
[illegible] Wolke Trust Fund	2.71
[illegible] Zeroth Legacy	22.50
[illegible] Zum Mallen Legacy	67.80
[illegible] Zuttermeister, Charles H., Legacy	3,353.82
[illegible] Zuttermeister, H. C., Legacy	141.78
315. *Total Earnings*	$ 68,912.02

Disbursements

316. Alberta and British Columbia District Church Extension Fund	1,000.00
317. Bethesda Lutheran Home, Watertown, Wis.	624.67
318. Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Sylvan Grove, Kans.	200.00
319. Board of Support	13,260.06
320. Budget	38,508.87
321. Church Extension Fund	6,679.58
322. City Mission, St. Louis, Mo.	100.00
323. Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta.	31.14
324. Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.	3,666.88
325. Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,484.73
326. Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.	596.10
327. Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.	4,297.24
328. Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.	7,371.44
329. Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.	1,847.01
330. Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.	9,032.54
331. Deaf and Blind Missions	3,772.34
332. Eastern District for Mission in Pittsburgh	135.00
333. Eastern District Home Missions	22.50
334. European Missions	925.59
335. Ev. Lutheran Free Church of Saxony	1,083.09
336. Ev. Lutheran Institute for the Deaf, Detroit, Mich.	545.22
337. Foreign Missions	17,640.92
338. Higher Education, Selma, Ala.	3,250.52
339. Home Missions	6,871.59
340. Horst Scholarships for South America	752.50
341. Indian Missions	648.96
342. Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Bay City, Mich.	663.21
343. Lutheran Laymen's League	81.26
344. Lutheran Laymen's League Endowment Fund	6,779.10
345. Lutheran Orphanage, Indianapolis, Ind.	1,562.09
346. Lutheran Orphans' Home, St. Louis, Mo.	410.22
347. Luther Tower Fund	12,000.00

348. Negro Missions		11,595.81
349. North Wisconsin District for Indian Missions		463.13
350. Northern Illinois District for Students		60.00
351. Oklahoma District		75.00
352. Old Folks' Home, Marwood, Pa.		135.00
353. Radio Station KFUO		2,985.33
354. St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas		400.28
355. South American Missions		1,373.33
356. Southeastern District for Students		119.61
357. Students' Funds		35,610.63
358. Students at Zehlendorf		187.50
359. Texas District Church Extension Fund		123.34
360. Trustees of Ev. Lutheran Seminary, Saxony		3.76
361. Western District Church Extension Fund		100.00
362. Wheat Ridge Sanatorium		38.75
363. Zion Lutheran Church, Staunton, Ill.		183.78
364. Zion Lutheran Parochial School, Cleveland, Ohio		1,562.09
365. Taxes		3,703.34
366. Administration Expenses		11,696.60
367. Sundry Expenses		169.04
368. *Total Disbursements*		$ 216,430.79

RECAPITULATION OF BEQUESTS AND LEGACIES

369. Balance, January 31, 1941		$ 778,428.94
370. Add Receipts		
371. Bequests and Legacies	$303,680.75	
372. Earnings	68,912.02	
373. Total Receipts		372,592.77
374.		$1,151,021.71
375. Deduct Disbursements		216,430.79
376. BALANCE, January 31, 1944		$ 934,590.92

K. BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1944

ASSETS

Current Assets

1. Cash	$ 238,564.10	
2. Certificates of Deposit	400,000.00	
3. Investments — General	1,115,314.50	
4. Premiums Being Amortized	1,171.88	
5. Accounts Receivable	1,100.00	
6. Advances to Colleges	3,244.31	
7. Advances — Petty Cash and Sundry	1,325.00	
8. Notes Receivable	50,000.00	
9. *Total Current Assets*		$1,810,719.79

Prepaid Disbursements

10. Missions — Advances	$ 65,222.22	
11. Collection Material	2,910.03	
12. Equipment	650.00	
13. Motion Pictures	10,996.81	
14. Visual Education — General	7,033.18	
15. Residences — Professors' and President's	26,124.13	
16. *Total Prepaid Disbursements*		112,936.37

L. L. L. Endowment Fund		
1. Investments	$2,783,166.00	
2. Premiums Being Amortized	9,942.52	
3. *Total Endowment Fund Assets*		2,793.108.52
Pension Funds		
20. Investments	$1,962,531.00	
21. Premiums Being Amortized	1,557.07	
22. Cash	15,449.82	
23. *Total Pension Fund Assets*		1,979,537.89
Sundry Trusts		
24. Investments	$1,493,822.20	
25. Premiums Being Amortized	3,431.53	
26. Bequest Investment Suspense	52.00	
27. Cash	— 16,103.80	
28. *Total Sundry Trusts Assets*		1,481,201.93
29. TOTAL ASSETS		$8,177,504.50
LIABILITIES		
Current Obligations — External		
30. College and Seminary Deposits	$ 153,184.62	
31. Notes Payable (non-interest-bearing)	200,554.17	
32. Transitory Accounts	29,228.46	
33. Withholding Tax Payable	306.88	
34. *Total External Liabilities*		$ 383,274.13
Current Obligations — Internal		
35. Army and Navy Funds	$ 352,728.55	
36. Church Extension Fund	472,559.51	
37. Deaf Mission Building Fund	2,061.38	
38. Foreign Mission Building Fund	13.05	
39. Relief Funds	46,055.30	
40. Synodical Building Funds	52,036.87	
41. Transportation Department	264.98	
42. Youth Fund	18,490.47	
43. Contingent Reserve Fund	* 35,907.90	
44. Postwar Reserve Fund	* 560,264.02	
45. *Total Internal Obligations*		1,540,382.03
L. L. L. Endowment Fund		
46. Endowment Fund	$2,695,610.19	
47. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	42,155.15	
48. Earnings — Deferred	53,259.42	
49. Earnings — Accrued	2,083.76	
50. *Total Endowment Funds*		2,793,108.52

* A transfer of $360,000 from the Contingent Reserve Fund to the Postwar Reserve Fund, ordered by the Board of Directors, is reflected in these two accounts.

Pension Funds		
51. Pension Fund	$1,828,839.06	
52. Annuity Reserves	12,334.53	
53. Contingent Fund	22,824.03	
54. Retirement Fund	80,513.37	
55. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	12,782.12	
56. Earnings — Deferred	3,973.97	
57. Earnings — Current	18,270.81	
58. *Total Pension Funds*		1,979,537.89
Trust Funds		
59. Annuity Endowments	$ 245,492.66	
60. Bequests — Pending Liquidation	31,354.30	
61. Legacies	903,236.62	
62. Permanent Support Fund	224,066.73	
63. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	42,899.88	
64. Earnings — Deferred	14,390.74	
65. Earnings — Current	19,761.00	
66. *Total Sundry Trusts*		1,481,201.93
67. TOTAL LIABILITIES		$8,177,504.50

The foregoing report is not an accounting of my stewardship, for the very simple reason that it covers parts of two administrations. The official reports have been made and the books and records audited annually, as reported in the official organs of Synod. We here purpose to give the convention such information as we believe will be of assistance to it. Additional facts and figures may be requested, if needed, from any member of Synod's Fiscal Department, a number of whom will be in attendance throughout the convention. W. H. SCHLUETER, *Treasurer*

Detailed Financial Reports in "Statistical Yearbook"

(Memorial 803)

WHEREAS, Pastors and laymen are often asked to supply information concerning items of expenditure which are not available in the published financial statements of Synod; and

WHEREAS, A breakdown of lump figures would serve to create a better understanding of Synod's financial problems and consequently also a greater interest in Synod's financial support; and

WHEREAS, It is customary that corporations submit a detailed financial report annually to their stockholders; be it

Resolved, That the Fiscal Office of Synod be required to provide a more detailed statement of expenditures for all departments disbursing more than $10,000.00 in its Annual Financial Report; and be it

Resolved, That the Fiscal Office of Synod embody such figures in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE
ARTHUR A. YOSS, *Secretary*

More Detailed Financial Reports

(Memorial 804)

WHEREAS, Additional information and statistics do help laymen of the Church to realize the needs and demands of the work of our beloved Synod; and

WHEREAS, Heretofore Synod's needs have been presented to the individual congregations in a rather general way, especially in such large sums as *$150,000 for Synodical sundries;* and

WHEREAS, Such a sum is not sufficiently broken down for better understanding and knowledge of Synod's needs by each congregation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the above congregation, do respectfully petition Synod to furnish through the Fiscal Office and the Statistician of Synod more detail and information on the expenditures and requirements of such boards and committees of Synod which require over $10,000 per year to operate.

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
PAUL H. FLEISCHMANN, *Secretary*
ROGER L. SOMMER, *Pastor*

ACTION

As to Memorials 803, 804, and Unprinted Memorial 71, Committee 11 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It was formerly the policy of the Treasurer of Synod to publish detailed financial reports in the official publications of Synod; and

WHEREAS, This policy was discontinued in recent years because of the paper shortage; and

WHEREAS, Additional and detailed information has always been available and may be had upon request; therefore be it

Resolved, That no action be taken on Memorials 803 and 804.

Support of the American Bible Society

(Memorial 1007)

WHEREAS, The present emergency needs of the American Bible Society and the increased responsibility for postwar reconstruction in its specialized field will call for a substantial increase in its budget; and

WHEREAS, The Society must look to the churches for funds to meet its unparalleled present and future opportunities; be it

Resolved, That each church of our Synod be urged to give generously to the American Bible Society both for its increasing regular budget and its War Emergency Budget;

That the needs of the Society be commended to the generous consideration of those administering special funds for the war emergency program;

That each individual church be urged to set aside one Sunday in the year on which the place of the Bible is duly emphasized and the responsibility of the Church in Bible distribution is clearly laid upon the consciences of the people.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, YONKERS, N. Y.

Support of the American Bible Society

(Memorial 1008)

WHEREAS, The American Bible Society is doing a most necessary and Christian work in translating, publishing, and disseminating the Bible without sectarian comment; and

WHEREAS, The demands upon the American Bible Society are very heavy now and will increase with the war's end; and

WHEREAS, Also our foreign missions lean heavily upon the American Bible Society for Scriptures in the languages used in said missions; and

WHEREAS, The method hitherto in use among us of leaving the support of the American Bible Society up to the individual congregation has in its best year yielded only .42 for the American Bible Society from every one of our 4,200 churches for a total of $1,766.00; therefore be it

Resolved, That the work of the American Bible Society be remembered in the Official Budget of Synod on a percentage basis; and be it further

Resolved, that this percentage be fixed by the Fiscal Conference of Synod.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
ELLINWOOD, KANS.

ALVIN I. H. ISERN, *Elder* LEONARD C. KNOP, *Elder*
GEORGE KNOP, *Elder* FRED KRAMER, *Pastor*

ACTION

The following resolution submitted by Committee 11 was adopted:

WHEREAS, The American Bible Society is doing a most necessary and Christian work in translating, publishing, and disseminating the Bible without sectarian comment; and

WHEREAS, The demands upon the American Bible Society are very heavy now and will increase with the war's end; and

WHEREAS, The method hitherto in use among us of leaving the support of the American Bible Society up to the individual congregation has in its best year yielded only 42 cents for the American Bible Society from every one of our 4,200 churches; and

WHEREAS, Also our foreign missions lean heavily upon the American Bible Society for Scriptures in the languages used in said missions; therefore be it

Resolved, That each church of our Synod be urged to give generously to the American Bible Society both for its increasing regular budget and its War Emergency Budget.

Free Distribution of Church Papers

(Memorial 712)

WHEREAS, According to God's Word we should spiritually not only grow, but also desire to grow and strive for the always impossible perfect stature; and

WHEREAS, We are living in perilous times and constantly need to be warned against the powerful forces that would destroy our very souls, our churches, our schools, our Bibles; and

WHEREAS, Thousands of young people are sitting behind prison bars because they did not sit at their Bibles at home and did not read good, clean, decent literature, and were not prepared when the fiery temptations from Satan came; and

WHEREAS, We must inculcate in our children the fear of God as an incentive to holiness of life; and

WHEREAS, It is our happy privilege to publish abroad the central doctrine of the Christian religion — salvation through faith — to bring to fallen man the heaven-inspired Gospel of the grace of God in Christ Jesus, to widen our frontiers and expand our Church; and

WHEREAS, Our church papers are built up to further such ends and purposes, spiritual growth for the inner man and outward growth for the church at large; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to Synod that, beginning with January 1, 1945, every home in our Synod receive one of the two church papers, either the *Lutheran Witness* or *Der Lutheraner,* free of charge; and that as soon as a new home is added to the Church, immediately one of these two papers, *Lutheran Witness* or *Lutheraner,* be placed into that home, free of charge; and that each congregation send a list of its homes in ample time before January 1, 1945; and that the cost of this yearly synodical blanket subscription be added to the synodical budget; and that we pray fervently to Him who twenty-four years after He had led Abraham from Haran to Canaan gave Abraham the blessed assurance: "I am the almighty God," that we put our trust in this same God and leave the rest to Him.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PATERSON, N. J.
EMIL A. FANSLAU, *President*
ALB. H. PITTELKOW, *Secretary*
A. G. DICK, *Pastor*

ACTION

The convention adopted the following resolution submitted by Committee 11:

WHEREAS, The adoption of this memorial would require approximately 10 per cent of our budget income; and

WHEREAS, Blanket subscriptions with District Supplements are gaining in popularity rapidly; and

WHEREAS, 20 Districts now have blanket subscription with Supplement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Districts which do not as yet have District-wide distribution of the *Witness* and *Lutheraner* be encouraged to institute such distribution as soon as possible.

Congregational Debts a Hindrance to Church Work

Pertaining to this Unprinted Memorial 49, Committee 11 recommended adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States as well as the Fiscal Office of Synod have called attention to the fact that the present is a good time to liquidate indebtedness on church property; and

WHEREAS, Good stewardship requires prompt payment of obligations in order to avoid needless interest payments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the congregations of Synod be and herewith are encouraged to make strenuous efforts to liquidate their debts as soon as possible.

ACTION

Synod adopted this resolution.

Report of Board of Support and Pensions

For the period 1941—1944

(Memorial 806)

I. Support

1. The cause of the veteran and the widow and the undersigned Board suffered a serious loss when Pastor E. G. Nachtsheim, one of the original members appointed in 1935, was taken from our midst. By his consecrated judgment and his untiring zeal and devotion he made a valuable contribution to the planning, the institution, and the administration of the Fund. His memory will remain blessed.

In his place we welcome Rev. Bernard Janssen of Danbury, Conn., and extend to him our best wishes. Our secretary, Teacher Theo. Kosche, is seriously ill and needs our intercession. May the Lord restore him.

2. During the past triennium the ten members of the General Board met five times, together with our actuary, Mr. George A. Huggins. Pastor O. A. Geiseman, member of the Board of Directors, was present at several meetings and rendered valuable service. Much of our business was transacted by correspondence.

The five members of the local board met regularly every other month immediately before the bimonthly mailing of the approximately 900 support checks to our beneficiaries, totaling $344,500 in 1943. Everyone of the 135 applications granted had first been examined and recommended by the respective District boards. This is a safeguard against hasty and arbitrary decisions.

Support Statistics

	Persons Supported								
	Workers	Widows	Children	Totals	Old-Age Beneficiaries	Applications	Disbursed	Death Benefits	Totals
1941	302	523	355	1,450[1]	111	844	$261,561.83[2]	$6,550.00	$268,111.83
1942	272	512	308	1,346[3]	180	807	313,285.69[4]	8,725.00	322,010.69
1943	259	509	294	1,288[5]	214	792	334,772.91[6]	8,950.00	343,722.91

1) Not including 92 old-age beneficiaries (85 workers and 7 widows) and 64 wives receiving no "support."

2) Includes the $31,304.00 old-age special benefits and gives effect to $4,427.59 of offsetting pension credits. (30 death benefits: $6,550.00.)

3) Not including 162 old-age beneficiaries (146 retired workers and 16 widows) and 113 wives receiving no "support."

4) Includes the $65,671.85 old-age special benefits and gives effect to $7,367.17 of offsetting pension credits. (39 death benefits: $8,725.00.)

5) Not including 197 old-age beneficiaries (166 retired workers and 31 widows) and 129 wives receiving no "support."

6) Includes the $84,669.04 old-age benefits and gives effect to $9,423.71 of offsetting pension credits. (39 death benefits: $8,950.00.)

In the above tabulation the old-age benficiaries are not included in the workers and widows, but the amount remitted to them appears in the "disbursements."

3. That during the past triennium we received only 135 applications, 185 fewer than in the former three years is the result of the special old-age benefit of $40.00 a month available to the members of the Pension Fund without going through the annual investigation into their personal circumstances. In a few cases where the special benefit was not sufficient, an additional subsidy was granted after due investigation. When all our men and congregations will have contributed into the Fund for a number of years, we shall be able to discontinue that disagreeable procedure in the great majority of cases. It is evident, therefore, that every worker who does not participate in the Pension Fund and makes no effort to enlist his congregation is trying to uphold that aggravating method also for himself and his widow.

II. Pensions

A. Changes of Regulations

The privilege of amending the Plan with the consent of the Board of Directors was exercised in only one case, for which we request Synod's ratification. In view of the fact that practically all our seminary graduates at first receive a limited salary, and for other good reasons, they will be admitted into membership at half rate, respectively three-fourths rate, and Synod will supply the other 2 per cent of their contribution for two years and 1 per cent for the following two years, provided that payment is made from the date when the graduate became eligible for membership and that the employer is participating in full.

B. Statistics

Total Registration on January 31, 1944

Pastors		2,955
Teachers		1,051
Professors		163
Workers Not Serving Congregations		207
Female Workers		84
		4,460
Members Died	192	
Members Retired	212	
Members Withdrawn	53	
		457
Total Active Members		4,003
Congregations Enlisted		2,436
Institutional Boards		37
Synod's and the Districts' Salary-paying Boards		49
Pension Fund Balance, January 31, 1944		$1,979,537.89
Disbursed for Death Benefits (Total)		39,375.00

One Year's Growth

	Workers	Congregations	Balance
January 31, 1944	4,460	2,436	$1,979,537.89
January 31, 1943	4,006	2,041	1,317,784.91
	455 (11%)	395 (19%)	$ 661,752.98 (50%)

C. Why a Pension Fund?

1. There can be no doubt as to the import and intention of the unanimous institution of the Fund in 1935 and of the 1938 resolution that "the pension system is now Synod's system of support." This means that Synod has replaced the traditional manner of doling out support according to need and those never-ending investigations by a more "decent and orderly" system.

No one ever discovered a Scripture passage prohibiting this

undertaking. We all admit that we Christians are free at any time to enter into a voluntary agreement of laying in store on certain days as God has prospered us (1 Cor. 16:2), in order to make proper provision for those of our own house.

3. Neither is the Fund "just a business proposition." Business is always carried on for profit. The Pension is a friendly family affair and arrangement under which only those will benefit who on account of illness, old age, or bereavement are not able to support themselves.

4. (a) Those non-members who contend that they and their widows are entitled to the income of the L. L. L. Endowment should consider that those $80,000 would not go very far if they were distributed among the 1,600 persons depending on support. They should also remember that in 1919 the Endowment Fund would have been designated for pension proper if it had not been for the attitude taken by one adverse man. Under the circumstances the L. L. L. presented the Fund with the condition that the proceeds should be used "in the manner adopted by Synod." This expresses the hope that the time would come when Synod would be ready to systematize the support department.

(b) The Permanent Support Fund, balance $224,000, was started in 1917 by a bequest of the English District in the amount of $3,000 with the condition that it become the nucleus of a pension system.

5. The last excuse, inability to contribute, cannot be advanced since the Fort Wayne convention expressly stated (what really is self-evident), that the underpaid and unfortunate are to receive help by applying to the officials. *Proceedings,* 1941, p. 381. Those brethren who confided in us and accepted our advice are now members of the Fund.

During the last three years the participation of workers increased by 40 per cent; of the salary-paying organizations, by 60 per cent, and the assets, by 112 per cent. And we say: To God all praise and glory! But there remains the disheartening fact that one half of all congregations and one thousand and two hundred professors, pastors, and teachers have not contributed a cent for almost seven years, and the thousands of latecomers only a part of what Synod could rightfully expect of them. As a result several million dollars are irretrievably lost to our cause.

A large number of belated entrants, workers and congregations, realizing the great advantage of having the special Old Age and Death Benefits offered to those who remit in full, are paying off the arrears in convenient installments. No interest is charged on the back dues.

D. Promotion

This our sad experience is not the rule in the Missouri Synod, and we do not hold the rank and file of our brethren responsible. Our method of promotion was faulty. In the first place, we told our men and congregations in 1937, after the plan had been unanimously adopted, they should now carefully consider this matter, etc. When our duly elected representatives after careful consideration have decided to erect a three million dollar institution, the congregations and individuals are not asked to "carefully consider" whether they wish to participate. That has been done at the proper time and place, and the moment for action has arrived. The pension plan had been before Synod for twenty years when it was instituted.

But since a pension system must operate under a set of rules and regulations, we should have followed the example of other churches and for a certain period engaged a number of fully informed full-time field men, as we now do for a number of ventures that certainly are not more important than the Pension. This should be done even now.

It will not be necessary, however, to adopt so costly a measure if the leaders among us all unite in a concerted effort. We members of the General and the 32 District Boards, our District Presidents and Circuit Visitors (51 have not joined), neighboring pastors, teachers, and councilmen have not yet done our best. In the first place, let everyone of us set his own house in order, and then we shall be able to speak convincingly to our friend, brother, and neighbor. For that purpose we have made available the names of the non-members in the various Districts (even as the participation of the congregations in raising the budget is published) to give the respective brethren opportunity to provide information and encouragement where it is most needed. Also the editors of our periodicals and District papers will gladly give space to Pension items if we supply the copy.

E. Social Security Act

A bill has been introduced in Congress to exclude from the S. S. A. only duly ordained ministers and members of religious orders. We have taken steps that also parochial school teachers be exempted.

F. Wills — Annuity Gifts — Memorials

1. When a Christian disposes of his earthly goods, he remembers that the most necessary and the most useful institution on earth is the Church of the pure Word and Sacrament. Whatever he will bequeath to the Board of Support and Pensions will be used to

provide for the disabled workers and their needy widows and orphans; it will also be a lasting and living monument of his love. But be sure that your will fully expresses your intentions. We lost the income of large amounts by loosely drawn wills. *Always* consult Synod's Treasurer or the undersigned.

2. This Board was the first to receive permission from Synod to accept annuity gifts in behalf of the Veterans of the Cross and their dependents. We pay one tenth of one per cent for each year of the giver's age when the gift is made; 6 per cent for life if he or she is 60 years old; 6.1 per cent if 61 years, etc. After the benefactor has ceased to need the interest, it will help to provide comfort and care for faithful servants of God.

3. We were also the first to distribute Memorial Cards to be used at funerals. When we garnish the grave of a prophet or any other grave, let us remember the living by designating a gift for the Pension Fund.

Synod's Pension Fund **Your Social Security**

PASTOR, TEACHER, AND PARISH IN PARTNERSHIP

How Does Your District Participate?

Comparative Tabulation of Registrations

As of March 31, 1944

District	Standing According to Salaries	Workers	Per Cent	Congregations	Per Cent
1. Oklahoma	22	64	97%	32	60%
2. Southern Nebraska	29	191	96	85	57
3. Iowa West	13	152	92	111	79
4. Alberta and British Columbia	30	59	91	46	55
5. Central Illinois	12	143	90	82	75
6. Kansas	28	170	90	101	75
7. Eastern	4	123	90	78	63
8. Iowa East	18	113	89	80	84
9. Southern	16	71	86	45	66
10. Michigan	9	320	83	159	75
11. Northern Illinois	5	451	83	143	72
12. Southern California	10	81	83	41	69
13. Central	11	389	82	164	70
14. California and Nevada	7	72	82	51	68
15. Northern Nebraska	26	127	82	78	62
16. Oregon and Washington	20	97	79	83	78
17. Minnesota	17	319	77	215	55
18. Atlantic	2	189	76	119	66
19. Southeastern	3	61	75	48	64
20. Colorado	19	56	74	40	68
21. Texas	27	150	73	79	51
22. North Dakota and Montana	24	74	72	76	43
23. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	23	40	69	34	31
24. South Wisconsin	6	207	68	82	53
25. Western	15	280	67	122	49
26. South Dakota	25	56	65	50	44
27. North Wisconsin	14	113	65	93	42
28. Southern Illinois	21	85	64	46	51

District	Standing According to Salaries	Workers	Per Cent	Congregations	Per Cent
29. Ontario	8	30	61	22	36
30. English	1	122	60	73	47
Unclassified Workers	—	6	—	—	—
31. Argentina	—	37	71	5	8
32. Brazil	—	83	68	37	16
Total Registered, March 31, 1944		4,531		2,520	
Average			80%		54%
Total Pension Fund Assets, as of March 31, 1944					**$2,071,818.11**

For the worker who has performed his duty in the service of the Missouri Synod and for his dependents there is, humanly speaking, only one organization that can and will provide fully and permanently in illness and bereavement —

SYNOD'S SYSTEM OF PENSIONS AND SUPPORT
200 McHenry Avenue — Crystal Lake, Illinois

A Report and a Request for Co-operation to the Hon. District Presidents and Visitors from the Board of Support and Pensions
1943

Less than six years ago the fastest-growing and undoubtedly the most beneficial undertaking of recent years, the Pension Fund, was instituted by Synod.

We have enrolled 4,300 workers, or 80 per cent of the total number; 2,300, or about one half, of the congregations and all salary-paying boards.

The assets of the Fund, $1,683,822, are rapidly increasing by compound interest and by the steady stream of contributions from loyal workers and employers; 163 Death Benefits, a total of $35,000, were granted to the families of departed members; 212 retiring veterans and 28 widows, 33 of whom have already gone to the Church Triumphant, were granted respectively the $480 or $240 Old Age Benefit without the traditional formalities. To God all praise and glory.

We cannot ignore the disturbing fact that after six years of intensive publicity 1,000 active workers and 2,400 congregations have as yet not joined the Fund. For this reason the reserve is smaller by two million dollars than it would have been had all participated. As a result many thousands of dollars are, and will have to be, unnecessarily added to the annual Support budget. All non-members should realize that this cannot continue indefinitely.

The General Board of Support and Pensions alone cannot cope successfully with the task of winning these reluctant workers and churches for Synod's Pension Fund. We cannot do the necessary individual work among men and congregations over the length and breadth of the United States and Canada; neither

can the few members of the District subcommittees meet the situation in their comparatively large territories. (The two South American Districts have joined practically unanimously.)

To remedy this situation it was suggested to engage a staff of informed and qualified field men, who would establish personal contact with all who have not yet joined. But we need not go to this big expense provided our District Presidents and Visitors will assist us. This was discussed at the recent Fiscal Conference and is in accord with Synod's desires as expressed in the Constitution, Art. XI, B, 4: "The President of Synod (and his representatives) shall see to it that the resolutions of Synod are carried out." It is evident, therefore, that the District Presidents and their officials have been entrusted by Synod with the task of keeping its financial program including the Support and Pension department on a sound basis and to make it function effectively. Should any workers or congregations find it impossible to join the Fund for reasons of poverty, the *Proceedings* of 1941, p. 381, show how help is to be given in such instances, namely, in co-operation with the District officials.

You District Presidents and Visitors are in a strategic spot to render the needed help. You can inquire discreetly of the local congregation why it has not joined; you can speak to some of the officers and members of such congregations and offer your help to the timid pastor and teacher. You are intimately acquainted with the psychology of the individual workers and their particular circumstances and will find an approach without difficulty where we would be groping in darkness. In too many instances wrong impressions and prejudices concerning Synod's Pension Fund exist. These can be easily removed by a personal interview on the part of an official.

This does not imply that the members of the General Board and local Boards of Support should be idle. They also will approach the "prospects" personally and by letter; they will co-operate, supply technical information, and, where necessary, give the history of previous approaches, etc. But it does mean that we are pleading for the assistance of our Presidents and Visitors.

We therefore venture to make the following requests:

1. At the Visitors' meetings please make participation in the Pension Plan a standing subject for discussion and see to it that the proper action is taken. A tabulation of the non-members will be available.

2. When you act as advisers of a calling non-member congregation which is anxious to secure the services of a certain

man, then enlist that congregation in the Pension Fund, and at the same time make sure that the called worker is a member.

3. Please use the annual circuit meetings to present the subject to representative laymen and laywomen from all your congregations, to invite discussion, to remove prejudices and opposition which the local pastor was unable to overcome.

4. Please encourage our Mission Boards to arrange for pension membership when candidates and other workers are engaged.

A plan to start the graduates. The following resolution of our Board of Directors will be of interest to you inasmuch as it may help to expedite the entry of our graduates: "After January 31, 1944, Synod will pay upon request for every pastor or teacher graduate one half of his pension contribution during the first two years from the date when he became eligible for membership, and one fourth of his contribution for the following two years provided that the graduate has remitted one half, respectively three fourths, of his pension dues. These subsidies will be credited to his personal accumulation, but will not be included in the refund to which he will be entitled in the event of his withdrawal from service under Paragraph IV, A. — This plan is adopted tentatively for four years."

Since it is difficult to sell to others what we are not sold on ourselves, we plead with those of our District Presidents and Visitors who have not yet joined the Fund (1 District President, 7 Vice-Presidents, and 64 Visitors) to do so immediately. Your admonitions, your encouragement, and your example will go a long way toward helping us with others. Your reaction and suggestions are appreciated.

Letter to the Graduating Classes of Our Seminaries and Teachers Colleges

DEAR FRIEND:

Cordial congratulations on the impending completion of your preparation for the holy office of the ministry. Soon you will be fully equipped to serve your Master and His redeemed in the Church of the pure Word and Sacrament in such a time as this.

The oversupply of candidates is now absorbed and practically every one of you by call or appointment will be given an open door to preach and teach the Gospel and live of the Gospel.

While serving the Church you will not be eligible for the Government protection under the Social Security Act, but your Synod will stand by you and provide also for your dependents, not only while you are performing your official duties, but through its Pension Fund (balance $2,000,000) and from the annual Support budget ($389,500 for 1944) also when illness or old age will compel

you to retire from active duty. No commercial insurance can offer such protection for any price.

These subsidies are granted during disability and widowhood in consideration of an annual contribution equal to 4 per cent of your salary basis and of a like amount from your salary-paying organization. An immediate death benefit in the amount of $250 is provided for without additional cost.

There is absolutely no commercial concern that can provide such elastic, broad, and permanent coverage at *any* price.

A Special Offer to Our Seminarians Who Graduated In or After 1943

In view of the fact that your initial income probably will be limited, that you may have financial obligations, that you will need books, possibly a car, and eventually will wish to establish a home, the Board of Directors upon our request adopted the following resolutions:

If a graduate will remit 2 per cent of his salary basis from the date when he became eligible for membership (that is, when he receives salary for doing regular church work within the Missouri Synod), and provided that his employer has remitted 4 per cent of his salary basis from the date of his eligibility, *Synod at the end of each fiscal year will add to his account an amount equal to 2 per cent of his salary basis* for two years, and 1 per cent if he remits 3 per cent and the employer 4 per cent for the following two years.

The worker must join the Fund not later than twelve months after he became eligible.

Female parochial school teachers and mission workers who are eligible for Pension membership and have graduated from one of our seminaries in or after 1943 are included in this resolution. When the words "he" or "his" refer to them, they are to be construed to mean also "she" and "her."

Please follow these directions:

1. As soon as you have accepted a call or appointment, sign the enclosed agreement of participation and mail it to the undersigned.

2. Inquire whether the calling organization has joined Synod's Pension Fund and if not, request that they do so. If necessary, we, respectively your Visitor, will be glad to assist you in persuading your congregation or salary-paying board.

3. If you are so heavily insured that it will be difficult to meet both payments and you will let us know, we will assist you in adjusting your insurance program.

4. Make payments to Pension Fund after you have received a remittance blank from our treasurer. If you write after your

name: "Graduate of 1944," the treasurer will understand why you pay only 2 per cent.

5. If you ask your treasurer to deduct the 2 per cent from your salary and send them along with the employer's 4 per cent, both you and we will save.

6. The greatest of all thieves is procrastination. Whatever may be the obstacle, please write us.

7. Synod's instruction to assist those who are unable to contribute (*Proceedings*, 1941, 381) makes participation possible for all. Your communication will be considered confidential.

8. Our Pension Manual is out of print. You will receive a copy as soon as it comes from the press.

BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

F. A. HERTWIG — ADOLPH W. OBERMANN
THEO. M. KOSCHE — C. H. DEHNING
GEORGE WEIGLE — THEO. DOERING
AUGUST EGGERDING — J. J. OHLIS
REV. F. G. KUEHNERT, *Chairman*

Pension Plan Allocation to be Discontinued

(Memorial 807)

Discontinuance of socialized allocation of employers' contributions as a feature of Synod's Pension Plan was advocated three years ago. Our daily contact with the Plan during these three years has convinced us that all the objections made to socialized allocation at that time are still valid and that, if anything, the objections were understated.

Three years ago the arguments advanced were sufficiently convincing to persuade both the Support Conference and the respective Convention Committee that socialized allocation of employer's contributions did not justify itself and might well be dispensed with, and the latter Committee so reported to Synod. We hope to bring facts and arguments this year which should be even more convincing.

Let us deal briefly with the element of benefits. We shall bring data to prove that the member receiving a salary below the average was aided by allocation to the extent of only $3.25 last year. In thirty years that would add to his reserve with interest about $200.00, and if he were to retire at age sixty-five after thirty years of service, allocation would have added about $13.00 to his annuity, or about $1.08 monthly. These sums are given as averages. Some few would gain more than that. A majority would gain less.

And what about the costs? We do know that the last allocation cost upward of a thousand dollars for regular and special clerk hire. Not only is allocation a laborious and monotonous task for those concerned, but it also seriously impairs the office routine and delays other operations which should be kept current. Without allocation it is possible to keep practically current on Pension postings at all times. That would mean that delinquency notices could be sent out promptly. That was not the case last fall. It would also mean that there would be a *true* balance in *all* accounts at practically all times. Under allocation there is a true balance only once each year, that is, as of September 30, the end of the fiscal year. But that true balance is not ascertained until several months later. It would mean further that the statements of their accounts would be intelligible to the members when they receive them once a year. Under allocation many members do not understand their statements, and *none* can prove them.

We repeat the suggestion of three years ago that Synod resolve to discontinue socialized allocation of employers' contributions and that it amend the Pension Plan by eliminating all reference to it. Instead it should be required that each Pension account be kept posted currently, so that delinquency can be promptly discovered and commensurate action taken. The annual interest postings can be made with negligible disturbance to the routine work, as it can be anticipated months in advance.

W. H. SCHLUETER CHAS. E. GROERICH
THEO. W. ECKHART A. W. HUGE

On these two memorials Committee 12 reported as follows:

Committee 12 has reviewed the report of the Board of Support and Pensions (806), the memorial to have the allocation feature of the Pension System discontinued (807), and several unprinted overtures submitted by the Pensions Conference and individuals. Opportunity was given members of Synod to appear before the Committee and to present their views on pertinent matters. In addition, several members of our Committee were privileged to attend the Pensions Conference held prior to the convening of Synod. As a result of our discussion we offer the following observations and recommendations:

I

It is obvious that the Board of Support and Pensions deals with a vital phase of the Church's far-flung program. We are convinced that the members of this Board are aware of their responsibilities and that careful thought is being given to the ever-increasing problems confronting the Church in many matters relating to support and pensions. Particularly do we desire to call

Synod's attention to the unremitting zeal of Pastor F. G. Kuehnert, for many years Chairman of the Board, and to express our commendation of his never-tiring efforts in behalf of the servants of the Church during the days of their retirement and need. That Synod today has a Pension System is due in no small measure to the continued urging and guiding of the Board's Chairman.

II

The past triennium witnessed a sharp drop in the number of applications for support (tabulation, page 320, *Reports and Memorials*). This is due, no doubt, to the special Old Age Benefit which Synod offers as a feature of the Pension Plan. But while the number of applicants for support has decreased, the need of some who are receiving support has increased. This raises the question whether the basic rate ($40 per month for married workers; $30 per month for single workers; $20 per month for widows; $8 per month for every minor child) should be revised. We recommend that it be

Resolved, That the present basic rate of support be retained, but that the Board of Support and Pensions be instructed, during this era of abnormally high cost of living, to supplement regularly, according to their needs, the income of those receiving support.

III

Turning now to the Pension System (page 321), we call Synod's attention to the encouraging advance that has been made since the Fort Wayne Convention in 1941. An increase from 2,571 to 4,003 workers (82 per cent) and from 1,308 to 2,436 congregations (57 per cent) is no mean attainment and gives reason for gratitude to God. The willingness of hundreds of pastors and teachers to adjust their affairs in such a manner as to make possible their membership in the Pension Plan should be recognized, and the readiness of many congregations to match the contributions of their workers should be noted.

The record, however, is not perfect, nor is it uniformly good throughout our Synod, as the tabulation on page 324 reveals. From our observations and discussions we conclude that only a very, very small fraction of Synod's membership declines participation in the Pension Plan because of a convition that better security could be found elsewhere in return for the same investment. In our opinion, this conviction rests upon a misunderstanding. In addition, a feeling of attachment for the Church, gratitude for the advantages she has offered, and loyalty to her program should also urge even this very, very small minority to align itself with the Pension Plan the Church has provided after extended investigation.

The chief reason why 20 per cent of the workers and 43 per cent of the congregations are not yet affiliated is probably found in a lack of understanding — what the Pension System actually is, how it works, what its benefits are. This state of affairs points to the necessity of devising an improved method to promote the Pension Plan. The Board of Support and Pensions mentions the possibility of appointing a staff of full-time, qualified field men (page 323). But apparently the Board is not certain whether this is the advisable move at this time. It appears to us that there is good reason to doubt the wisdom of such a step: Full-time men of the right caliber are hard to find, expensive to maintain, difficult to return to parish work after their mission has been completed. Nevertheless, more intensive promoting must be done. We, therefore, recommend that it be

Resolved, That Synod authorize the Board of Support and Pensions to seek representatives, through the District Boards of Support and Pensions, to aid in increasing the membership in the Pension System. These representatives to be engaged, usually within their Districts, for part-time or temporary full-time work as needed and to be reimbursed by the Board of Support and Pensions at a cost not to exceed $3,000 per annum.

IV

Evidently the entrance into the Pension System of a pastor or teacher immediately after his graduation is extremely desirable, since the amount of pension available upon retirement depends largely upon the size of the accumulation credited to the individual. It is also evident that the years immediately after graduation often place an extraordinary strain upon the financial resources of our graduates. Alert to this situation, the Board of Support and Pensions prepared, and Synod's Board of Directors approved, a plan whereby, "After January 31, 1944, Synod will pay upon request for every pastor or teacher graduate one half of his pension contribution during the first two years from the date when he became eligible for membership, and one fourth of his contribution for the following two years, provided that the graduate has remitted one half, respectively three fourths, of his pension dues. These subsidies will be credited to his personal accumulation, but will not be included in the refund to which he will be entitled in the event of his withdrawal from service under paragraph IV, A. — This plan is adopted tentatively for four years." We recommend that in accordance with paragraph XII of the Rules and Regulations, it be

Resolved, That Synod ratify this action.

V

An attractive feature of the Pension Plan has been the Old Age Benefit, whereby a worker who has served 25 years in our Synod and whose remittances to the Pension Fund, together with those of his congregation, have been paid in full as of October 1, 1937, is entitled to an income of $40.00 per month upon notifying the Board of Support and Pensions that he has retired from active service and that his former salary relationship has ceased. This payment is made automatically after the proper notification has been received; the customary questionnaire of the Board of Support and Pensions is not submitted; and after the death of the worker his widow continues to receive $20.00 per month for the remainder of her life. Supplementary aid, as needed, can be received, after filling out the customary questionnaire.

The problem confronting your Committee was to determine whether the Old Age Benefit should be retained at its present level or lifted to a higher figure. Admittedly there are two sides to this question. It is undesirable to shift the basic rates too frequently, but it is also undesirable if the Old Age Benefit offers less than the amount received under the basic support rates, plus supplementary payments. To increase the budget of the Board of Support by approximately $30,000 is a step that should be taken only after serious consideration; on the other hand, it must be remembered that $30,000 would not be saved merely by keeping the Old Age Benefit at the present basic rate of $40.00 per month. A large part of the $30,000 would be paid out, nevertheless, upon evidence supplied by the pensioners that their need exceeded the present $40.00 per month. After weighing these and other considerations carefully, we recommend that it be

Resolved, That Synod increase the Old Age Benefit from $40 to $50 per month, respectively, from $20 to $25 per month to the widow.

VI

A much-discussed feature of the Pension Plan has been the socialized allocation, whereby a small fraction of the payments made by congregations and Boards of the higher salaried men was credited to the account of the workers in the lower salary brackets. The thought underlying the allocation is excellent. But the result of the allocation has not come up to expectations, chiefly because the salary spread in our Synod is not wide enough. Too large a percentage of salaries are bunched in the middle brackets. As a result, we spend $1,000 annually in secretarial help in order to grant an average allocation of $3.25 per year to the account of 1941 workers, who will benefit, on an average, by about $13.00 per year

when they begin to draw their annuity. This complicated operation delays by 60 days the mailing date of the annual statements.

Quite properly the socialized allocation could have been discontinued when Synod voted the Old Age Benefit, since this feature incorporated the thought which was basic in the socialized allocation. Weighing all of the arguments that have been presented (Memorial 807, page 329), we recommend that it be

Resolved, That Synod discontinue the present system of socialized allocation of employer contributions as a feature of Synod's Pension Plan.

VII

Despite the fact that we have recommended the discontinuance of the original socialized allocation, we believe that the fundamental concept of aiding the brethren who are in the lower salary brackets is so sound that even with Old Age Benefit in effect some other plan should be proposed as a substitute for socialized allocation; such a plan should be simple in its operation and of more actual help to the brethren who are to be benefited. We therefore recommend that it be

Resolved, That Synod from the proceeds of its Permanent Support Fund credit to the account of all paid-up members in the Pension System whose annual accumulation is less than $50.00 (respectively $100.00 where the congregation is participating), the sum necessary to establish a minimum annual accumulation of $50.00 (respectively $100.00 where the congregation is participating).

(NOTE: Estimated cost: $2,500 for 209 accounts)

VIII

Naturally, it is in the interest of the entire church

A. To operate the Pension Plan as economically and efficiently as possible with a minimum of bookkeeping for the Home Office and with the minimum possibility of incurring delinquencies among the members of the Pension Fund. We therefore recommend that it be

Resolved, That all workers be encouraged to have their congregational treasurer (respectively their Board treasurer) subtract the worker's payment toward the Pension Fund from their salary check and that the congregation's and the worker's contributions, properly earmarked, be remitted by the congregational treasurer.

B. To accumulate the largest possible reserve in the Pension Contingent Fund in order to hasten the day when young members of the Pension Fund who become incapacitated may be adequately supported by the Pension Contingent Fund without resource to the

traditional Board of Support. To help attain this goal, we recommend that it be

Resolved, That Synod urge her members, as good stewards, to remember also the Pension Contingent Fund with bequests, annuities, gifts, and memorial wreaths.

IX

We call attention to an unprinted memorial asking Synod "to consider the question whether the Pension Fund should be incorporated as a separate legal body." The advice of counsel is urged by the petitioner, who also requests a report on this matter for the 1947 convention.

We have considered the overture and have requested the guidance of Synod's Counsel. Our information is that this question was reviewed at length when Synod's Pension Plan came into existence and that a very complete legal opinion held it to be unnecessary and without advantage to the Pension Fund to be incorporated as a separate legal body. We therefore recommend that it be

Resolved, That Synod do not enter upon this matter.

ACTION

This report of Committee 12 with its resolutions was adopted.

The following additional report was brought in by Committee 12.

A request came before your Committee through an unprinted overture to clarify the situation regarding members who retire to receive their Old Age Benefit and who have other sources of income. We believe that the following sentences should be accepted as Synod's interpretation:

1. A worker retiring at the age of 65 is entitled to receive his Old Age Benefit without question regardless of the amount or the source of his income for any secular work.

2. A worker retiring at the age of 65 shall be entitled to receive his Old Age Benefit in full if his income from church work does not exceed $40.00 per month. If he receives in excess of $40.00 per month from church work, a reduction in his Old Age Benefit shall be made which will limit his total income from church work and from the Pension Fund combined to $90.00 per month.

3. In all borderline cases the Board of Support and Pensions shall be the judge, basing its verdict upon the principles of right, tempered with Christian love and charity.

ACTION

This report was adopted in the above form.

IX. APPEAL MATTERS

Report of Board of Appeals

(Memorial 901)

Your Board of Appeals begs leave to submit the following report:

The first meeting of the Board of Appeals was held in Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 12—13, 1941. At this meeting the Board organized, with Prof. Paul F. Koehneke as chairman, Rev. W. C. Wangerin vice-chairman, and Prof. Erwin Schnedler secretary. The other members of the Board are Mr. E. C. Jacobs, Mr. Carl Thrun, Mr. Carl Zollmann, and Rev. F. Oberschulte, the last named having become a member through the resignation of Rev. E. W. Frenk. Twelve meetings were held during the triennium, five in Milwaukee, five in Fort Wayne, one in Detroit, and one in St. Louis, each meeting extending over two, three, or four days. Because of the disqualification of certain members of the Board in particular cases and the illness of another member, members from the reserve list were called upon to serve, namely, Rev. E. T. Otto and Teacher H. A. Stolper.

When the Board of Appeals assembled for its first meeting, one of the first questions that had to be answered was, What kind of board did Synod have in mind when it created this new board? Was the board to be merely a fact-finding body to study appeals presented to Synod and report its findings and decisions to Synod for final action, or did Synod intend that the Board should decide questions in the name of Synod?

In 1938 Synod's Constitutional Committee had suggested two plans for taking care of the vexing problem of appeals. The second plan suggested was to handle appeals by having a permanent committee of appeals. Paragraph six of this recommendation read as follows: "Every decision of this committee shall be considered final, subject, however, to the approval of Synod, which may amend or reverse the decision at the convention next following the handing down of the decision." Committee 9, which considered this recommendation of the committee on constitutional matters, made some changes in these suggestions. This report was referred to the new Committee on the Revision of the *Synodical Handbook*.

This new committee presented to Synod a more detailed suggestion for the Board of Appeals. In this report, which was adopted substantially as presented, no reference was made to the provision of the 1938 suggestions that "every decision of this committee shall be considered final, subject, however, to the approval of Synod." The duty of the Board is stated in the words on page

274 "to review the action of the District and its officials, render a decision, and report its findings to the appellant and to Synod."

Another statement on page 274 is also of great importance. Point F reads: "When the Board of Appeals has acted and an appeal is made to Synod in convention assembled, a committee of review, consisting of two pastors, two laymen, and one teacher, elected by Synod, shall determine whether error has been made in the procedure of the Board of Appeals or new evidence has been produced. In either case the matter shall be remanded to the Board of Appeals for a new hearing. If this is not the case, Synod shall confirm the findings of the Board of Appeals. This action shall be final and no further appeal shall be entertained by Synod."

As far as the District Boards of Appeals are concerned, the regulations clearly indicate that their action must be ratified by the District itself. Point d, on page 273 f., states: "If District officials and committees, including the District Board of Appeals and the District itself, have acted, and an appeal is made to Synod, the matter shall immediately and automatically be referred by the President of Synod to Synod's Board of Appeals, which is to review the action of the District and its officials, render a decision, and report its findings to the appellant and to Synod."

None of these restrictions were placed upon Synod's Board of Appeals. The reasons for this difference between the District Boards and Synod's Board seem to be quite obvious. In the District a large number of the clergy and teachers and a number of the delegates may have some knowledge of the case or at least be somewhat familiar with the person or persons involved or may easily become acquainted with the case and be able to judge intelligently and with conviction after a full presentation of the case. Moreover, at District sessions, time can more easily be found for a sufficient discussion of the case to enable the members to pass judgment. In Synod, however, only rarely is there any considerable acquaintance with even the important facts of the case. The persons involved are to a great extent, if not entirely, unknown to the majority of people meeting in the convention. Moreover, the great amount of business to be transacted at Synod has made it practically impossible to devote much time to the consideration of cases of appeals on the floor of Synod. Already in 1911 Synod had to declare that it was unable to decide a certain appeal and therefore elected a committee to decide the case in the name of Synod. See Report, 1911, p. 186. A similar procedure was followed in 1929. There usually was very little discussion of the reports of committees on appeals. On one occasion, when a report was made on such a case, some member rose to object to the

report. The presiding officer, Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, ruled that the report could not be acted upon now, but that the member objecting to it should have an opportunity to present his objections to the committee. Synod, he stated, did not have the time to consider all such cases in detail, but had to rely upon the good judgment of the committees which it had elected.

Another factor had to be considered. If the case was very complicated, the members of the committee at times had to spend almost the entire time in committee session and were unable to participate in the discussion of Synod's business. Frequently they were almost exhausted by the time they had finished their hearings and were able to present their findings only with great difficulty. And yet Synod was practically compelled because of limitations of time to adopt these findings.

It was quite evident, then, that Synod by adopting these resolutions in 1941 made it the duty of Synod's Board of Appeals to render final decisions in appeals to Synod. Synod evidently wished to achieve a more thorough investigation of such appeals which would not have to be restricted to a ten-day period and wished to give the Board which would have to render the decisions for Synod ample time to consider the case on its merits.

The Board was confirmed in this interpretation of Synod's resolutions. At its first meeting at Fort Wayne, the Board wished to assure itself about its duties. It, therefore, had asked Dr. M. F. Kretzmann to be present for the discussion of this question. Dr. Kretzmann not only had acted in his capacity as Secretary of Synod, but was also chairman of the Handbook Committee, which had proposed these regulations. He stated that it was the clear understanding of the committee that the Board of Appeals was to render final decisions in the name of Synod and that Synod through committees would consider only the questions of error in procedure and new evidence and would in such cases remand the matter to the Board of Appeals.

This action of Synod was not without precedent. In 1911 Synod elected a committee of five men to act in the Fuhrmann matter. See Report, 1911, p. 186. Another appeal was taken to Synod in 1914. The following action was taken by Synod.

"Since the last Synod has elected a committee which was given the assignment to *decide* (underlining in Report) the matter of Pastor Fuhrmann in the name of Synod, no new committee is to be elected to revise this decision.

"The investigating committee chosen in 1911 has published the following Decision in the *Lutheraner* of Dec. 12, 1911:

"After a thorough investigation of the whole matter and after an honest effort to settle it in a Christian manner, the committee

elected by Synod in the matter of Pastor H. J. Fuhrmann hereby presents the following findings:

"1. Pastor H. J. Fuhrmann himself is responsible for the split that has occurred in the congregation at that place, and since the efforts to effect a reunion were not successful entirely because of his attitude, he alone must bear the guilt for the continuation of this split.

"2. At first Pastor Fuhrmann retracted his disgraceful libels of Synod and its officials but later repeated them anew and continued to maintain them to the end.

"3. Pastor Fuhrmann by his dishonest action as well as his rude behavior has made all further dealing with him impossible.

"4. Pastor Fuhrmann, therefore, according to our judgment is no more to be considered our brother." Report, 1914, p. 178.

The Board furthermore was compelled to devise a proper procedure in conducting its own business. The regulations of Synod gave some indications of what Synod expected of its Board. In Point 8, page 274, Synod had decided: "Every appellant shall at the time of taking an appeal provide the appellee with a written copy of his appeal. . . . All pleadings shall be in writing, and a copy shall be furnished the appellee and the Board of Appeals. This does not exclude personal appearance and oral presentation." Point 10 stated: "The Board of Appeals shall be governed in its acts and judgments in accord with Christian principles by the generally accepted rules of justice." One of the fundamental principles is the rule that each party to a case is entitled to know, read, or hear every claim or charge of the other party. This rule is so self-evidently just that it requires no defense. The Board, therefore, decided to adopt this principle as one of the guiding principles for its procedure. An appellant was asked to state definitely to which action of the District he took exception and for which reasons he felt that this decision had been wrong. This statement had to be given in writing to the Board of Appeals, and a copy of this document had to be sent to the appellee. The Board further required the appellee to formulate a reply to this statement of the appellant and to furnish a copy of this reply to the Board and to the appellant. The procedure enabled the Board to determine just which points were in issue between the two parties and to study the documents from this point of view.

Another fundamental principle of justice, which is also in accord with Christian principles, is the rule that every person should be enabled to present his case in the most complete manner. Nobody should be penalized for his lack of education or training along certain lines. Therefore the Board from the beginning agreed

that it should urge all parties to make use of counselors, men able to present their case properly, if they so desired. We did not wish to imply that they should engage lawyers, but that they should make use of the abilities of men who are able to present clearly the objections that they felt they had to raise against a previous decision of their case. For obvious reasons we insisted that such counselors must be members of Synod.

Synod required that personal appearance and oral presentation be not excluded. Also for such hearings we decided as a matter of policy not to permit any *ex parte* hearings, but to insist that both parties be present when any statement is made to the Board and be given an opportunity to reply to any statements made.

Our experience during the past triennium has convinced us that the adoption of these fundamental principles of procedure was very wise.

When Synod passed the regulations for the Board of Appeals, it included the provision that each District elect a Board of Appeals. Naturally no District could elect its Board of Appeals before 1942. Synod's presidium as well as Synod's Board of Appeals felt that it was very desirable and necessary that all District Boards follow a fairly uniform procedure. Our Board, therefore, at the suggestion of the presidium, prepared a guide for District Boards. Before the Board acted finally, a copy of the proposed guide was sent to the District Presidents, the professors of pastoral theology at St. Louis and Springfield, and to other men of experience for criticism. Criticisms which we received were carefully considered by the entire Board. Some of the criticisms which we received were directed at the wording of some of Synod's resolutions and could not be considered in the preparation of the guide. This guide was then presented at a meeting of the President and the four Vice-Presidents of Synod. After it had received their approval, mimeographed copies were made available to all Districts by Synod's office in St. Louis.

The results of these criticisms, discussions, and deliberations are being presented to Synod in a separate memorial.

We are happy to report that the parties in the various cases cheerfully followed the procedure outlined by the Board and willingly placed at the Board's disposal all documents that had a bearing on the points at issue.

Synod by resolution in 1941 referred to the Board of Appeals the appeal of St. Stephanus Congregation in Detroit from the decision of a synodical committee recommending that the congregation known as St. Paul's, consisting largely of members who had separated from St. Stephanus, be admitted to membership in Synod. A committee elected at the convention in 1941 to study

the St. Stephanus appeal recommended that this appeal be upheld, whereupon Synod turned the entire matter over to the new Board of Appeals. The Board held a hearing on this matter in Detroit; following this hearing, the Board, through a subcommittee, made earnest efforts to effect a conciliation by meeting with the voters of St. Paul's and urging them to return to St. Stephanus. The members of the latter, on the other hand, declared that they would cheerfully forgive them and gladly grant them releases to sister congregations. While a number of families of St. Paul's returned and were received back by St. Stephanus, St. Paul's Congregation as such refused to follow the suggestion of the Board that it dissolve, and the Board rendered a decision upholding the appeal of St. Stephanus Congregation. St. Paul's then applied for membership to the Michigan District of the Wisconsin Synod, but an intersynodical committee, which investigated the case, came to the same conclusion as the Board of Appeals.

Synod also in 1941 referred to the Board of Appeals the appeal of Dr. O. H. Pannkoke from a decision of the English District upholding the sentence of self-excommunication pronounced upon Dr. Pannkoke by Trinity Congregation, Oak Park, Ill. Two hearings were held in this case, with the result that the Board asked Trinity Congregation to rescind its action as not in accord with the principles laid down in Matthew 18. The Board offered Trinity Church to supplement orally before the congregation the findings contained in the Board's Opinion and to aid the congregation in disposing of the case. The skeleton convention of the English District in 1943 decided to appeal from the Board's decision to Synod. Subsequently Trinity declined the offer of the Board and notified the Board that it would lay the case before Synod.

In the matter of the *Smith Case Reporter,* also referred to the Board of Appeals by Synod in 1941, two hearings were held. In its decision the Board held that Dr. Pannkoke had violated the Eighth Commandment in the columns of the *Smith Case Reporter* and called upon him for apologies to "Hometown Church," to President "I. M. Busy," and to Synod. Dr. Pannkoke has submitted the following apology.

"In 1940 and 1941 I published the *Smith Case Reporter* to help bring about a more evangelical administration of Matthew 18 and a reform of our judicial system. In certain quarters the *Smith Case Reporter* was criticized. Synod in 1941 turned the matter of the *Smith Case Reporter* over to the Board of Appeals, with the direction to recommend what action, if any, should be taken. The Board considered the matter on the basis of a protest against the *Smith Case Reporter.*

"The Board of Appeals in its decision felt that certain statements in the *Smith Case Reporter* about "I. M. Busy" and "Hometown Church" transgressed the Eighth Commandment and asked that an apology be made.

"After considering the matter, I have come to the conclusion that it is manly, Christian, and in the interest of unity and good will in our Synod to make this apology and to end further strife.

"I therefore ask 'Hometown Church,' 'I. M. Busy,' and any other members of Synod in the spirit and for the sake of Christ to forgive the statements in the *Smith Case Reporter* which have wronged them. I sincerely pray that they will accept me as a brother in Christ, as I want to consider them brethren in Christ, so that we may serve our common Master in unity of spirit in difficult days."

The Board of Appeals recommends that Synod accept this apology and consider the matter of the *Smith Case Reporter* closed.

Late in 1941 President Behnken turned over to the Board an appeal of Pastor Paul Melcher and Zion Congregation of Owensville, Mo. Pastor Melcher and Zion Congregation had been expelled from membership in Synod by the Western District. On their appeal to Synod from this action of the Western District, an investigating committee appointed by President Behnken upheld the sentence of expulsion. This last-named committee finished its work after the convention of 1941. Thereupon Pastor Melcher and Zion Congregation again appealed to Synod, and their appeal was referred to the Board. After careful study of the formidable mass of documents that had accumulated, followed by a formal hearing in St. Louis, the Board, in a lengthy Opinion, held that the expulsion of Pastor Melcher and Zion Congregation was not justified.

Three other cases occupied the attention of the Board. Mr. Henry F. Pieper, of Edwardsville, Ill., whose appeal has been before Synod at each convention for many years, brought his case before the Board. The Board did not enter upon an investigation of the case, but earnestly counseled the appellant to make his peace with the congregation which excommunicated him many years ago. One member of the Board made a trip to Edwardsville, but was unable to accomplish anything. In the appeal of Mr. William Meyer and others of Shobonier, Ill., the Board could find nothing in the documents submitted to justify taking up the case. A case of excommunication brought to the Board from the Southern California District was referred to the Board of Appeals of that District and has since been settled.

It was the intention of the Board to publish notice of its decisions in the official organs of Synod. This was done in the

Detroit case. Subsequently, however, the editorial committees of *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner,* acting on the advice of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, refused to publish the decision in the Western District case, on the ground that Synod had not specifically granted this right to the Board of Appeals. The Board feels that the members of Synod are entitled to be informed of the action of the Board and that the church papers are the proper vehicles to convey this information. The memorial of our Board, which is being presented to Synod for consideration, provides that this be done.

SYNOD'S BOARD OF APPEALS
PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*
ERWIN SCHNEDLER, *Secretary*

Concerning this report Committee 20 A submitted the following report, which was adopted:

We have carefully read the report of the Board of Appeals as found on pages 331 to 338 of the *Book of Memorials.* We find that a number of decisions of the Board of Appeals have been appealed from. These appeals are being handled by Committees 20 B to 20 D.

Our Committee would commend the evident care with which the Board of Appeals sought to understand its task and the regulations which were to guide them in the performance of this task.

Your Committee also calls attention to the prodigious amount of time and effort which the Board of Appeals expended upon its task during the past triennium and recommends that Synod acknowledge their efforts with thanks.

ACTION

This report was adopted.

The Committee furthermore reported: After carefully reviewing the report of the Board of Appeals *re Smith Case Reporter* and after reviewing the appeal of the English District from the decision of the Board of Appeals and a letter from the Detroit Pastoral Conference, and in view of the defamatory nature of the *Smith Case Reporter,* your Committee begs leave to recommend that besides receiving the apology of Dr. O. H. Pannkoke as printed in the *Book of Memorials,* page 337, Synod demand of Dr. O. H. Pannkoke that he apologize directly and in writing to Synod, to the President of Synod, to "The Home Town Church," and to "I Am Busy," his apology to include a specific retraction of the unbrotherly and insulting statements which appeared in the columns of the *Smith Case Reporter.*

Statement of Trinity Ev. Luth. Church, Oak Park, Ill.

(Memorial 903)

In the fear of God and awe of His Word Trinity Congregation has carefully reviewed its disciplinary procedure and the Opinion of Synod's Board of Appeals in the case of O. H. Pannkoke and his appeal.

We find that the Board of Appeals has failed to make any ruling on a basic issue of the case, to wit, the acceptance of the appellant into "membership" in a sister congregation of Synod in 1937 over the protest of Trinity Church and the continuance of that "membership" in spite of rulings of both the Southern (Jan. 11, 1938) and English (Dec. 13, 1939) Districts affirming Trinity Church's jurisdiction — an issue fundamental to the welfare of the souls involved, to the Scriptural and constitutional functioning of our Synod, and to the Scriptural authority and constitutional prerogatives of every member congregation of Synod. The Board of Appeals renders no judgment on this disorderly situation although the issue was officially placed before it by the Transcript of the Records of Trinity Church (pp. 12—17), by the Findings of the Southern and English Districts, by letter of Trinity Church on Jan. 8, 1943, by the officers of the English District in a communication of Feb. 13, 1943, and by oral statement by the pastor of Trinity Church, supported by officers of the English District officially present, to the Board on Feb. 16, 1943, at Fort Wayne, Ind., for which last-named statement entry in the minutes of the Board was specifically requested.

We hold that to acquiesce in such procedure would be to forfeit one of a congregation's inherent, basic rights as a member of Synod — the right to have its disciplinary action honored by every sister congregation until such time as a case has been *finally* adjudicated — and that such renunciation of its Scriptural and synodical prerogatives should not be asked and may not be required of a congregation. To do so is to disavow and nullify the purposes of synodical membership and the synodical fellowship.

When the disorder perpetuated by the Board of Appeals' silence on this irregularity of "dual membership" has been resolved, the congregation will stand ready to adduce evidence for its further conviction that argumentation employed in the Decision rendered does not accord with Scripture, established church practice, and fact.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
E. F. FEDLER, *Chairman*
P. C. MERRYWEATHER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this statement Synod adopted the following report of Committee 20 B:

Your Committee renders no decision on Overture 903 because

1. It has not been shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that the so-called dual membership of Dr. O. H. Pannkoke has any bearing on the appeal of the English District from the decision of the Board of Appeals.

2. Committee 20 B is of the opinion that this matter is not properly before Synod at this time, since it nowhere appears that the Southern District acted in the matter nor that Grace Church has appealed from the decision of the officials of the Southern District.

Appeal of the English District from the Decision of the Board of Appeals

(Memorial 902)

Having considered the Opinion of the Board of Appeals in the case of Dr. O. H. P. against the English District with the desire that this unhappy situation might have been brought to a just and God-pleasing conclusion, the English District in convention assembled has found for reasons hereinafter set forth that it cannot accept the Opinion of the Board of Appeals and herewith humbly petitions Synod to have the same set aside. We find that the Opinion is not in agreement with the accepted principles of the Christian Church, based on the Word of God.

I

We call attention to the fact, nowhere referred to in any way in the Opinion of the Board of Appeals, that Dr. O. H. P. was received into membership in a sister congregation of Synod, Grace Church, Jacksonville, Florida, in 1937 without a transfer from, and over the protest of, Trinity Church of Oak Park. We call attention to the Opinion of the officers of the Southern District (Jan. 11, 1938), likewise unmentioned by the Opinion of the Board of Appeals, which ruled that Dr. O. H. P. was a member of Trinity Church, directed Grace Church to terminate the "membership" granted, and advised Trinity Church to deal with Dr. O. H. P. in the matter. We call attention to the fact that this "membership" has nonetheless been permitted to continue and has evoked no expression, ruling, or rebuke from the Board of Appeals, in spite of the Opinions of the Southern and English Districts and in spite

the repeated protests of Trinity Congregation and the officers of the English District against tolerance of such a situation.

In harmony with Scripture's presentation of the fellowship of faith and Synod's established practice, we hold that the disciplinary proceedings of a member congregation of Synod (not to mention a District's supporting decision) must be respected by every sister congregation, even though appeal be entered, until the proceedings reach their conclusion and thereafter until any disciplinary verdict is properly recalled or rescinded. Any other procedure disrupts the fellowship and provokes anarchy and chaos in the Church. We assert that by its failure to heed the information and protests advanced on this point and by its silence on this *primary* consideration of ecclesiastical order the Opinion of the Board of Appeals nullifies the Constitution of Synod, Art. III, Sec. 8, and commits Synod to a rule of ungovernable disorder.

II

A. In Section I the Opinion states that "the absolutely essential starting point for church discipline proceedings which may lead to excommunication is the establishment, the proof of a mortal sin." We hold that the Board of Appeals has failed to distinguish between "church discipline *proceedings*" and essential "church *discipline*," that is, admonition and declaration of a verdict. We grant that proof of mortal sin must be established in order to proceed to admonition and excommunication. But the congregation, first of all, must investigate the charge which the complaining member brings against the accused. Cf. C. F. W. Walther, *Theological Quarterly,* I, 411, par. 30; A. L. Graebner, *Theological Quarterly,* VI, 4, pp. 216—231. In order to accomplish this, the congregation must arrange for hearings to receive the charge of the complainant, to hear the defense of the accused, and thereby to establish the facts in the case. Toward this end both parties must co-operate with the congregation. This is the essential prerequisite for church discipline and the starting point for such proceedings. To refuse such co-operation is tantamount to severing the bond of fellowship. The congregation is compelled to recognize such refusal as self-exclusion from the congregation. Cf. Mezger, *Magazin fuer Homiletik,* March, 1906, pp. 91, 92; June, 1906, p. 192. By demanding the establishment of proof of mortal sin as the absolutely essential starting point for church discipline *proceedings,* the Board of Appeals ignores this prerequisite and in doing so does violence to the principles of justice and to Scriptural order for church discipline.

B. With regard to Section II, we cannot accept the Board of

Appeals' interpretation and limitation of Matt. 18 and 1 Cor. 5. The scope of action required by these passages is not determined by geographical factors, as contended by the Board of Appeals in its interpretation and application of 1 Cor. 5:1, "en humin," but by the desire to be recognized as a brother. Although we hold that steps I and II were not essential in this case (Walther, *Pastorale*, p. 325, Anm. 3; Fritz, *Pastoral Theology*, pp. 235, 237; *Homiletical Magazine*, May, 1906, p. 160; *Central District Report*, 1904, pp. 56 and 57), we contend that the first step had been taken by the complaining party, that the second step had been made impossible by the accused (cf. English District Findings, p. 15), and that action by the congregation had been made imperative by the act of the accused in seeking membership in a sister congregation (cf. Opinion of the official committee of the Southern District). Christian order, as embodied in the Objects of Synod, Art. III, made it necessary that the accused's name be cleared before Trinity Congregation could issue a transfer.

C. With regard to Section III of the Board of Appeals' Opinion we hold that the quotation from Dr. Walther's *Pastorale* in paragraph 8 supports the action of the congregation. Inasmuch as this authority distinguishes between the declaration that a person "has excluded himself" and "has excommunicated himself," we draw attention to the fact that the congregation's resolution ("has thereby placed himself outside the communicant membership of Trinity Church until such time as, of his own accord, he shall appear and shall re-establish himself in good standing") is in harmony with the authority quoted. Cp. also Mezger, *Magazin fuer Homiletik*, 1906, pp. 91, 92.

We hold that the hypothetical possibilities for non-appearance cited by the Board of Appeals in paragraph 7 are not pertinent in this case.

We find that the Board of Appeals' assumptions in paragraph 9 do not reflect a proper evaluation of all the facts in the case; *e. g.:* (1) The accused advanced as his major reason for non-appearance the fact that he was a member of a sister congregation (accordingly, outside the jurisdiction of the citing congregation). This means that he did not recognize membership in Trinity Congregation and evidently shows, regardless of the other reasons advanced, that he was unwilling to "hear" this congregation, though its jurisdiction had been affirmed also by the official committee of the Southern District in its Opinion of January 11, 1938; (2) It can be shown from documentary evidence that the representatives

referred to in the Opinion (III, par. 9) were not sent to further "hearing," but rather to block arrival at a unanimous action by the congregation.

With regard to paragraph 11 of section III, it is evident from the records that "the divorce proceedings were not the basis for the congregation's final action," but we do hold that any proposal offering to bring this entire case to a full, final, God-pleasing, and soul-serving solution must deal with those proceedings which vitally affect the fellowship of faith.

D. We hold that the solution suggested by the Board of Appeals is contrary to Scriptural and synodical procedure. We hold that neither Scripture nor the law of love permit a congregation to terminate such a case as this simply by striking a name from its records. We hold that it is the congregation's duty to reopen the case at such time as the accused is ready to appear and co-operate in a just hearing. This the congregation has expressed its willingness to do. If the accused is willing to "hear," then he will present himself before Trinity Church for such hearing.

We hold that other souls — the original complainants, the members of Trinity Church, and still others — are involved in this unhappy case. Concern for their spiritual welfare makes the adoption of the Board of Appeals' solution impossible. Moreover, if carried out under synodical direction, it will prove detrimental to the church at large and tend to break down all discipline within the Church. Concern for the accused's soul demands either that he be justified or that he be convicted of sin and led to repentance. Such is Christ's way.

We hold that a conscience enlightened by God's Word cannot resort to the solution proposed in the Opinion.

To summarize, we contend that the Opinion of the Board of Appeals ignores proper ecclesiastical procedure and order; that it is based on misinterpretation and misapplication of God's Word; that it employs a strange mode of procedure leading to a disregard of essential facts; that it proposes a solution which violates conscience and is unacceptable to God and to His Church. Therefore we respectfully petition Synod to withdraw the Decision of its Board of Appeals.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT
MARTIN WALKER, *President*
HUGO G. KLEINER, *First Vice-President*
BERNARD H. HEMMETER, *Second Vice-President*
EDWIN L. WILSON, *Third Vice-President*
HAROLD W. ROMOSER, *Secretary*

Report of Committee 20 B on the Appeal of the English District from the Decision of the Board of Appeals

Your Committee has carefully reviewed the decision of the Board of Appeals in the matter of O. H. Pannkoke from which decision the English District has appealed to this Synod. Your Committee has considered much documentary and parol evidence in this matter under the restrictions laid down by the resolutions of the 1941 convention, which read as follows: "When the Board of Appeals of Synod has acted and an appeal is made to Synod in convention assembled, a committee of review consisting of two pastors, two laymen, and one teacher, elected by Synod, shall determine whether error has been made in the procedure of the Board of Appeals or new evidence has been produced. In either case the matter shall be remanded to the Board of Appeals for a new hearing. If this is not the case, Synod shall confirm the findings of the Board of Appeals. This action shall be final, and no further appeal shall be entertained by Synod."

Your Committee begs leave to render the following opinion and decision: According to the regulations of Synod in such cases your Committee is to be concerned only about two questions. First: Whether there is any error in the procedure of the Board of Appeals in this case. Secondly: Whether new evidence has been produced. Your Committee is not to pass on the merits of the original case itself.

Your Committee finds no error in the procedure of the Board of Appeals in this case, nor does it find any new evidence pertaining to this case.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the decision of the Board of Appeals be sustained and confirmed.

ACTION

This report was discussed on the floor of Synod, but it was finally resolved to adopt the following report of a special committee, headed by President Rippe of the Atlantic District, which covers this case:

WHEREAS, Your Committee has been appointed to take under advisement the suggestions made by President Behnken this morning and has been instructed by this convention to embody in a resolution certain proposals made by the venerable President concerning all cases of appeal not yet adjudicated; and

WHEREAS, This convention desires that consideration, love, and charity be maintained in the conduct of all its business; and

WHEREAS, There is a natural tendency for feelings to run high in the open discussion of the cases before this convention; and

WHEREAS, The rules of procedure have been questioned and, it appears to your Committee, with some justification; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of this convention to bring these cases to a God-pleasing conclusion as soon as possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That the cases of appeals not yet adjudicated and before this convention be referred back to the Board of Appeals and that the same be reviewed *de novo* and an adjudication made as soon as possible; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Appeals who have acted in these cases disqualify themselves in the further consideration of the same.

Appeal of Western District in Owensville, Mo., Case

(Memorial 904)

WHEREAS, "The appeal of the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Congregation of Owensville, Mo., against expulsion from Synod by the Western District was properly submitted for review to a committee" (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 426), the committee consisting of Pastors H. C. Schreck and E. Berthold and Prof. Walter Baepler; and

WHEREAS, "It was not possible for this Committee to arrive at a verdict prior to" the convention of Synod, in Fort Wayne, June 18—27, 1941 (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 426); and

WHEREAS, Said convention in Fort Wayne adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we support the action of President Behnken not to take the matter out of the hands of this committee and place it before the convention" (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 426); and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Synod's aforementioned resolution this Committee continued the examination of the Owensville Appeal, rendering a verdict August 28, 1941, in which it sustained the action of the Western District; and

WHEREAS, Subsequently, before Synod had the opportunity to examine the decision of said committee (see By-Laws, Section VIII, paragraph 4), the same appeal, without new evidence and without showing error in procedure, was placed into the hands of the new Board of Appeals created by Synod at the Fort Wayne Convention in 1941; and

WHEREAS, We contend that placing the Owensville Appeal into the hands of the Board of Appeals before Synod had the opportunity to act on the report of the Schreck Committee was an error in procedure; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Appeals on July 29, 1942, rendered an opinion on the Owensville Appeal which conflicts with the decision of the Schreck Committee now pending and awaiting action by Synod; and

WHEREAS, We contend that the Board of Appeals erred in procedure in that they based their decision on the By-Laws of Synod p. 52 (1937 ed.), Section E, paragraph 3, which paragraph does not apply to the Owensville case, while p. 28 (1937 ed.), Art. VII, Section D, paragraph 2, does apply; and

WHEREAS, We contend further that the Board of Appeals erred in procedure by employing the term "advisory body" in Art. VII of Synod's Constitution as applying to provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws which members of Synod by their signature have pledged to respect, while, in fact, that Article employs the term "advisory body" as applying to "resolutions of Synod";

Therefore the Western District respectfully *requests:*

1. That Synod, assembled in convention in Saginaw, Mich., June 21—30, 1944, receive and examine the report of the Schreck Committee; and

2. That Synod, at said convention, decline to receive the opinion of the Board of Appeals. If, however, the opinion of the Board of Appeals be received by Synod, the Western District herewith appeals from said opinion.

PAUL KOENIG, *President*	A. M. LOHMAN
RUDOLPH PRANGE, *Secretary*	MARTIN SENNE
EWALD SCHUETTNER	L. J. DIERKER

Concerning Memorial 904, Committee 20 C submitted the following report, covering also a memorial of Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville, Mo.:

To your Committee was assigned the task of recommending to your honorable body appropriate action on the appeal of the Western District of the so-called Owensville, Mo., case. This appeal is printed on page 343 of *Reports and Memorials.*

The Committee finds the following:

Sometime before 1936 a controversy arose in Zion Congregation of Owensville, Mo., dealing with the excommunication of a member of that congregation. We shall not here detail the facts. In view of our recommendations, a review of the facts is immaterial. Suffice it to say that after much negotiation between the authorities of this church, which was a duly constituted member of the Western District, and said District, the latter District in June, 1940, in its regular convention adopted a resolution expelling Zion Congregation and its pastor, the Rev. Paul Melcher, from membership in this District.

Zion Congregation appealed to the Synod. The venerable President of Synod, prior to the 1941 Fort Wayne Convention, appointed the following committee to constitute a board of review in that case, namely, Pastors H. C. Schreck, E. Berthold, and Prof. W. Baepler. This committee was charged with collecting evidence bearing on this controversy, making findings and recommendations, and transmitting its recommendations to the next convention of Synod. The Committee accepted the assignment thus given to it by the President and undertook the consideration of this case. The action of the venerable President in relation to this committee was ratified by the Fort Wayne Convention, as appears by the quoted statement in the first paragraph on page 343 of *Reports and Memorials* and elsewhere. This Committee functioned so that on August 24, 1941, it submitted its decision in the matter, which was favorable to the Western District.

In the meantime and at the same Fort Wayne Convention of Synod the latter created the Board of Appeals, to which Board all appeal matters were to be referred. The venerable President submitted the Owensville controversy (after it had been decided by the Schreck Committee and protested by the Owensville congregation) to this newly constituted Board of Appeals. This body in turn acted on this matter not merely as a board of review, but it considered the case *de novo* as an original matter. In due time it also presumed to adjudicate this controversy. Its decision favored Zion Congregation; in other words, it arrived at a conclusion opposite to that of the Schreck Committee. According to the information of your reporting Committee, the authorities of the Western District privately protested the action of the venerable President in his submission of this controversy to the Board of Appeals.

We find that it was the duty of the Schreck Committee to adjudicate the Owensville case, subject only to reversal or modification by the Synod. We perceive no intervening event which terminated the jurisdiction of the Schreck Committee. The same convention which created the Board of the Appeals also validated the authority of the Schreck Committee (if it needed validation). According to our information, this Committee has at no time been notified to terminate its assigned functions pertaining to this case.

It must necessarily follow that the Board of Appeals at no time had any jurisdiction to consider this case as an original controversy; on the other hand, it never assumed to act as a board of review of the evidence submitted before the Schreck committee. Stating it another way: the parties to this issue had not one, but two days in court.

It must be remembered that a sense of both fairness and logic will dictate that when a controversy has been submitted to a duly constituted tribunal and that body renders a decision, that decision determines rights upon which the prevailing party may rely, and, on the other hand, it fixes the status by which the opposite party is bound. The situation thus created is final unless there are laws or rules which grant recourse before the same or another tribunal looking to a modification of the original decision. If this were not so, there would be no end to controversies.

Neither the President nor Synod ever abrogated the Schreck Committee. Due faith and credit must be given to its decision.

We recognize, however, that when the Schreck Committee was appointed, Synod itself was the supreme arbiter of all such controversies, and it remains such now for the purpose of this case. The above basis therefore compels the following alternative conclusions:

A. Synod ought to accept the decision of the Schreck Committee and determine that the case is closed; or

B. Synod will allow an appeal from the decision of the Schreck Committee to still another committee created under its authority to review the record made or evidence received in the Owensville case before the Schreck Committee for the earliest possible and final determination. Proper notice should be given to the parties concerned. The new committee or board must not be the Board of Appeals, since this Board has already acted in the matter. Whatever board or committee, comprehended under this subdivision, does review this case should be clothed with such authority as to make its decision final, thus ending the matter. The Committee recommends adoption of Section B.

Memorandum:

The Committee feels impelled to recommend to the respective parties to this controversy to meet again in Christian love and endeavor by the help of God to compose their differences and relieve Synod of acting further in this matter.

ACTION

This report of Committee 20 C was discussed on the floor of the convention, but the matter was referred to a special committee, which reported as in the case of the appeal of the English District. The matter was therefore referred back to the Board of Appeals to be reviewed *de novo* and that an adjudication be made as soon as possible. Members of the Board of Appeals who have acted in this case are to be disqualified in the further consideration of the same. Synod so resolved.

Report of Committee 20 D on the Pieper Case

Your Committee has carefully studied the report of the Board of Appeals in the case of Mr. H. F. Pieper and upholds the action taken thus far.

Your Committee recommends that the new appeal of Mr. Pieper be referred to the Board of Appeals for further action.

ACTION

This recommendation was adopted.

Report of Committee 20 D on the Priehs Appeal

Your Committee recommends that the new appeal of Mr. Fred Priehs of Park Ridge, Ill., be referred to the Board of Appeals for consideration.

ACTION

This recommendation was adopted.

X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

REPORT

of the

Department of Publicity and Missionary Education on the establishment of

A Visual Education Department

(Memorial 1018)

SYNODICAL RESOLUTION

The Fort Wayne Synod resolved:

1. That this department (Department of Publicity and Missionary Education) be encouraged and authorized to develop visual educational material as soon as possible and as permitted by funds allocated by the synodical Board of Directors;

2 That this department (Department of Publicity and Missionary Education) also be instructed to lay plans for the establishment of a Visual Education Department under its direction and to submit a program or survey for this Visual Education Department to the next triennial convention;

3. That the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education be asked to compile, publish, and distribute a list of available and suitable films, slide lectures, and photographic materials;

4. That the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education issue material for the instruction of those who take motion pictures or who prepare visual-education material for synodical, District, or church purposes, and that the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education act as a clearing house for all who need information or can offer help regarding the production of such materials.

"THE POWER OF GOD"

CONGREGATIONAL SHOWINGS One of the first things done toward the development of a visual education program was the production of "The Power of God." Released in the fall of 1941, this film was shown in 3,187 congregations of Synod, with a total attendance of more than 495,000 people. The film was very favorably received and has done much for the development of visual education in Synod.

SHOWINGS FOR SERVICEMEN In reply to urgent requests received from chaplains, twenty prints of "The Power of God" were purchased for exclusive showing to men and women of the armed forces. Since January, 1942, the Visual Education Service has sent these prints of "The Power of God" to Army and Navy posts in the United States, to camps in Canada, Hawaii, Alaska, South America, New Guinea, Africa, Australia, the West Indies, Canal Zone, India-China Transport Command. Chaplains of all churches have given "The Power of God" nothing but the highest praise as a religious training film. In one camp "The Power of God" was regularly shown to inductees as a part of their induction training. There have been about 1,200 showings to unknown thousands of servicemen.

OUTSIDE SHOWINGS Churches of other denominations became interested in showing "The Power of God." Because of an increasing demand, rental arrangements were made by which "outside" churches could use the film. To date over 700 rentals have been completed in churches of nearly all Protestant denominations. The reaction to the film may be briefly summed up in: "That's the best religious film I have ever used. Keep up the good work."

THEATER DISTRIBUTION In order to give "The Power of God" a greater audience, arrangements were made in the fall of 1942 to release "The Power of God" through the nation's theaters. To date only a limited number of showings have been completed. Theater bookings present distinct difficulties, but efforts are still being made to gain greater theater circulation.

IN RETROSPECT "The Power of God" is the first religious feature film professionally produced by any Protestant church body. It has ushered in a new era in religious films, in which the Church can and will produce the kind of film it wants and needs. "The Power of God" has not only demonstrated the value of the motion picture for church work, but at the same time has rallied interest and efforts necessary for putting across

visual education program for the Church. And aside from all this, "The Power of God" has given our Synod global publicity and has created general good will, which we could not have bought by advertising space many times the investment for the film. Because of "The Power of God" other churches are looking to Synod for leadership in developing a program of religious visual education.

INVESTMENT AND INCOME Production cost of "The Power of God," equipment, prints (73 16mm., 12 35mm.), salaries, traveling expenses of fieldmen, advertising, mailing, etc., made for an expense of over $92,000.00. Total income in the form of collections and rental fees amounted to over $83,000.00, leaving a deficit of $9,053.33. With projection equipment on hand valued at $4,000, this leaves a deficit of $5,053.00.

LOOKING FORWARD Although records show a small deficit, the future for "The Power of God" looks bright. Rental requests for the film are showing an encouraging increase. Advertisements and reviews in church magazines are beginning to bring results, and, best of all, "The Power of God" is being advertised by word of mouth. Inquiries for information and rentals for "The Power of God" are received almost daily. During the past three months we had 140 bookings, with a gross income of over $2,300 and a net gain of $2,011.

THE VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE

SCOPE OF WORK As part of the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education, the work of the Visual Education Service throughout the whole period (1941—1944) has included the routing of "The Power of God" in Synod's congregations, the booking of "The Power of God" for Army and Navy camps, as well as for "outside" churches, the booking and servicing of Mission Films and Slides, the production of new Mission Films and Slides, the booking of religious and secular films, the development of a visual education program (circuit plan), the previewing of approximately 400 films, preparation of the Visual Aids Catalog — some 100 films — and the planned supplement — 200 plus films — conducting of visual education surveys, preparation of visual education bulletins, etc.

COST OF OPERATION Because the Visual Education Service more or less grew out of "The Power of God" showings, accurate expense records are not quite complete. During the transition period, October, 1942, to January 31, 1943, and during the past year the Visual Education Service showed

a total disbursement of $5,997.91, with an income of $1,591.34. During the past year, disbursement for salaries, new slide sets, film replacements, office supplies, Visual Aids Catalog, office rent, telegrams, etc., total $4,607.78, with an income of $422.18, leaving a net cost of $3,654.89 for the year.

THE VISUAL AIDS CATALOG

LISTING OF SELECTED FILMS In order to give Synod a much-needed listing of selected films, a committee carefully previewed many films of religious, missionary, and secular nature. Every title listed in the Visual Aids Catalog and the forthcoming supplement was carefully checked as to content and technical quality before it was included. All descriptions were prepared to give a true picture of content value and technical quality.

VISUAL EDUCATION SURVEY With the catalog the Visual Education Service conducted a Synod-wide survey. A total of 664 congregations reported. Of these 1 out of 12 had sound projection equipment, 1 out of 9 had silent machines, 1 out of 5 had slide projectors. This survey clearly demonstrated the lack of proper projection equipment in Synod and the need for a thoroughgoing program of visual education.

RESULT OF VISUAL AIDS CATALOG Bookings for films and slides increased more than three times during the two months after the Visual Aids Catalog was released. During the past year (March, 1943, to March, 1944) the Visual Education Service completed over 2,100 bookings, of which 950 were for "The Power of God." During a five-day period in April, selected at random, the Visual Education Service confirmed a total of 41 bookings. Although this increase is encouraging, it is but a very small part of Synod's potential. Even at this rate most of Synod-owned films are in constant use, coming in one day and going out the next.

NEW PRODUCTIONS

YOUR WORLD CALL Last fall the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education released a new mission film, "Your World Call." This film stresses the general world need for the Gospel and was planned as the first of a series of new Mission Films. Toward the production of "Your World Call" Synod's Board of Directors allotted a special fund of $3,000.00. "Your World Call" is Synod's first mission film in color and sound. From comments received, the film is a step forward.

MISSION SLIDES Since July, 1942, four new slide sets were prepared on Missions. They are: "Aloha Hawaii" (color), "The Cross in China," "Christ for South America," and "Prospecting in the Philippines." The last three are in black and white.

THE CIRCUIT PLAN

OUTLINE OF PLAN Briefly stated, the circuit plan provides for visual education committees in each circuit of Synod. Every Visitor was asked to appoint a pastor, teacher, and layman to serve as regional director of Visual Education in his circuit. These circuit committees serve as contact men for the Visual Education Service in gaining greater use of films, in encouraging the purchase of projection equipment, in training pastors and teachers in the use of visual aids and in applying Synod's program to the local needs of the individual congregations.

REPORT ON PLAN Of Synod's 318 circuits 250 circuits have appointed their visual education committees. Of this number about half have returned their survey sheets on projection equipment. Results show about one fourth of Synod's circuits have arranged or are able to arrange for sound projectors. Only a limited number of circuits have scheduled film programs so far. Many circuits are waiting till this fall to begin their series of film programs.

COURSE IN VISUAL EDUCATION To train pastors and teachers in the proper use of visual aids, the Visual Education Service is preparing a practical survey course in Visual Education. Bulletins dealing with different phases of visual education are being sent to all circuit committees. During the past year the Visual Education Service has also taught a one-hour course in Visual Education at Concordia Theological Seminary. A handbook which will help the local pastor and teacher introduce and administer a program of visual education is in preparation.

SUGGESTION

In making our suggestion, we recognize that there is a time when Synod should establish a Department of Visual Education. However, since visual education is still in the experimental stage, we suggest that the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education continue to develop the synodical program of visual education as outlined and begun during the past three years.

Regarding Memorial 1018 and Unprinted Memorial 39, Committee 13 submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Department of Publicity and Missionary Education has during the past triennium carefully carried out the wishes of the Fort Wayne Synod with regard to Missionary Education and Visual Education; and

WHEREAS, This Department has produced and distributed the sound film "The Power of God," the first religious feature film professionally produced by any Protestant Church body; and

WHEREAS, "The Power of God" was most cordially received in 3,000 showings and has elicited the highest praise not only in our own Church, but also by our Government through its showing in its Army and Navy camps in the United States and foreign countries and in hundreds of churches of other denominations, thus giving our Church favorable and global publicity; and

WHEREAS, This department has also produced and released a new mission film, four new slide sets on missions, booked and serviced many existing films and slides, previewed as to content and technical quality approximately 400 films, prepared a Visual Aids Catalog and Supplement of some 300 films, instituted a plan by which 250 circuits out of Synod's 318 have now appointed Circuit Visual Education Committees, taught a one-hour course in Audio-Visual Education in Concordia Theological Seminary, and has been eminently successful in promoting and developing the cause of Missionary Publicity and Audio-Visual Education, assuming a position of leadership in this field among the Protestant churches of America; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That Synod express its deep gratitude to this Department for its faithful, outstanding, and progressive past work and achievements;

2. That this Department be encouraged and empowered to continue to develop and expand the Synodical Program of Missionary and Audio-visual Education as directed by the Fort Wayne synodical resolutions.

ACTION

These resolutions were adopted.

Creating a Board of Publicity

(Memorial 515)

WHEREAS, The Committee on Constitutional Matters at the Cleveland convention of Synod in 1935 stated, "This Board [of Directors] should concern itself only with the business and the financial matters of Synod" (*Proceedings*, 1935, p. 188); and

WHEREAS, Committee 15 of the same convention approved this

interpretation of the duties of the Board of Directors (cf. *Proceedings*, 1935, p. 190), which in turn was approved by Synod; and

WHEREAS, The proposed *Synodical Handbook* places the responsibility for the appointment and supervision of a Director of Publicity and Missionary Education solely in charge of the Board of Directors (cf. proposed *Synodical Handbook*, 193); and

WHEREAS, It is not in keeping with Synod's Constitution that matters of education, missions, stewardship, and public statements for Synod which may be classified as publicity be the responsibility of the Board of Directors alone; therefore be it

Resolved, That, we, the members of the Chicago English District Pastoral Conference, petition Synod to create a representative board or committee to which the Office of Publicity and Missionary Education be directly responsible for its activities and the execution of its assigned work and that this board or committee consist of (1) a synodical Vice-President named by the President of Synod, (2) a member of the College of Presidents named by the College of Presidents, (3) a clergy member of the Board of Directors named by the Board of Directors, (4) three active clergymen of Synod, one teacher, and two laymen; and be it further

Resolved, That in financial and business matters pertaining to this office the President of Synod and the Board of Directors be consulted (cf. *Proceedings*, 1938, p. 327); and be it further

Resolved, That the six last-named members of this board or committee be elected by Synod to serve a term of three years.

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE
ARTHUR A. YOSS, *Secretary*

ACTION

With regard to Memorial 515 and Unprinted Memorial 68, Committee 13 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Synod has a Department of Publicity and Missionary Education; and

WHEREAS, The present arrangement whereby the Director of Publicity and Missionary Education, working under the supervision of the Board of Directors, has produced adequate and suitable material; and

WHEREAS, A close contact with the Board of Directors and other synodical Boards and Committees is essential for the proper functioning of this Department; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That the present arrangement be continued;

2. That the proposed survey of public relations service take into consideration the functions of the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education with the view toward defining, co-ordinating, and evaluating these two services.

Report of Press Committee

(Memorial 708)

The past few years have made the churches of our Synod more publicity-minded. Your Committee commends the efforts of local publicity organizations, congregational publicity committees, and District press committees in this direction. The name of our Church has been brought before the public in greater measure than ever before through local newspapers, radio broadcasts, paid advertisements, bulletin boards, window displays, and other means. The use of outdoor bulletin boards to advertise the message of the Cross in Lenten services and the Lutheran Hour broadcasts have especially increased in the last three years.

Your Committee commends the Lutheran Laymen's League for the growth of the Lutheran Hour chain as one of the best means of bringing the message of the Cross to millions and of bringing our Church to the attention of the public.

We note with satisfaction the favorable comment received in the press throughout the country on the Child Evangelism Campaign conducted by our churches in many localities.

The printing and dissemination of tracts by the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, the Student Welfare Department, and other organizations have not only served to proclaim the message of the Word, but also to focus attention on the Lutheran Church as the Church of that Word.

The Army and Navy Commission has not only done a great service to the men and women in the armed forces, but has also contributed to the publicity for our Church through its excellent relations with the press, its well-printed tracts, and publicity.

Publicity for the last convention was conducted in co-operation with the local committee and consisted of advance releases, mats, and brief write-ups for the newspapers; copy for the Associated Press, International News Service, United Press, and other national news agencies; releases to local papers; radio time was secured for two broadcasts during the week of the convention from the National Broadcasting Company. Dr. Walter Van Kirk, religious news commentator, conducted these broadcasts, which gave an excellent picture of our Synod to the listening public.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby given to the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, which has liberally placed its facilities at the disposal of the Committee during the last triennium, thus effecting a saving in cost to Synod.

The Synodical Press Committee respectfully requests favorable action from Synod on the following resolutions:

Inasmuch as the annual sum of $2,500 was made available to the Press Committee at the last synodical convention; and

Inasmuch as the world conditions today may require an expansion of Synod's Committee handling public relations of our Missouri Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That an annual appropriation of at least $2,500 be again placed at the disposal of the Synodical Press Committee for the next triennium.

REV. AD. F. MEYER, *Chairman*
REV. WM. F. BRUENING, *Secretary*
MR. J. F. E. NICKELSBURG, *Treasurer*

ACTION

Regarding this report, Committee 13 proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a growing need of calling the attention of the world to the aims of our Church and the message it disseminates; and

WHEREAS, The press and the radio are two media which can be utilized in bringing the Church before the public; and

WHEREAS, Past experience demonstrates the value of using these media; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That we gratefully acknowledge the efforts of the Synodical Press Committee, the Lutheran Laymen's League, the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, and the Walther League in bringing the name, the aims, the purpose, and the message of our Church before the public;

2. That we gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the local Press Committee, the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service, the various broadcasting companies, and other agencies in covering our convention;

3. That for the next triennium an annual appropriation of $2,500 be granted the Press Committee with the proviso that in the event of unforeseen circumstances this committee may apply for additional funds to the Board of Directors;

4. That the officers and committees of Synod make such information available to the Press Committee as it may require;

5. That District and local press committees co-operate with the Synodical Press Committee in representing our Church locally and nationally.

Department of Public Relations

(Memorial 514)

WHEREAS, The growing problem of "public relations" has assumed an important part in our Synod's program; and

WHEREAS, Such "public relations" and press work often require that immediate attention which press committees composed of pastors from regular congregations at times are unable to give; and

WHEREAS, We believe that greater benefits can be accomplished for our Church in the field of "public relations"; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That a Public Relations Department for the Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States be created, consisting of a representative appointed by the Board of Directors of Synod, the President of Synod, and the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau,* respectively. These three representatives shall nominate and the Board of Directors shall appoint a full-time man, who will be able to devote his entire attention to the "public relations" of Synod and who shall take over all of the responsibilities and prerogatives of the present Synodical Press Committee;

2. That the salary be fixed by the Board of Directors at a figure high enough to attract high-caliber talent;

3. That the principal office of Synod's Public Relations Department be located in New York City because of the following considerations: All national news agencies such as the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service, Religious News Service, the leading national magazines and all national radio chains have their headquarters in New York City; generally, all prominent church bodies also have their news headquarters in New York City; direct contact with aforenamed groups seems essential for effective work and makes it imperative that the principal office of the Public Relations Department of Synod be located in New York City.

THE SYNODICAL PRESS COMMITTEE
AD. F. MEYER WM. F. BRUENING
J. F. E. NICKELSBURG

---

* The 1926 convention of Synod specified that the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau be taken into consideration in the selection of the Press Committee. *Proceedings,* p. 242.

ACTION

Concerning Memorial 514 and Unprinted Memorial 55, Synod adopted the following resolutions of Committee 13:

WHEREAS, A need for co-ordinated public relations service is being increasingly felt throughout Synod; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee feels great benefits might accrue to our Lutheran Church through such service; and

WHEREAS, It is becoming increasingly important that the work of the Church be kept before the public in a favorable light; and

WHEREAS, We feel that the present time is a propitious one for the establishment of a public relations service; and

WHEREAS, We understand the *Praesidium* has this matter on its program for study at the present time; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee feels that the time and testimony available to it during this convention would not qualify it to set down the basic requirements, rules, and regulations for such a department; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That the *Praesidium* in conjunction with the Board of Directors be instructed, and are hereby instructed and empowered, to cause a survey to be made to determine the exact requirements, location, and personnel of a public relations service for our Church;

2. That the *Praesidium* in conjunction with the Board of Directors be instructed, and are hereby instructed and empowered, to effect the establishment of such a service when expedient.

A "Daily Journal" During Convention

(Memorial 1016)

We understand that at the synodical conventions of 1938 and 1941 there was issued a daily bulletin. This bulletin undoubtedly served a worth-while purpose in that it gave to the delegates valuable information, particularly the language of some of the reports made by convention committees. We believe that the usefulness of this daily bulletin can be increased by making it more complete and inclusive. We therefore propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a daily journal be published during the sessions of Synod's Conventions; and be it further

Resolved, That the daily journal be under the immediate editorship of the Secretary of Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That the daily journal contain a. All committee reports received; b. The proceedings of the preceding day; c. The order of business for the day; and be it finally

Resolved, That committee reports may be considered and acted upon by the convention only after the respective reports have been published in the daily journal.

EWALD SCHUETTNER GEO. EIGEL

ACTION

The following resolutions brought in by Committee 13 were adopted:

WHEREAS, Synod in 1938 resolved that the daily bulletin "Today's Business" be issued by the Synod at future conventions; and

WHEREAS, This bulletin has been published under the direction of the President and Secretary of Synod; and

WHEREAS, This bulletin has proved of great benefit to the delegates of the convention as an aid to intelligent participation; and

WHEREAS, It is our opinion that it would be unwise to publish official proceedings other than those published by the Secretary of Synod after the convention; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That we thank the President and Secretary for this valuable service;

2. That "Today's Business," under the direction of the President and Secretary, continue to present the day-by-day official program of the convention, important official data, proposed resolutions, committee reports, and special announcements.

Report of the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council

When the world is at its worst, the Church must be at its best. The world background today is dark and depressing. War more nearly covers the whole earth than ever before. Men are slaughtered in numbers that stagger comprehension. Human life is cheaper than it has been for centuries. The standard of living is being pushed down again. Moral standards have been replaced by humanistic and pagan ideologies. The road back to God, which many prophesied would be teeming with penitent humanity because of sufferings brought about by the war, has only occasional travelers. There has been no great influx into the churches. Nor has there been any real revival in the churches themselves. Selfishness, greed, and godlessness are on the increase and have brought about a hopelessness and despair such as has seldom confronted mankind.

A War-Born Committee

Just for such a time as this has the Missouri Synod been called to work in the Kingdom. The currents of life and thought in our topsy-turvy world must receive the attention of the Church. Conditions in the world affect every phase of church life. The chaos and the shifting, seething restlessness of the world make deep impacts upon the thinking, the life, and the work of the Church. All this creates problems and difficulties which, though not necessarily new, demand speed, decision, and a true sense of direction on the part of our Church.

Soon after Pearl Harbor it became evident that many of these unprecedented situations confronting the life and work of the Church incident to the war were everybody's concern in general, but nobody's business in particular. To meet this emergency the President of Synod appointed the

National Advisory Emergency Planning Council

The functions of this committee are:

1) To seek out those problems confronting the Church in these abnormal and changing world conditions in which the Church lives today, and such problems and questions as always confront the Church but are aggravated and become critical in times like these.
2) To study, analyze, and diagnose such problems and to plan and to develop solutions for them.

3) To allocate to existing agencies, boards, or commissions the problems belonging to their respective sphere of work and to suggest to them plans and methods for their solution.

4) To create in our Church a consciousness of these problems and the responsibilities which devolve upon us in them.

5) To serve as a clearing house for suggestions and information to the Church on questions arising out of war and postwar problems.

The Council has at all times been keenly conscious that it is, as its name implies, an *advisory* council, not an executive or legislative body. In its two years of activity there was at all times perfect harmony between our Committee and other synodical, District, and congregational committees with which it worked.

The Council is composed of three sections:

a) An Executive Committee,

b) A Committee at Large,

c) Advisory Members.

Executive Committee:

Dr. J. W. Behnken, *ex officio;*
Dr. L. J. Sieck, chairman;
Rev. L. Meyer, executive director;
Prof. R. Caemmerer;
Rev. A. Doerffler;
Prof. P. E. Kretzmann, Ph. D.;
Mr. E. G. Steger (deceased);
Rev. F. C. Streufert, D. D.

Committee at Large:

Rev. E. T. Bernthal, Detroit, Mich.;
Mr. Henry Buck, Kansas City, Mo.;
Rev. O. R. Harms, Houston, Tex.;
Mr. A. E. Horst, Philadelphia, Pa.;
Rev. F. Menzel, San Francisco, Calif.;
Rev. R. Ressmeyer, Baltimore, Md.;
Rev. F. J. Seltz, St. Paul, Minn.;
Mr. Henry Vetter, Hinsdale, Ill. (deceased).

Synodical Advisory:

Rev. F. Niedner, Church Extension Board;
Rev. A. Repp, Board of Christian Education;
Rev. E. Roschke, Young People's Society;
Rev. O. H. Schmidt, Board of Foreign Missions;
Dr. Paul Schulz, Board of Directors;
Mr. A. C. Stellhorn, Secretary of Schools.

Lutheran Laymen's League:

Mr. H. G. Amling,
Mr. Oscar P. Brauer,
Mr. Oscar Doerr,
Mr. T. G. Eggers.

Walther League:

Rev. Thomas Coates,
Rev. A. R. Kretzmann,
Mr. Gilbert Muchow,
Prof. O. H. Theiss.

Lutheran Women's Missionary League:

Mrs. P. W. Beinke,
Miss Esther Feddersen,
Mrs. Clara Schmitt,
Mrs. F. J. Schuermann,
Mrs. Otis Stellhorn.

The Church at Work in a World at War

Shifting America

According to Government statistics about twenty-five million United States citizens have moved to a different community in the past four years. This does not include the approximately ten million in the armed forces. According to National Lutheran Council statistics about 300,000 Lutherans have moved in this same period of time. According to a survey made by our Council about 60,000 members of the Missouri Synod have shifted their place of living since the beginning of the war. Such an internal migration affects every phase of life – social, economic, political, and especially also the moral and religious life of the nation. It affects the work of our Church.

The survey made by our Council showed a three-way effect on our congregational constituency:

a) Congregations lost as high as 60 per cent of their resident membership;
b) Congregations increased up to 300 per cent;
c) Congregations experienced an internal change of membership as high as 40 per cent, moving in and moving out.

During the decade between 1930 and 1940 congregations of the Missouri Synod had a vanishing membership of about 13,000 a year – 130,000 during the decade. Beginning with 1940, the annual loss of disappearing members increased alarmingly.

Thus the first big problem that forced itself upon the attention of the Council was: "How can the moving Lutheran be kept with his Church?"

Surveys in the great war production areas of the Northwest showed as high as 30 per cent of Lutheran people in some of the newly created housing areas. Some of these could be served by pastors and missionaries already stationed in these areas. In other areas, like Van Port, Oreg., a city which mushroomed from farm land to 30,000 inhabitants within fourteen months, missionaries had to be called. In areas such as Richmond and Vallejo, Calif., with normal populations of 20,000 which grew to 120,000 in the early war years, additional manpower had to be procured and enlarged or new worship facilities provided.

In almost all such war-production areas the question of securing Christian educational facilities presented difficult problems. A congregation with Sunday school facilities for thirty children both in housing and teaching facilities which is suddenly confronted with an enrollment of 120 to 150 children has a problem.

The following recent development illustrates vividly the opportunities and work of the Emergency Planning Council. In a certain section of the country an area of 25 miles square (100 miles around) is acquired by the Government. 30,000 homes are already built. 42 trailer camps, averaging 45 trailers to the camp, are already on the place. 2,500 children have three schools, which they attend in shifts. Additional prefabricated houses are being put up at a miraculous rate. Ninety-five per cent of the population work on shifts. Rumor has it that the enterprise will be one of unprecedented proportions. Our people are among

those being employed in this area. These members of ours must receive spiritual ministration, and their children must have opportunities for Christian education. What is one single missionary in an area of such gigantic proportions. The missionary opportunities among children and adults are a wide-open door to us.

Not all of the more than 750 war-production areas present problems as big as this one. However, every District in Synod has its own larger or smaller problems in conserving the migrating Lutherans of our Church and utilizing the opportunities to preach and teach the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Church at Work

There is probably no brighter page recorded in the Home Mission history of our Church than that of our missionary workers in defense areas during the past year. It reads like a success story. In between the lines you can read the record of hundreds and thousands of hours of faithful, heartbreaking activities. The work of these men should be written into the saga of our Church. Unlike the more romantic and heralded deeds of the Army chaplains, their trek of hundreds of weary miles from trailer to trailer, from housing project to housing project; their weary hours spent in seeking the whereabouts of one moving, wandering, vanishing defense worker, such plodding for God does not lend itself to dramatic story. The many meetings of the District Mission Boards, their efforts to meet the emergency in their areas, their sometimes discouraging and disheartening endeavors to secure workers, their efforts to secure places of worship, their problems with Federal Council of Churches committees, their pleadings with housing co-ordinators for opportunities of worship in the larger defense housing projects — all these tell a story of unremitting, faithful, patient, and courageous effort to keep the Lutheran defense worker with his Church.

No less glorious a page has been written by hundreds of individual pastors who on their own initiative have done heroic work. In other congregations lay-member conservation committees have been formed by the pastor as "lay workers" for the emergency. The Walther League has taken an active part. The Lutheran Laymen's League, through its individual members, its seminars, its literature, has again shown itself the willing handmaiden of the Church. The Lutheran Women's Missionary League, especially in its District organizations, has taken up the question of conserving the fellow members of our Church and is

attacking it with a view to making available that tremendous latent womanpower to the Church at work in a world at war.

According to a cursory survey there are at the present time more than 750 congregations and pastors in our Synod which are carrying on special work of conservation, evangelism, and Christian education for war workers in the United States.

In the fall of 1942 the Fiscal Conference allocated a fund of $150,000 as a Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund. In 1943 there were allocated to 20 Districts the following amounts:

Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund

For the year 1943

District:	Subsidies Granted	Subsidies Withdrawn	Men at Work	Granted for Buildings	Withdrawn for Buildings
Alb. and Br. C.	$4,550.00	$2,688.34	1	——	——
Calif. and Nev.	7,500.00	6,118.27	5	$10,500	$10,500
Central	1,350.00	675.00	1	——	——
Colorado	2,000.00	——	–	——	——
Eastern	5,420.00	1,855.00	2	——	——
English	9,000.00	——	–	——	——
Iowa East	360.00	330.00	3	——	——
Kansas	5,000.00	3,165.37	2	15,000	1,050
Michigan	6,100.00	4,844.06	4	19,000	19,000
N. Dak. and Mont.	4,400.00	1,579.70	1	——	——
N. Illinois	130.00	——	–	——	——
Oreg. and Wash.	10,400.00	8,790.00	8	——	——
S. Dakota	1,500.00	1,350.00	1	——	——
Southeastern	7,100.00	3,709.59	3	19,500	19,500
Southern	2,000.00	525.00	1	——	——
S. California	13,000.00	8,453.40	3	——	——
S. Nebraska	7,500.00	4,359.33	3	——	——
S. Wisconsin	3,500.00	300.00	1	——	——
Texas	6,000.00	4,773.64	3	——	——
Western	1,620.00	1,170.50	1	——	——
	$98,430.00	$54,687.20	43	$64,000	$50,050

Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund for 1943		$150,000.00
Mission Subsidies	$54,687.20	
Building Subsidies	50,050.00	
Prisoners-of-War Work	6,572.88	
Emergency Planning Council	22,633.57	
		$133,943.65
Unused Funds in 1943		$ 16,056.35

The following tabulation shows the amounts allocated from the War-time Missions and Conservation Fund to the various Districts for 1944.

Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund

Grants for 1944 to date (March 15, 1944)

Atlantic and British Columbia	$ 3,000.00
Atlantic	2,000.00
California and Nevada	7,000.00
Central	1,350.00
Eastern	1,100.00
English	9,000.00
Kansas	2,300.00
Northern Nebraska	1,980.00
Oregon and Washington	11,800.00
Southeastern	9,000.00
Southern	1,500.00
Southern California	10,000.00
South Wisconsin	1,200.00
Texas	10,000.00
Western	2,420.00
South Nebraska	1,200.00
Total	$74,850.00
Disbursed in February	$3,383.18

Only $100,000 was allocated to our Council for 1944 and our budget allotment has been almost used up now already.

The mode of procedure is as follows: The Mission Board of the Southeastern District recognizes a wartime mission opportunity in Charleston, S. C., which has grown from 90,000 to 200,000. Manpower is lacking and additional facilities for worship are needed.

The District Mission Board is not in a position to finance this project and approaches the Emergency Planning Council for help.

a) It presents a budget request for $3,500 for additional missionaries.

b) $6,000 to expand its physical facilities.

The Emergency Planning Council carefully scrutinizes the request, compares its importance with that of many other requests from many other Districts, and finds that it is a project which merits attention and help. A recommendation is made to the General Home Mission Board to grant out of the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund the amount of $3,500 to the Southeastern District. A further recommendation is made to the General Church Extension Board to grant $6,000 to the South-

eastern District from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund.

Such appropriations for buildings from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund are made on the following conditions:

"a) Appropriations from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund shall be reviewed with such congregations and District Mission Boards after a period of ten years for the purpose of determining a repayment policy for such congregations with power in said General Church Extension Board to compromise or write off such appropriations if at said time conditions in any such congregations so dictate.

"b) Disposition of any such moneys repaid on appropriations from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors of Synod."

That our Mission Boards and the Emergency Planning Council have not permitted the wartime emergency to stampede them into spending moneys to begin projects which in a few years will become ghosts, is evidenced by the fact that 50 per cent of the moneys allocated from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund in 1943 have been taken over by the Districts in 1944 as *permanent* work. This does not mean, however, that only such places as have a definite promise of permanency are considered as fields of work. We endeavor to follow our members wherever they go. We adjust our plans to the nature of the locality, whether it be permanent or whether it be of a very temporary nature, as far as that is possible.

Permanency

Manpower Shortage

At the present time we could place a large number of men into war-production areas. But the men are not available. Sometimes it takes six to eight months before a missionary is secured for a place that cries for immediate attention. In a few instances we have been able to secure trained women — but in all too few.

The tremendous upheaval and the trek of 100,000 people coming from all sections of the United States and squatting down in an area of ten to fifteen square miles present an unprecedented mission opportunity to the Church. Thus the work of evangelism

Wartime Evangelism

has of necessity gone side by side with the work of conserving our own Lutherans. Gripping stories of winning souls for Christ during these two years by individual laymen and women, by pastors, by congregational effort, and by District planning are recorded in heaven for all time. One congregation reports an accretion of 158 by baptism and by confirmation within one year. – Sunday schools report an increase of unchurched children of anywhere from 25 to 200 and 300 per cent. There has probably never been a time in the history of our Church in which evangelism and the approach to the unchurched has received greater attention than during these past two years. In the work of conservation and evangelism ours is truly a Church at work in a world at war.

Rev. W. C. Birkner's Assistance

The Emergency Planning Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to the Central District Mission Board for the loan of Rev. W. C. Birkner in the early stages of its planning and survey. Rev. Birkner did yeoman services in surveying, planning, and consulting with many of the District Mission Boards and missionaries in phases of mission work which had never before confronted them. He served from May to October, 1943.

Results

It is impossible to secure statistical data. On the one hand, we are very much discouraged because we know that thousands upon thousands of our fellow Lutherans are being lost to our Church. It would be unwise stewardship not to face this loss. Some members of our Church did not do what they could have done to keep their moving members with the Church. We have heard too many instances where members have been gone from their congregation six months to two years and have never made contact with the Lutheran Church in the community to which they have moved. Others are very infrequent in their attendance at worship. Others attend church promiscuously, sometimes in other Lutheran churches, even though a Missouri Synod church is available, and sometimes in churches of other denominations.

On the other hand, we believe that there is no church body in the world which has been more blessed in its work of conserving its membership in these days of world turmoil than our own Missouri Synod. Our Council takes no credit for this. Next

to the grace of God it has been the work of the pastors, the missionaries, the individual laymen and women, the congregational committees, and the District Mission Boards which makes the above statement possible.

The Trek Back

According to Government surveys about 50 per cent of the twenty-five million migrant war workers will eventually wend their way back to the communities from which they came. Even now the trek back home has begun. Just as there will be a big job for the churches to do in re-integrating the returning serviceman from the war, just so important will be the work of welcoming back the returning war worker. It is the opinion of our Council that every congregation affected by the shifting of its membership to and fro should appoint a special group to study and effect ways and means to follow up its absent members until they are either permanent members in their new community or until they have returned home again.

The Church on Wheels

Trailer Mission

The method of bringing the Gospel to people by Trailer Mission is nothing new. A hundred years ago our pioneering missionaries in Michigan used the speediest means at their disposal — the pony, the buckboard. Later our missionaries were among the first passengers pulled by the "iron horse" as it gradually blazed a trail westward over the Rockies and to the West Coast. Today we preach that same Gospel in the same way, using the modern means of a trailer.

Not all defense areas are located in teeming cities. In Montana there are chrome-mining areas which have jumped to major significance in the war effort. These communities are not made up of tens of thousands, but of hundreds. They are made up of people with souls. Many of these have no access to the preaching of the Gospel except it be brought to them as the circuit-riding missionaries in the days of our forefathers brought it to pioneers treking westward in the covered wagon and to lonely settlers in the vast expanse of the prairies.

When early in the war many of these small, forgotten places began to receive an influx of people, our Mission Boards saw an open door for the Gospel. The communities are too small to justify permanent resident missionaries. What better way of

serving them than by means of a circuit-riding missionary equipped with a church on wheels? Thus the idea of a trailer mission was born. *Trailer Mission Manual* has been issued by Prof. R. Caemmerer, Rev. W. C. Birkner, and Rev. A. Maack.

We have a fully equipped trailer mission at work

In Montana
On the Alaskan Highway
In the Southern California District
In the Atlantic District
In the Central District (beginning the first of July)

Detailed planning for the use of the trailer mission has been done also by the California and Nevada District and the Southeastern District.

The Northern Illinois District Mission Board put a trailer mission to work in Chicago early in the fall of 1943. Rev. A. H. Semmann, chairman of the Northern Illinois District, reports on April 24 as follows:

"The mission started with the trailer and tent last summer is getting along most wonderfully. Those brethren did a very fine job and laid a very good foundation, upon which our man has been able to build up. A congregation has now been organized in Mount Greenwood (111th Street in Chicago's South Side). They have 13 voters to start with and 86 communicants and some over 130 souls. Prospects are very good."

In the Atlantic District the Lutheran Women's Missionary League is financing the Trailer Mission.

Our Lutheran Trailer Mission is fully equipped. A Trailer Mission outfit is not inexpensive. A complete outfit with automobile, chapel trailer, tent (seating 150) with chairs, platform, loud-speaker system, moving picture projector, reels, slides, literature, mimeograph equipment, charts, etc., costs, under present wartime priority restrictions, approximately $3,500 per unit. Our latest trailers are miniature chapels equipped with altar, crucifix, lectern. A private service with about 25 people can be held in the trailer. If necessary, the missionary and his wife make the trailer their home. Wherever the Trailer Mission has been tried and worked, it has received God's richest blessings. The Rev. W. Sonsthagen from the Montana area tells of the organization of a Sunday school of 142 pupils in one of his stations

on his circuit. Far up in the Yukon on the Alaskan Highway, Missionary L. Jones tells of the joy and gratitude with which a group of construction workers isolated from the rest of the world received a Lutheran sermon, and with what gratitude members of our Church are filled because of an opportunity to attend Holy Communion far away from home. It is the conviction of our Council that the method of Trailer Mission work in the Church is an efficient, modern, successful, and economical way of reaching the most people in the shortest possible time with the least expenditure of money and manpower.

"In Prison and Ye Visited Me"

It has sometimes been said that the pastors of the Missouri Synod are not as aggressive and alert to mission opportunities as they might be. We believe this to be a false and unwarranted characterization. A case in point. Not long after the first prisoners of war arrived in this country and were assigned to various prison camps, our Council began to receive letters from pastors in the vicinity of these camps for religious literature and other materials which would be helpful in bringing the Gospel to these prisoners of war. Our pastors were among the very first to seek opportunities to enter P. O. W. camps and preach to the German prisoners. As the number of prisoners increased, the call for literature increased. Soon it became necessary for the Emergency Planning Council to create a separate committee. A call for German literature was broadcast through our papers to our people. 140,000 books came in from all sections of our Synod. Probably never before in the history of the Church had such a large volume of orthodox Christian literature for the laity been assembled at one place. For years this literature had helped to make and build the Missouri Synod into one of the great churches of the world. These books are now in the hands of prisoners of war, bringing Christ and heavenly healing to tens of thousands in their hour of need.

Prisoners of War

As the number of prisoners of war increased from a few thousand to more than 150,000 in not many months, the work grew apace. Again upon the initiative of a pastor in the Missouri Synod we secured the right of way from the United States Government to work among the Lutheran prisoners of war. According to Army statistics, 45 per cent of all German prisoners

claim affiliation in some form or another with the Lutheran Church. Since our Missouri Synod could not claim to speak for all Lutherans in America, and because the Government is disinclined to deal with individual Lutheran groups, it became expedient to form a Lutheran Commission for Prisoners of War made up of three members of the National Lutheran Council and three members of the Missouri Synod. For the past year this commission has been functioning smoothly. There never has been occasion for a violation of the doctrinal principles which bind the conscience of the Missouri Synod members of this commission. Our members on this committee are Dr. Paul E. Kretzmann, chairman; Rev. Paul Dannenfeldt, chairman of the Army and Navy Commission; Rev. L. Meyer, executive director of the Emergency Planning Council; and Dr. J. W. Behnken, *ex officio*, who has attended every meeting.

Lutheran Commission for Prisoners of War

The primary function of this commission has been to render spiritual services to the more than 150,000 prisoners of war scattered throughout more than 75 P. O. W. camps in various parts of the United States. This service has been rendered by means of literature, a special hymnal, the regular German edition of our devotional booklets series, and *Der Lutheraner*.

At the present time there are 29 civilian pastors of our Synod and 5 of the N. L. C. in charge of spiritual work in 33 camps. In addition there are 19 of our U. S. Army chaplains and 17 belonging to the N. L. C. serving in 36 prison camps. Thus the Lutheran Church is at work in 69 P. O. W. camps.

Of an Easter service Rev. Theo. Brackmann of Puyallup, Wash., writes:

"At six P. M. I started the services among the German prisoners of war, having driven twenty miles to camp. My fatigue of the Easter work earlier in the day vanished when an audience of about 100 German men appeared. The men had even decorated the chapel, placing soft ferns and trilliums on the altar, mostly in tin cans. In this service I was to administer the Lord's Supper for the first time among these men. I never preached to a more attentive audience anywhere, and that same attention characterizes every service."

Does It Pay?

When Chaplain John Kaiser, who had been serving a prisoners of war camp, was ordered to another field of duty "die Ev.-Lutherische Kirchengemeinde," P. O. W. Camp Breckenridge, sent a long communication to our commission stating:

"Wir bedauern aufrichtig, dass der Herr Kaplan Kaiser so ploetzlich gezwungen ist, von uns zu scheiden. Wir wissen, dass wir in Herrn Kaplan Kaiser einen Pastor hatten, der seine Arbeit unter uns sehr ernst nahm und sehen ihn infolgedessen mehr als ungern scheiden. Besonders unangenehm beruehrt es uns, dass wir dann auch keine Verbindung mehr mit der Missouri-Synode haben, die uns so gut versorgt hat. Der Film *The Power of God* wurde uebrigens mit grossem Beifall aufgenommen." — In English:

"We regret exceedingly that Chaplain Kaiser has been transferred to another field. To us he was our pastor who worked earnestly and hard. Especially do we regret the loss of our relationship with the Missouri Synod, which served us so faithfully. The film *The Power of God* was received by us with great enthusiasm."

There are scores and scores of letters in our files from prisoners of war expressing heartfelt gratitude and sincere appreciation of the work which the Lutheran Commission for Prisoners of War has done among these prisoners.

Clergy P. O. W.

Germany did not exempt pastors nor theological students from military duty. According to information over 9,000 pastors in Germany had been drafted into the German army. More than 3,000 have already become war casualties. Besides these there is a large number of theological students. Our commission is putting special emphasis on contact with this group of prisoners, providing them with theological study materials of all kinds.

The Rev. F. J. Seltz

It is, however, also true that to a large number of prisoners of war the preaching of the Gospel is foolishness. Some resent it. Some persecute those who do come to services. But by and large we believe that in this work, too, the Lord has opened up a wide door, and we are confident that our work will bear fruits not only in the prison camps here in America but, please God, after the war in Germany itself.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to Rev. F. J. Seltz of St. Paul, Minn., and his

congregation, which heeded our plea to grant us his services for a period of six months, terminating May 1, 1944. As field secretary for the Lutheran Commission for Prisoners of War Rev. Seltz rendered valuable services to our Church in visiting more than a score of prison camps and consulting with our civilian pastors. In P. O. W. work our civilian pastors meet with many problems which do not come up in the ordinary work and life of a civilian pastor.

Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council

In certain instances our commission found it advisable and possible to co-ordinate our efforts with those of other Lutheran bodies. This can best be illustrated by telling the story of Lutheran work in Washington, D. C. According to a survey there have migrated to Washington, D. C., in the past years 30,000 Lutherans. A Government figure states that in 1943 there was a turnover of employees in Washington amounting to almost 80 per cent. In one Government housing area there live 12,000 girls. Among these are scores and scores of Lutherans from all branches of the Lutheran Church in America.

Co-operation with Other Lutheran Bodies in Externals

It would not be wise stewardship, nor would the government allow it, if every Lutheran group in America were to send its own canvasser into this Government housing project to seek out the members of its own Church. Good stewardship demanded that the Lutherans get together, appoint one canvasser who would ferret out the various Lutherans in that housing project and then refer them to their own Lutheran church.

Thus if our Missouri Synod worker found an Augustana girl, she would refer this girl to the Augustana church in Washington. And if the Augustana worker working in a different part of the city found a Missouri Synod girl, she would refer her to one of our Missouri Synod churches. A Lutheran civilian service center has been opened up in Washington, D. C., jointly by the Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council. Of the 30,000 Lutherans who have migrated to Washington, only 17,000 have maintained their church connections. The job of our staff in Washington is to seek out and keep with the Church the other 13,000.

Government Relations

The times in which we live are fraught with much danger to the Church. It is of the utmost importance that the Church keep in touch with what is happening in the State.

Here again the Lord has opened doors to our Church which have turned out to the advantage of the preaching of the Gospel. Soon after the organization of the Office of Civilian Defense the executive director of our Council was asked to serve in an advisory capacity on the OCD. In this capacity many opportunities presented themselves to bear witness to a keener line of demarcation between Church and State. We were successful in keeping every meeting which we attended a purely civic meeting. We were furthermore instrumental in bringing about a policy on the part of the housing directors in large defense areas which would give all church bodies the same rights and privileges in the use of existing Government facilities in those communities. We believe that many Government officials today have a clearer understanding of why we Lutherans cannot and will not join hands with the Federal Council of Churches. At one of these meetings where this was discussed in detail and we insisted on the right to close Communion because it was a matter of conscience with us, and where we were vehemently opposed by some members of other protestant bodies, a Government official closed the discussion with the words "That's one of the things we are fighting for" – that is, the right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience.

Christian Citizenship

The secretary of our Council, at the invitation of the Government, is also an advisory member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Government Youth Committee of the OCD, and the General Religious Advisory Committee of the Government.

The Council also wishes to express its appreciation to the Rev. E. T. Bernthal, who was appointed by Dr. J. W. Behnken as associate *government representative* with Dr. F. Wenchel in Washington, D. C., for the emergency. Rev. Bernthal has rendered valuable service to the church at large in presenting our Church to the Government as loyal American citizens. He has rendered a special service to our Council by helping to secure building priorities for very necessary church buildings, especially in defense areas.

Rev. E. T. Bernthal

When the Lights Go On Again All over the World

There are probably few organizations of either a secular or religious nature which have not concerned themselves with postwar planning. Vast departments in the Government are planning on a global scale the relief and reconstruction of war-torn countries. Thus also our Church. Many hours have been spent by the Council in research, survey, and planning for the postwar era both in this country and abroad. The Rev. O. H. Schmidt, executive secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, rendered valuable service in research and planning until his duties took him to the Far East.

Postwar Planning

The opportunities which present themselves are so great and so many that it is difficult to select even a few without doing injustice to others. Our Church, too, will have to carry its share of the burden of physical relief and rehabilitation in the postwar era. But its primary duty continues to be: Go and preach the Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth.

We know we shall not be faulted for not presenting to the Church at this time definite blueprints for execution in the postwar world when we do not know just what the postwar world will be like. We do, however, know that the Church will have a tremendous job to do. And as far as God gives us wisdom and understanding, we must plan today for this world of tomorrow.

No Blueprints

The Council would call your attention to just a few of the outstanding postwar opportunities for the Church which we must be prepared to meet and for which our Council is planning action.

1) At the suggestion of the Emergency Planning Council a number of meetings have been held by the chairmen of all major synodical Mission Boards with a view to planning and integrating postwar mission and expansion programs. We are happy to report that under the leadership of the chairman of the various Mission Boards, the Rev. F. C. Streufert, secretary of missions, plans are under way to enable our Church to seize the greatest evangelistic opportunities ever given to any church body in the history of the New Testament Church.

Mission Chairmen's Council

2) This great war and postwar job cannot be done by boards or committees alone. It must be done by the rank and file of our whole Church. It must be conceived as the great war and postwar job of every individual member of our Church. Today there are more than sixty-seven million unchurched people in the United States that belong to neither Catholic nor Protestant nor Jewish nor Lutheran churches. They live "without God and without hope in the world." Today there are twenty-six million more such people in the United States than forty years ago. God is using this war to make many people humble and thoughtful and to help them sense their need of God as they never have before. Every follower of Christ in the Missouri Synod must, by virtue of his membership in the body of Christ, take part in the harvest. Many of the members of the Missouri Synod have forgotten this. This creates a situation which threatens the very life of our churches. And our Council believes it to be a part of its functions to challenge the membership of our churches and our pastors and teachers to undertake to win more people for Christ – beginning now.

The Whole Church at Work

3) There is the problem of the returning soldier who must be re-integrated into congregational life. This is a large and more complex problem than most people realize. Even now the military branches of our Government are releasing an average of 75,000 men a month. There is a special committee at work preparing a brochure for guidance to our congregations on this problem. – It has been said that after the last world war the Church let the returning soldier down. The Church has been accused of falling down on the job of lifting up spiritually those who needed it most during the years of depression. Pray God that He will lend us wisdom and understanding and action in meeting the spiritual and physical and social needs of our men and women as they come back to us.

Returning Servicemen

4) China after the war will, we pray, present a new world to conquer for Christ. A gallant group of our Chinese and American mission workers is doing heroic work comparable to that of any in mission history. Not so many decades ago a similar opportunity presented itself to the Christian Church in Japan. Our Church at that time was not pre-

China

pared to enter Japan. Japan's transition from gross paganism to materialism resulted. Today we have a sequel to that lost opportunity for the Christian Church. God grant us a vision to see and grasp the opportunities among the four hundred million Chinese. Never before in the history of any pagan nation has the door been so wide open to Christian missionaries as it is in Free China today. Surely, if we plan today for a postwar expansion of our Mission in China, God will not let our planning come to naught.

India

5) Up to the present time our actual work in India has probably suffered less from the war than that of any other foreign mission field. And even now there come insistent calls for expansion of the work. Here, too, there is a great lack of workers in the harvest fields. We pray and hope that the political and economical upheaval which is now being suppressed in India, but which will doubtlessly boil over, will not close the door to missions in India.

Latin America

6) Latin America presents great and vast opportunities for mission work today. The strangle hold which the Catholic Church has exerted in many of the countries in Latin America is gradually being broken. In spite of much propaganda on the part of the Catholic Church under the guise of "Good Neighbor" policy to keep evangelicals from entering these vast mission fields, more and more missionaries are being sent to Latin America by the Protestant church of North America. The Emergency Planning Council is financing the cost of special Spanish classes at Concordia Seminary. About 42 students are taking Spanish. The cost is about $275 a year. We hope that the Church will make funds available and that God will open up further doors in South America to permit a vast expansion of our work there.

Postwar Work in Europe

7) When we begin to think of postwar work in Europe, it is necessary that we think in terms of a long-range program. Europe is a shambles already today. It will be a heap of rubble tomorrow. Governmental and church organizations are undertaking vast plans of physical reconstruction and rebuilding. Our Church must, however, think in terms of the larger and more difficult task of reconstructing the spiritual and church life of Europe.

8) We, as Lutherans and children of the Reformation, believe we have a special postwar obligation to fulfill not only in Europe at large, but especially in the land which gave birth to the Reformation.

The Land of the Reformation

Conflicting reports as to the status of the Christian Church in Germany forbid an accurate portrayal of the situation. There are, however, a number of facts which seem to be generally accepted. Even though

a) the Church has been persecuted,

b) youth has to a large degree been weaned away from the Church,

c) Christian education has been reduced to the minimum,

d) the great majority of civilian pastors have been drafted into the army,

e) practically all seminaries have been closed,

f) large numbers of church buildings and Christian institutions have been bombed out of existence,

g) church life has been generally disrupted,

there nevertheless exists in Germany today a stronger nucleus of Christianity than in many of the preceding decades.

Especially unto Them Who Are of the Household of Faith

Our primary concern begins, of course, with our brethren of the Freikirche. We have heard that the Zehlendorf seminary in Berlin has been bombed out. Three of Pastor Willkomm's sons were killed in action. Two of these were pastors in the Freikirche. Even before the United States entered the war the printing of literature by the Freikirche was restricted. We shall have to rebuild the seminary and make it financially possible for as many qualified students as possible to enter the seminary. To build up a native German ministry must be a first objective. We shall have to supply German Christian literature to help counteract the great waves of Communism which now already sweep over Germany and other European countries. We shall have to undergird charitable institutions of our Church in Germany – orphanages, old folks' homes. We shall have to be ready to lend physical aid. We shall have to be ready to rehabilitate church buildings and schools.

Free Church

All this and much more will not be the work of a one-time peace collection. We shall have to be ready to stand at the side of the Lutheran Church in Germany for many years to come. And we want to be there as soon as possible after the armistice has been signed.

Russia

Before the advent of Bolshevism there were 7,000,000 Lutherans in Russia. The gates of hell were not successful in rooting out the Church. It still prevails in Russia. Today churches are again being opened. Probably the Lord will open a great door for us there. At the request of Dr. L. J. Sieck the study of Russian is being taken up by a number of students at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. Our Council is to supply a small fund to finance those studies. If and when the opportunity comes to enter the door, we want to be prepared.

Undergirding Lutheranism in Europe

Before the war 90 per cent of all Protestants in Europe were classified as Lutherans. The Catholic Church would gain a big advantage if those 90 per cent were split up into many different denominational groups, as is the case here in America. The Lutheran Church of Europe is in serious danger of disintegration unless it receives help from the Lutheran churches of America.

Surely our Church, blessed as it is spiritually and physically, probably more than any church body since the days of the apostles, will not confine its postwar relief to the Freikirche. Our labor of love to the fellow members of the body of Christ in stricken Europe will have to extend as far as our means permit. Before the war there were seven million Lutherans in Russia. In Slovakia there was an Evangelical Lutheran Church of more than 400,000 members, a Silesian Church of 178,000 members; Denmark is almost wholly Lutheran. The same applies to Norway and Finland. Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia have large Lutheran populations. Germany numbered over 35 million nominal Lutherans before the War. The Catholic Church has only 21 million. The Catholic Church is in much less danger of disintegration because of its oneness of organization, while the Lutheran churches are split up. We do believe that the Missouri Synod is vitally concerned in the preservation of Lutheranism in all of Europe.

Lutheran World Convention

To effect physical relief and rehabilitation of Lutheranism in Europe is a bigger job than any one Lutheran church body in America can carry out. To do it as efficiently and economically as possible, it is necessary that in some fields we co-ordinate our work of physical relief and rehabilitation with that of other Lutheran churches in America.

A re-organization of the American section of the Lutheran World Convention gives representation on this committee to every Lutheran church body represented in the National Lutheran Council. At a meeting requested by the Emergency Planning Council with members of the Lutheran World Convention held in New York on January 28, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Dr. L. J. Sieck, and Rev. L. Meyer met with Dr. F. H. Knubel, Dr. Ralph Long, Dr. O. Bersell, Rev. J. A. Aasgaard, Rev. A. R. Wentz to discuss ways and means of co-operation with the Lutheran World Convention in postwar work in Europe.

Lutheran World Council

This Committee even now is in consultation with the American Section of the Lutheran World Convention, working out plans by which co-operation of the Missouri Synod with the Lutheran World Convention will be effected without in any way violating the conscience of the Missouri Synod.

The first definite step to be taken is an exploratory trip to Stockholm, Sweden, for a meeting with the Bishop of Sweden and other Lutheran leaders to gather and compile information which will be helpful in making plans for work in Europe as soon as it is possible for the Church to enter. A committee consisting of Dr. Ralph Long of the American Lutheran Church, Dr. Bersell of the Augustana Synod, and Rev. L. Meyer of the Missouri Synod is planning to leave by Atlantic clipper for Stockholm as soon as passports can be secured and other arrangements can be made.

The National Advisory Emergency Planning Council respectfully requests:

a) The approval of the appointment of this committee and the continuation of its work as outlined in the above report and instruction to carry on such other work incident to the war as may be assigned to it from time to time by the President of Synod;

b) The convention to encourage the Fiscal Conference to

allocate such moneys to the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund as may become necessary and are in proportion with the general make-up of the synodical budget.

c) That Synod encourage the Fiscal Conference to authorize the Board of Directors to inaugurate in the fall of this year a special Postwar Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund and that the expenditure of this fund be at the direction of the Board of Directors. We suggest as a goal $1,500,000.

Larger Horizons

Down through the centuries there have been wars undertaken in the firm conviction that they would "end war," "abolish despotism and imperialism," "make the world safe for democracy," "overcome injustice," "eliminate misery," and "bring about a more adequate distribution of the things which belong to all mankind." But we Christians know that all these efforts have been futile and will continue to be futile until we can put the Spirit of Christ into the hearts of men. Only this will make this world a better place to live in. To do this, we must ask God for a large measure of His Holy Spirit for our own lives. We must begin to think not only as individuals but as a Church in terms of larger horizons. We must recapture the Savior's vision of world conquest: "Go ye into all the world."

To Teach Preach

Today we see the world as it was in the beginning, a chaotic, shifting, seething mass over which there hovers a great darkness. It is through us that God wants to move over the face of the world with His Holy Spirit to bring order out of spiritual chaos and to re-create men and women in this world into a faint semblance of what they were before sin entered. The hour is at hand.

For the

NATIONAL ADVISORY EMERGENCY PLANNING COUNCIL.
L. J. SIECK, *Chairman*
L. MEYER, *Executive Director*

ACTION

As to the report of the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council, Committee 14 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. WHEREAS, The rapidly changing conditions of the war offered

our Church special opportunities for the preaching of the Gospel; and

WHEREAS, These special opportunities demanded prompt action; and

WHEREAS, President J. W. Behnken took prompt action in the appointment of the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend Dr. Behnken for his action and approve of the appointment of this Committee.

2. WHEREAS, There are many areas which have remained untouched by our church; and

WHEREAS, The use of the trailer as a mission vehicle has enabled us to penetrate into many of these areas; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Emergency Planning Council be commended for its vision and initiative which prompted them to make use of this modern God-given means for doing mission work; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That additional trailers be purchased if and when the need for them is recognized.

3. WHEREAS, Many members of our Church have transferred their residence to areas of special defense industries; and

WHEREAS, The National Advisory Emergency Planning Council was quick to help local boards in the establishment of missions in defense areas; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That we approve of the Council's activities;

2. That we urge the Council to be on the alert for every opportunity to extend its activities for the upbuilding of our Lord's Kingdom.

4. WHEREAS, The General Home, as well as the District, Mission Boards have been very co-operative with the Emergency Planning Council in meeting the needs of our people on the move and taking advantage of the many opportunities for spreading the Gospel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend these boards for such co-operation and urge their further support of Synod's mission projects.

Prisoners of War

(Page 385)

5. WHEREAS, The fortunes of war have brought many prisoners of war to our land; and

WHEREAS, Our Lord commands that the Gospel be preached also to those who are in prison; and

WHEREAS, Many of the prisoners of war are of the household of faith; and

WHEREAS, The preaching of the Gospel has been of great comfort to the men in prison; and

WHEREAS, The work among the prisoners of war has been thankfully approved by those in charge of the camps; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That we commend the National Advisory Emergency Council for promoting spiritual work by printed and spoken word among the prisoners of war;

2. That we urge the Council to be alert for opportunities to preach the Gospel to those who for military reasons are deprived of their liberty.

Report of Concordia Historical Institute

(Memorial 1002)

With sincere thanksgiving to the Lord of the Church, we are able to report to your venerable body that the work of our Institute has made further progress during the past triennium.

Many members of Synod have sent us items of historical interest, such as congregational histories, congregational constitutions, documents, letters, conference minutes, journals, diaries, etc. We are gradually getting our catalog up to date. We have been able to assist students of church history by making our collection available to them for their special field and by helping them to obtain material from other sources.

Concordia Seminary has again assigned a room to us for the keeping of our collection, a service for which we are grateful, as the conditions of the times have made it impossible for us to carry out our building program for a museum building of our own. We are hopeful that we shall be able to build soon after the war. It will be of interest to your venerable body to know that in addition to the $35,000 which was turned over to us from the Louis H. Waltke estate for the building of a Waltke Memorial Museum, Mrs. L. H. Waltke and the children of Mr. Waltke have contributed $10,000 to our Institute, which sum we have added to our building fund.

We did not make use of the $2,000 per annum allowed by your venerable body three years ago for the purpose of employing a full-time curator until in November, 1943, at which time we employed the Rev. Dr. Karl Kretzmann, formerly pastor at Orange, N. J. Through our curator and with the co-operation of the Librarian of Concordia Seminary we are planning the estab-

lishment of a union catalog, which will mean a greater service for all interested students of Lutheran church history.

We have been successful in having chapters of our Institute founded in several additional centers of Synod, so that we now have chapters in Fort Wayne, St. Louis, in the Atlantic District (headquarters at Bronxville), and in Chicago. In several other centers, our members are at work endeavoring to establish similar chapters. Our purpose in founding such chapters is to arouse and sustain local interest in the history of our beloved Church and by thus widening the interest in this work to enable us to increase our historical collection.

We respectfully bespeak the continued prayers of our venerable body and venture to express the request that throughout Synod, pastors, congregations, and individuals will keep our work in mind and send to us whatever materials of historical value they may have from time to time.

CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE
J. G. FRANZ, *President*

ACTION

The following resolution submitted by Committee 9 was adopted:

WHEREAS, Concordia Historical Institute is making a valuable contribution to the historical records of our Church; and

WHEREAS, The appointment of a full-time curator has enabled this Institute to enlarge and intensify its work; and

WHEREAS, The facilities of this Institute are available to research students of our Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage the work of this Institute by renewing the annual subsidy of $2,000.

Report on Station KFUO

(Memorial 1004)

During the past triennium Radio Station KFUO has again to the best of its ability sought to discharge its responsibility as the broadcasting station of our Lutheran Church by proclaiming the Word of God in all its fullness to a sin-ridden world. The two morning services of Pilgrim Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Mo., were broadcast every Sunday throughout the year. Other religious programs, such as meditations, Bible study, devotions for shut-ins, and the hymns of the Church were given a prominent place on the station's daily program. Many unsolicited letters bear eloquent testimony that the Word was not proclaimed in vain over KFUO. Listeners of our own Church as well as of other denominations

have freely given testimony of the comfort and consolation which they have derived from the spiritual messages heard over our broadcasting station. It is very encouraging to know that KFUO obviously has been a blessing to many, but we must remain aware that only God Himself knows the full extent of the work which the station is privileged to do in His kingdom.

Government regulations for broadcasting stations require that the program of broadcasts be balanced and cover the various fields of our modern life. Station KFUO, too, has to comply with this requirement in order to retain its license. Also all the non-religious programs are being kept on the highest possible plane, as befits a station representative of our Church. Especially in the field of music, KFUO has won the respect of an appreciative audience through the high quality of its presentations.

Station KFUO is owned and operated by the Missouri Synod, which has placed the station under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. This board has appointed a KFUO Radio Committee to manage the affairs of the station. The men serving at present are: Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, chairman, Wm. Pfaff, vice-chairman, Emil Hartmann, treasurer, Dr. G. V. Schick, secretary, Rev. Alfred Doerffler, Wm. Drees, R. Niedner, Rev. J. Oppliger, M. C. Schlieske, O. Selle, Paul Weeke, Dean R. A. Jesse, *ex officio,* and Station Director H. H. Hohenstein, *ex officio.* Since 1941 the following changes have occurred in the personnel of this committee. Rev. Alfred Doerffler, now chairman of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, has succeeded Dr. L. J. Sieck. Mr. Wm. Krato left the Committee when he became Business Manager of Station KFUO. Messrs. Theo. Bohlmann, W. Schroeter, H. L. Schulz, and J. C. Wegner resigned because other matters engaged their attention and time, so that they could no longer serve. In addition to its duties in connection with Station KFUO, this Committee, functioning as the Synodical Radio Committee, in conformity with a resolution by Synod, has sought to encourage broadcasting by our churches over other stations wherever possible and has offered its advice and suggestions on how to proceed.

There was great rejoicing when the Federal Communications Commission granted Station KFUO a full daytime operating schedule on a new frequency of 850 k. c. and increased the power to 5,000 watts. These advantages brought with them increased responsibility. A much larger number of programs had to be provided for the broadcasting day and the transmitting facilities thoroughly modernized. Additional office space was necessary to handle the large correspondence that was developing, due to the

station's reaching out farther than ever before. The studio facilities, too, were inadequate.

In order to meet the latter situation, the station initiated a $100,000 Forward Movement. Since speed was imperative to bring the improvements at the station to a conclusion, it became necessary to plunge into debt in the faith that our friends would approve the steps which were being taken by those who were responsible for the station's progress. The needs were brought before our people through the printed word. A Director of Public Relations was appointed in the person of the Rev. Paul Barth, who contacted individuals in the station's behalf and presented its case before conventions and conferences. The Lord has blessed these efforts and made the hearts of many willing to give liberally, also through memorial wreaths and bequests. As a result, it has become possible to pay off $50,000 of what appeared a crushing debt, and it is confidently hoped that repayment of an additional $25,000 will be made in the first half of the present year. With the continued support of our Christians, the debt should be wiped out entirely within the next year.

The increase in time on the air has also increased the operating cost of the station. More operators were needed, more programs had to be provided, and more office help was necessary to handle the many details of work incident to the operating of a radio station. This meant an increase in the annual budget 'way beyond anything dreamed of when KFUO set out in the attic of the old Concordia Seminary. At the present about $65,000 per year are required to keep the station functioning efficiently. So far the friends of KFUO have staunchly given their support. Synod in 1941 granted a sizable subsidy to the station; congregations, not only those of the St. Louis area, but also beyond hearing distance, have put KFUO into their budget or at given periods lifted collections designated for the station, and thousands of individuals from far and near have sent in larger or smaller contributions to help support our station. It is our prayer that KFUO, in view of its inestimable value as a missionary agency reaching into the populated areas of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, and even beyond, may be supported by the prayers of those who love Zion and by the gifts of their hands.

In view of the increased budget, the suggestion has come to us repeatedly that a simple solution of all of the station's financial troubles would be to become a commercial station. The Radio Committee has taken this matter under serious consideration and discussed it from all angles, even to the extent of making a survey of the revenue that might be hoped for from advertising. The conclusion, however, was reached that going commercial would,

under the circumstances under which our station operates, not produce the returns expected and, furthermore, would in many ways prove a definite detriment. The Committee has therefore discarded the plan.

There seems to be some confusion in the minds of our people that the Lutheran Hour and KFUO are one and the same organization. It should be clear to all that our station is an entirely separate project, although the Lutheran Hour broadcasts emanate from it. The Lutheran Laymen's League, however, reimburses the station for the use it makes of it and also gives it an annual subsidy.

From the above it seems apparent what the needs of the station are. We have a modern broadcasting station, which in its facilities and equipment compares favorably with the best, but it is now necessary to provide sufficient income to continue to operate at least on the present basis. In order that that may be possible, we hope this convention may see its way clear to renew the subsidy of $10,000 per year for the next triennium.

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary, KFUO Radio Committee*

ACTION

Concerning Station KFUO, Committee 14 brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. WHEREAS, Radio Station KFUO is owned and operated by Synod; and

WHEREAS, It has been a valuable means of bringing the comforting and saving truths of the Gospel to many people within its range who are not affiliated with our Church and has thus proved itself an important and effective mission agency; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod set aside the annual sum of $10,000 in its budget for the support of KFUO, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

2. WHEREAS, Our Radio Station KFUO, according to the report of the Committee, has through its religious programs been a blessing to many; and

WHEREAS, These religious programs were made possible only through the co-operation of a large number of our clergy, especially of St. Louis and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, Such co-operation involved a large expenditure of time, effort, and money for traveling expenses; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod most cordially thank all those who by their co-operation have contributed to the missionary success of our Station KFUO.

Report of Committee on Church Architecture

(Memorial 1009)

Rigid restrictions on the use of building materials have made church building impossible during the past three years or so. Few letters have been received. Those who made inquiry were advised to obey the laws of our land and undertake no building until the ban on building materials is removed. Since so very few inquiries have been received, it would appear that our congregations generally are aware of the restrictions that exist on building during wartime.

Doubtless many new materials and methods of construction will be the result of wartime technical research.

While our pre-war churches, in a number of cases, seemed to show an improvement in outward appearance, yet it is an unfortunate fact that thoroughness of construction has been declining steadily. The church buildings of our fathers and grandfathers may have been lacking in many instances of gracefulness of line and form, but many of them were sturdy of construction. The tendency nowadays, in all denominations, appears to be the attainment of size and of outward ornament at the expense of solidity of construction. It is one of the evils of our day, and it can only result in costly upkeep, more frequent need of rebuilding, and hence a condition of recurring debt. One of our postwar objectives might well be the building of smaller church buildings, a reliance upon excellency of line and proportion rather than upon ornament, and, above all things, a return to the honesty and solidity of construction of our forefathers.

F. R. WEBBER, *Secretary of Committee*

Full-Time Synodical Architect

(Memorial 1010)

WHEREAS, Synod through its General and District Church Extension Fund annually invests enormous funds in new church or school edifices and parsonages; and

WHEREAS, Under present regulations it has been possible for loans to be defaulted through no apparent fault of the loaning boards; and

WHEREAS, Inexperienced mission congregations have not always obtained full value for their investment and have not always been able to procure expert advice in the planning and supervision of their building project; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod employ a full time synodical architect;

That the plans and full specifications of any congregation applying for extension loans shall be drawn up or approved by him;

That any other congregation of Synod be privileged to consult him for a nominal fee;

That the Synod investigate the feasibility of employing him as architect for Synod's new buildings (colleges, Publishing House, etc.);

That the present architectural committee be an advisory body;

That the synodical architect acquaint the seminary students with the rudiments of sound building principles.

THE MISSION BOARD OF THE NORTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA DISTRICT
B. G. MUELLER, *Secretary*
and
THE MONTANA STATE PASTORAL CONFERENCE
ARNOLD E. GIERKE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 14 brought in the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our congregations and synodical boards are constantly confronted with problems concerning design, construction, and maintenance of buildings; and

WHEREAS, Such problems are becoming increasingly complex and intricate; and

WHEREAS, The appointment of a full-time synodical architect would create certain legal problems; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct its Committee on Church Architecture to study the appointment of a full-time synodical architect and report its findings to the synodical convention in 1947.

Invitation to Hold Centennial Convention 1847—1947 in Chicago

(Memorial 1006)

WHEREAS, Our beloved Synod will, if it pleases God, celebrate its one hundredth anniversary in 1947; and

WHEREAS, Synod's organization was effected one hundred years ago in the city of Chicago, in the midst of St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Wunder's church); therefore be it

Resolved, That the Northern Illinois District extend an invitation to Synod at its convention in 1944, urging it to hold its 1947 convention in Chicago, Ill.; and be it also

Resolved, That we assure Synod of our determination to make the actual centennial celebration as memorable as possible; and be it finally

Resolved, That we humbly petition our God to terminate by His great might the bloody war now in progress to the end that His Church may observe that happy forthcoming event in a year of peace and under the banner of freedom, to the honor and glory of His great name.

Action: The Northern Illinois District extends a hearty invitation to Synod to hold the 1947 convention in Chicago.

ACTION

Synod adopted the following report of Committee 14:

Concerning the invitation of the N. Illinois District to hold our next triennial convention in the city of Chicago, the city in which the organization of our beloved Synod was effected a century ago, your Committee recommends that Synod accept the invitation of the Chicago brethren and, God willing, hold its 1947 convention in that city.

Dissolution of National Lutheran Education Association

Concerning this matter, Committee 14 submitted the following resolutions, reacting to a letter from the President and the Secretary of the National Lutheran Education Association:

WHEREAS, The National Lutheran Education Association has completed the liquidation of all its assets; and

WHEREAS, The examination and audit of the books and records of the Association, made by W. O. Joens, public accountant of Des Moines, Iowa, was approved by our Board of Directors; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That Synod approve of the dissolution of the National Lutheran Education Association;

2. That the dissolution of the parent body shall not prejudice the existence of State districts of the former organization;

3. That Synod's advisory committee for the National Lutheran Education Association be released with thanks;

4. That the name of the National Lutheran Education Association be removed from the next *Lutheran Annual.*

ACTION

These resolutions were adopted.

Ruling of Mutual Broadcasting Company

Unprinted Memorial 57 by the Saginaw Valley Pastoral Conference asked for synodical action to safeguard the Lutheran Hour.

ACTION

Committee 14 brought in the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The contract for the Lutheran Hour is between the M. B. S. and the L. L. L., and not between Synod and the M. B. S.; and

WHEREAS, No rights of Synod as such are involved in this contract; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod take no action concerning the M. B. S.

Expenses of District Presidents

The Board of Directors had asked for a ruling on the question as to who is to pay the expenses of District Presidents in connection with their meetings as a College of Presidents (Board of Assignments) and the synodical conventions.

ACTION

The following report of Committee 14 was adopted:

WHEREAS, The District Presidents are acting as officials of Synod when they meet as the Board of Assignments; and

WHEREAS, They attend synodical conventions also because they are members of Committee 1 and are expected to be present several days in advance; therefore be it

Resolved, That expenses incurred by District Presidents in attending these meetings be borne by the synodical treasury.

Problem of Returning Service Men and Women

Unprinted Memorial 42, by Rev. George F. Horn of Baltimore, called attention to this problem.

ACTION

The following resolutions submitted by Committee 14 were adopted:

WHEREAS, The problems of the returning service men and women should be of concern to our Church; and

WHEREAS, These problems will have their ramifications in the wartime service of the individual; and

WHEREAS, Many of the problems of these men and women can best be solved by the local congregation; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That our congregations be urged to show deep interest in the returning service men and women;

2. That the Army and Navy Commission hold itself in readiness to give advice and counsel to our returning service men and women and to the congregations to which they are returning.

3. That in emergency problems the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council offer its services to the returning service men and women and to the congregations.

Resolutions

Thanking Messrs. A. H. Ahlbrand and Henry W. Horst

Committee 14 reported:

I

WHEREAS, Mr. A. H. Ahlbrand of Seymour, Indiana, has served the Missouri Synod on its Board of Directors since 1923;

WHEREAS, He has made unusual contributions to the financial organization of Synod;

WHEREAS, His labors for Synod have involved great personal sacrifices; and

WHEREAS, He has requested that Synod desist from nominating and re-electing him to membership on the Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod in convention assembled show its appreciation for these long and valuable services by a rising vote of thanks.

II

WHEREAS, Mr. Henry W. Horst of Rock Island, Illinois, has faithfully served Synod since 1917 on its Board of Control and later on the Board of Directors;

WHEREAS, His advice and counsel have been of great value in the supervision and maintenance of the physical properties of Synod's seminaries and colleges, particularly in the Building Campaign of 1923—1926;

WHEREAS, His zeal for missions manifested itself by traveling at his own expense to every mission parish in South America for the encouragement of the workers in that far-flung field and for the information of Synod; and

WHEREAS, His four score years make further service difficult and burdensome; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod excuse him from further service and that Synod show its appreciation by a rising vote of thanks.

It was *resolved* that Mr. Horst and Mr. Ahlbrand be made honorary members of the Board of Directors.

ACTION

These resolutions were adopted.

Special Resolutions

submitted by Committee 14 and adopted by Synod:

1. WHEREAS, Dr. Ludwig Fuerbringer has completed 50 years of service as professor of our Concordia Seminary in St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Fuerbringer has during these 50 years rendered the Lord and His Church faithful service, a service which has left its imprint upon many lives; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod, by a rising vote, extend to Dr. Fuerbringer its heartfelt thanks for his labors and commend him to God for His eternal blessing, with the prayer that the Lord give him peace and joy in the days and years still allotted to him.

2. WHEREAS, Dr. Edmund Seuel has completed 37 years as manager of Concordia Publishing House and 28 years as Treasurer of Synod and has thus contributed much to the successful operation of the synodical organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod hereby gratefully acknowledge Dr. Seuel's service to our God and our Synod and wish him God's richest blessings for time and for eternity.

3. Be it furthermore *resolved* that we acknowledge with thanks the valuable work done by the Rev. E. T. Bernthal, the Rev. L. Meyer, Mr. J. W. Boehne, Jr., and Dr. A. W. Klinck in representing our Church before the Government in these days of stress and trial.

WHEREAS, The important work among the prisoners of war was undertaken quickly and efficiently through the prompt and faithful service of Doctors P. E. Kretzmann, Louis Sieck, Paul Dannenfeldt, the Rev. L. Meyer, the Rev. F. Seltz, and the Rev. T. W. Strieter; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod acknowledge with thanks the valuable service these men have rendered the Church; remembering also with thanks the kindness of the congregations in St. Paul, Minnesota, and in Evansville, Indiana, who released their pastors for this service.

5. WHEREAS, God has summoned unto Himself the souls of W. F. Wollaeger, died 1941; Rev. Otto C. A. Boecler, died 1942; Rev. O. W. Kreinheder, died 1942; Dr. J. N. H. Jahn, died 1942; Dr. W. C. Kohn, died 1943; Dr. Theo. Buenger, died 1943; Prof. W. H. Behrens, died 1943; Prof. M. J. F. Albrecht, died 1943; Prof. E. H. Engelbrecht, died 1944; Dr. W. H. T. Dau, died 1944; thus terminating their faithful labors in college or seminary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take cognizance of the blessed service they were privileged to render and give praise to God for the benefits which we have enjoyed as a result of their labors.

6. WHEREAS, The Lord in His goodness and mercy has called unto Himself the following laymen, who rendered special service unto the Church, as reported in the *Lutheran Witness:* Paul Overhage, New York, died 1941, Board of Control, Bronxville; Dr. Ernst G. Sihler, New York, died 1942, former Professor at Milwaukee; Edward Winkelmann, California, died 1942, Board of Control, Oakland Concordia; Ernest Kuechle, Milwaukee, died 1942; J. W. Bosse, Indianapolis, died 1942; William Blankenbuehler, Webster City, Iowa, died 1942; Oscar Beumer, St. Louis, died 1942; Martin C. Bartels, St. Louis, died 1942; Gustav Kaufmann, New York, died 1944; W. Wischmeyer, St. Louis, died 1944, Board of Directors, Concordia Publishing House; Henry L. Schulz, St. Louis, died 1944, Board of Directors, Concordia Publishing House; Henry Vetter, Hinsdale, Illinois, Board of Missions; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod honor their memory by acknowledging with gratitude toward God the good things which He through these men has done for His Church.

7. *Resolved,* That Synod remember with all glory to God the faithful labors and the years of cheerful service rendered the Church by the following District Presidents and former District Presidents, whom the Lord has summoned out of this vale of tears to Himself in heaven: Dr. J. A. Rimbach, former President of Oregon-Washington District, died 1941; Rev. S. W. Herman Daib, former President of North Wisconsin District, died 1941; Rev. J. P. Klausler, President of North Dakota-Montana District at the time of his death, died 1941; Rev. Aug. F. Breihahn, former President of South Dakota District, died 1941; Rev. J. C. Meyer, former President of Minnesota District, died 1942; Rev. J. G. Kleinhans, former President of Southern Illinois District, died 1942; Rev. Wm. Cholcher, former President of South Nebraska District, died 1943; Rev. J. F. Harms, former President of North Nebraska District, died 1943; Rev. J. D. Matthius, former President of Central District, died 1944; Rev. G. Birkmann, D. D., former President of Texas District, died 1944.

8. WHEREAS, Rev. Emil Schueler, Milwaukee, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions in North America, died 1942; Dr. Ferd. Rupprecht, Editorial Staff, Concordia Publishing House, died 1942; Rev. S. Michael, Statistician, died 1943; Rev. E. G. Nachtsheim, member of Board of Support and Railroad Secretary, died 1943; Rev. A. W. Bartling, Chicago, Board of Control, River Forest, died 1944; Rev. Henry Haseroth, Oakland, Board of Control, Oakland, died 1944; Mr. O. Ottomar Kolb, former member of Board of Support and Pensions, died 1944; and Mr. Henry Jost, Board for South

American Missions, died 1942, have generously given of their time and efforts on behalf of the Church through special service; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod acknowledge its debt of gratitude toward these men now released from their labors through a blessed death.

9. WHEREAS, Our gracious God has mercifully granted to our venerable President, John W. Behnken, health of body and spirit and has greatly blessed our Synod through his wise and capable administration; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a Synod hereby express our sincere gratitude to God for bestowing upon us the service and blessing of his able leadership, and that we furthermore bespeak for him the prayers of a loyal and grateful membership.

10. WHEREAS, The honorable Vice-Presidents of Synod, Rev. H. Harms, Rev. G. Christian Barth, Rev. A. Brunn, Rev. H. Grueber, have rendered willing and effective assistance to President Behnken; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary, Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, and the Assistant Secretary, Prof. Paul F. Bente, as well as the Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Schlueter, have given generously of their time and energy in the cause of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The congregations of these respective officials have willingly shared with Synod the services of these valued men; therefore be it

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge this work of love and pray divine blessing upon them.

11. WHEREAS, The Saginaw Centennial Committee has exerted every possible effort to make this convention a memorable one from every standpoint; and

WHEREAS, The people of the Saginaw Valley have combined their efforts to make the delegates comfortable and their sojourn a happy one; and

WHEREAS, The Saginaw Board of Education granted permission to use the building and facilities of Arthur Hill High School for the sessions and other activities of this convention; and

WHEREAS, The *Saginaw News,* the Associated Press, and the Blue Network have co-operated with our Synodical Press Committee in bringing our convention to the attention of the general public; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are deeply grateful for the generous hospitality and the kind co-operation of these fellow-members and friends.

12. WHEREAS, The Rev. A. W. Maack has rendered pioneer service in the inauguration of our Trailer Mission work; and

WHEREAS, St. Paul's Congregation at Union, Mo., has repeatedly granted him leave of absence to enable him to carry on this work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to both Pastor Maack and St. Paul's Congregation.

13. WHEREAS, The Grand Trunk Railroad, and particularly its General Passenger Agent, Mr. A. M. Nolan, and his assistant, Mr. Disque, and the New York Central Railroad, particularly its Assistant General Passenger Agent, Mr. H. C. Carson, and his assistant, Mr. Crasper, and the Wabash Railroad, particularly Mr. Walter Kuhlmann, have rendered to this convention favors and considerations which under prevailing travel restrictions were excellent; and

WHEREAS, The Central Passenger Association, particularly its chairman, Mr. A. B. Chown and its vice-chairman, Mr. M. Beggs, and the Western, Southwestern, and Southern Passenger Associations and their chairmen, Mr. H. W. Siddall, Mr. J. M. Vonau, Jr., Mr. M. B. Duggan, rendered the convention a great service when they validated the clergy permits of their respective associations in the Eastern Territory; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention express to them its sincere gratitude.

14. WHEREAS, Many other railroads in western and southern territories are still, despite war conditions, granting limited transportation favors and privileges to our synodical and District officials and missionaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention express to them its sincere appreciation, with the assurance that such favors and privileges redound to the benefit of the work of the Church on the home front today.

Officers and Boards Elected for Three Years

A. GENERAL OFFICERS

President: The Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.

First Vice-President: The Rev. H. Harms.

Second Vice-President: The Rev. G. Chr. Barth.

Third Vice-President: The Rev. A. Brunn, D. D.

Fourth Vice-President: The Rev. H. Grueber, D. D.

Secretary: The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.

Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Schlueter.

Corresponding Secretary for Foreign Relations: Prof. L. Fuerbringer, D. D.

Statistician and Chronologist: The Rev. Armin Schroeder.

Editor of "Lutheran Witness": Prof. M. S. Sommer, Litt. D.

Transportation Secretary: The Rev. Martin Piehler.

Board of Directors: The President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, *ex officio;* Revs. Paul Schulz, D. D., and F. A. Hertwig; Messrs. E. J. Gallmeyer, J. W. Boehne, Jr., Martin A. Salvner, Theo. Schlake.

B. BOARD OF CONTROL

Ex officio, the President of the respective District

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.: Revs. A. Doerffler, J. Oppliger, G. Wittmer; Messrs. Wm. Drees, Emil Hartmann, T. Heinecke, E. C. Schuettner, R. Waltke.

Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.: Rev. B. Selcke; Messrs. O. H. Droste, H. M. Olsen, J. C. Rodenburg.

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Rev. P. L. Kluender; Messrs. C. Garbers, F. O. Linsted, Paul Schulze.

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.: Rev. F. Worthman; Messrs. Arthur Beck, Carl Eikenhorst, Fred Kolterman, Wm. Sieck, W. Wiemann.

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.: Rev. W. Klausing; Messrs. Cl. Brenner, Truman Hey, Otto Scheimann.

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Geo. Beiderwieden; Messrs. Eric Erdman, Ed. Pritzlaff, John Sichling.

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.: Rev. F. J. Seltz; Messrs. J. Henke, Herbert Kuhn, Henry Neils.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.: Rev. Wm. O. Schmidt; Messrs. Louis Dierker, H. E. H. Mueller, Louis Pinkepank.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.: Rev. L. Wagner; Messrs. James Kemp, Chas. Nehring, Fred Oberbeck.

St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.: Rev. F. Kramer; Messrs. Arthur Bruggemann, L. L. Sauer, Walter Wulf.

Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg.: Rev. E. Eichmann; Messrs. E. Balgemann, P. Neils, Geo. Ude.

California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.: Dr. G. Gaertner; Messrs. M. Heise, Edwin Meese, Jr., Albert Theiss.

Concordia College, Edmonton, Can.: Rev. E. Eberhardt, D. D.; Messrs. J. Armbruster, Ph. Enders, A. Nickel.

Lutheran Concordia College of Texas, Austin, Tex.: Rev. F. H. Stelzer; Messrs. R. F. Leschber, P. Nerger, H. Ritter.

Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil: Rev. W. Wadewitz, Rev. R. Hasse; Messrs. H. Goerl, O. Sager, Hugo Wagner.

Colegio Concordia, Crespo, Argentina: Rev. Carlos Truenow; Messrs. E. Jakobi, J. Schneider, A. Wolf.

Concordia Seminary, Buenos Aires, Argentina: Rev. Jacob Fehlauer; Messrs. R. Abraham, F. Ahnert, Clemens Mencke.

C. ELECTORAL BOARDS

The President of Synod is represented on each Board *ex officio.* — The Board of Control casts one collective vote. — The names after the dash are not those of Board members, but are to fill vacancies in the order listed.

St. Louis: Rev. Martin Bruer, Rev. O. Harms, Rev. E. T. Heyne, Rev. Victor Mennicke, Rev. Walter C. Rehwald. — Rev. Alf. Daschner, Rev. L. F. Frerking, Rev. H. G. Kleiner, Rev. Geo. Koenig, Rev. Henry Meyer.

Springfield: Rev. Lawrence Acker, Rev. Aug. E. Brauer, Rev. K. H. Ehlers, Rev. Theo. H. Roschke, Rev. A. H. Schleef. — Rev. H. W. Brege, Rev. Edw. Hauer, Rev. Geo. Koch, Rev. Jacob Mueller, Rev. Edwin Sommer.

River Forest: Rev. Armin Born, Rev. A. C. Both, Rev. W. C. A. Martens, Teacher Arthur Miller, Teacher Walter Schroeter. — Rev. Aug. W. Brustat, Teacher Hugo W. Gade, Rev. Fred Kramer, Rev. R. H. Schroeder, Teacher R. W. Wismar.

Seward: Rev. F. W. Bangert, Rev. P. Bornhoeft, Rev. Geo. Hoyer, Teacher E. C. Mueller, Teacher F. C. Seevers. — Rev. L. A. Deffner, Teacher C. W. Greinke, Rev. P. Kretzschmar, Rev. F. E. Schumann, Teacher W. Waech.

Fort Wayne: Rev. F. A. Hertwig, Rev. Wm. Dau, Rev. Geo. Kuechle, Rev. M. E. Reinke, Rev. A. F. Bernthal. — Rev. Theo. Dorn, Rev. A. C. Oldsen, Rev. Louis Wambsganss, Rev. A. Zeile, Rev. Ed. H. Buchheimer.

Milwaukee: Rev. J. F. Boerger, Rev. L. Nuechterlein, Rev. Fr. F. Selle, Rev. Walter Sievers, Rev. Marcus Wagner. — Rev. Wm. Burhop, Rev. W. C. Meyer, Rev. C. Pfotenhauer, Rev. Walter Plischke, Rev. Walter Wangerin.

St. Paul, Minn.: Rev. J. Bertram, Rev. T. Dorpat, Rev. Gerh. Schmidt, Rev. M. Weinhold, Rev. F. Wessler. — Rev. C. Bramscher, Rev. A. Fehner, Rev. W. Poehler, Rev. P. Ross, Rev. H. Winter.

Concordia, Mo.: Rev. H. Frohn, Rev. O. Graebner, Rev. F. Niedner, Rev. E. C. Pardieck, Rev. A. Vogel. — Rev. Lawrence Acker, Rev. J. H. Gassner, Rev. A. J. Korris, Rev. Arthur Miessler, Rev. A. B. Senne.

Bronxville: Rev. Geo. Meyer, Rev. R. S. Ressmeyer, Rev. M. Walker, Rev. F. W. Weidmann, Rev. A. Wismar. — Rev. H. Meyer, Rev. Paul Pallmeyer, Rev. H. Plehn, Rev. A. F. Von Schlichten, Rev. Paul Woy.

Winfield: Rev. C. A. Gieseler, Rev. Paul Hoyer, Rev. H. Kroening, Rev. A. O. Rast, Rev. A. C. Traugott. — Rev. Henry H. Hartner, Rev. K. J. Karstensen, Rev. P. C. Kraus, Rev. M. Porath, Rev. E. H. Wilms.

Iowa: Rev. C. Fickenscher, Rev. H. Gross, Rev. M. Kauth, Rev. F. Schumann, Teacher M. Arkebauer. — Rev. F. Haedicke, Rev. H. Kahle, Mr. H. Riekenberg, Rev. H. Schulze, Rev. W. Wolbrecht.

Midland: Rev. C. W. Berner, Rev. P. Felten, Rev. G. Jacobsen, Rev. W. F. Schlueter, Rev. G. Witte. — Rev. A. W. Koehler, Rev. J. P. Maier, Rev. F. H. Menzel, Rev. R. Messerli, Rev. E. J. Rudnick.

Edmonton: Rev. A. Appelt, Rev. A. Fuhr, Rev. C. C. Janzow, Rev. J. Lucht, Rev. P. Wiegner. — Rev. C. F. Baase, Rev. Alf. F. Miller, Rev. F. A. Miller, Rev. G. H. Raedeke, Rev. W. Raedeke.

Texas: Rev. W. H. Hafner, Rev. W. H. Holls, Rev. O. H. Hoyer, Rev. H. B. Roepe, Rev. W. W. Stratmann. — Rev. Geo. Heinemeier, Rev. Paul Hoyer, Rev. J. H. Kollmeyer, Rev. A. F. Michalk, Rev. G. A. Schmidt.

D. MISSION BOARDS

Board of Home Missions in North America: Rev. H. W. Bartels, Rev. E. H. Buchheimer, Rev. H. A. Mayer, Rev. Harry Olsen, Mr. E. W. Engel, Mr. G. A. Grits, Mr. Henry Nielsen.

Board of Foreign Missions: Rev. W. Arndt, D. D., Rev. A. M. Kuehnert, Rev. Carl Kurth, Rev. R. G. Lange, Rev. Cl. Peters, Rev. R. J. Torgler, Mr. Theo. Struckmeyer, Dr. Theo. Hanser, Mr. Louis Prange, Mr. H. F. Voertman, Mr. Alvin Welp.

Board for Missions to the Deaf and Blind: Rev. E. H. Bertram, Rev. H. A. Gamber, Rev. C. J. Hoffman, Rev. John Schumacher, Mr. G. F. Kruse, Mr. J. P. Miller.

Missions in South America: Rev. Henry Blanke, Rev. Paul Harre, Rev. O. Heerwagen, Rev. C. F. Lehenbauer, Mr. Martin Daib, Mr. H. Giesecke, Rev. E. T. Schumm.

Board of Home Missions in Europe: Rev. Aug. F. Bobzin, Rev. L. T. Buchheimer, Rev. A. G. Dick, Rev. P. G. Sander, Mr. Fred Schurmann, Mr. Herb. Thien.

E. VARIOUS BOARDS

Church Extension Board: Rev. F. Niedner, Rev. Theo. Roschke, Teacher W. Brauer, Teacher Geo. C. Stohlman, Mr. C. Burde, Mr. W. Kroehnke.

Board of Support and Pension: Rev. O. Fedder, Rev. B. W. Janssen, Rev. G. W. Lobeck, Teacher E. A. Groth, Teacher A. W. Obermann, Mr. C. H. Dehning, Mr. Theo. Doering, Mr. Sam. Machina, Mr. A. C. Sommer, Mr. Geo. Weigle.

Board of Appeals: Rev. M. E. Mayer, Rev. W. C. Wangerin, Mr. Lawrence Rupprecht — newly elected. Prof. Paul Koehneke, Attorney Carl Thrun, Mr. E. C. Jacobs.

Press Committee: Rev. A. F. Meyer, Rev. Wm. F. Bruening, Mr. J. F. E. Nicklesburg.

Board of Directors for Concordia Publishing House: Rev. R. H. C. Meyer, Mr. Oscar Brauer, Mr. Harry J. W. Niehaus, Mr. M. J. Roschke.

Board for Parish Education: Rev. Paul Bretscher, Rev. Paul Juergensen, Rev. C. T. Spitz, Teacher Leonard Dierker, Teacher H. C. F. Roehl, Teacher Walter Schroeter, Mr. Victor Eggerding, Mr. John Goodbrake, Mr. Robert Steinmeyer.

Young People's Literature Board: Rev. R. C. Delventhal, Rev. A. Herpolsheimer, Prof. J. T. Mueller, Teacher Cl. Tucker, Mr. J. C. Wegner.

Committee on Constitutional Matters: Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, Dr. L. Fuerbringer, Mr. Otto Rentner.

Committee on Church Architecture: Rev. A. J. Stiemke, Rev. F. R. Webber, Mr. H. Bernhardt, Mr. J. H. Fichter, Mr. F. Wegner.

Student Service Commission: Rev. W. C. Birkner, Prof. E. M. Plass, Mr. E. Friedrich.

General Relief Board: Rev. W. Klausing, Rev. F. Wambsganss, Mr. P. E. Wolf, Jr.

Board for Young People's Work: Dean Richard Jesse, Rev. E. L. Roschke, Teacher H. C. Gruber, Teacher Theo. Hillmann, Mr. M. J. Roschke.

Electoral Board for Nominating Committee for 1947: Rev. Lawrence Acker, Rev. H. Erck, Mr. J. J. Timken, Teacher E. C. Mueller, Mr. Henry Buck, Mr. C. H. Goehner, Mr. C. F. Klatt.

Radio Address

Blue Network, June 30, 1944

Highlights of the Missouri Synod Lutheran Convention

In the Saginaw Valley, in Michigan, are four towns with telltale names: Frankenmuth, Frankentrost, Frankenhilf, and Frankenlust. The tales they tell take us back 100 years to a time when Michigan was a land of tall forests, Ojibway Indians, and hardy German settlers. The spiritual welfare of both the Indians and the early German settlers was a matter of deep concern to one Wilhelm Loehe, pastor of a country church at Neudettelsau in Bavaria, and, due largely to his efforts, a number of devoted young Lutheran preachers and theologians were sent 100 years ago as missionaries to Michigan. Being themselves Bavarians, or "Franken," the little colonies they founded received names beginning with "Franken" and became known as the Franconian settlements. The little Lutheran congregations established there a century ago grew rapidly and formed one of the tributaries which, with others, flowed together to form the main stream of one of the major Lutheran bodies in the United States — the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, to use its full and official name. In memory of their ecclesiastical forebears, Missouri Synod Lutherans this year came back to the Saginaw Valley and yesterday concluded their Franconian Centennial Convention, which has been meeting in the spacious Arthur Hill High School in Saginaw.

First, a few facts about the denomination. Its present communicant membership is slightly over 1,000,000, divided into some 5,300 congregations. In both numbers and congregations the Church has shown significant gains in the past three years. Particularly strong in the Midwestern States, the denomination is now functioning in every State of the Union with the exception of Vermont, in all the provinces of Canada, and in many foreign countries.

Missouri Synod Lutherans are generally considered — both by themselves and others — as one of the most conservative of our Protestant denominations. Nothing transpired at the Saginaw Convention to change that estimate. Take the matter of relations with other churches, for example. Full fellowship with non-Lutheran religious bodies has long been sincerely opposed on principle, because of doctrinal differences. That position still stands. But how about other Lutheran bodies? How far can the Missouri Synod go in co-operative work with them? This question came before the convention in the form of a number of memorials re-

questing that application be made for membership in the National Lutheran Council. Supporting these memorials was a clear-cut editorial in a recent issue of the Synod's official magazine — *The Witness*. After considerable discussion the matter was decided in the negative, when a resolution was adopted which stated in part that "according to the best information available, membership in the National Lutheran Council as at present constituted and in accordance with the proposed constitution, would apparently involve our Synod in unionistic principles and endeavors beyond a mere co-operation in externals and thus violate Scriptural principles which we are bound to observe." The door leading to co-operation with the National Lutheran Council was not, however, shut quite as tightly as this statement would imply, for the resolution goes on to report that further studies of the Council be made, with a view of collaborating with it in such matters as do not involve violation of conscience or denial of truth.

As a matter of fact, the Missouri Synod is already working with the National Lutheran Council at several important points. One of these is in the maintenance of the more than 120 Lutheran Service Centers throughout the country, where Lutheran men and women in uniform find a home away from home. Another is in a service to German prisoners of war in this country, which is rendered by civilian pastors who supplement the work of chaplains in the prison camps by conducting religious services in the German language.

Action was taken at the convention which may lead to a new name for this branch of the Lutheran Church. It must be admitted that the name "Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States" is a bit cumbersome. The desire to find a more suitable name was much in evidence — and not only on the convention floor. A private in the Signal Corps, who wrote to one of the officials, didn't mince any words. "If the Franconian Convention doesn't change the name of the Missouri Synod," he said, "every delegate ought to be dipped into the Saginaw River." Well, incidentally, that would have been a pleasing prospect to many a perspiring and coatless delegate earlier this week when the thermometer hovered in the nineties. But in spite of this inducement to leave the name as it is, the convention voted to recommend a new one. The suggested changes boiled down to two: "The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod," and "The International Lutheran Church." By a vote of 334 to 153, more than the two thirds required, the former name was adopted. It will now be submitted to the congregations, and if two thirds of these approve, the new name will be official: "The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod."

One of the major emphases of this year's convention was on strengthening their education system, which in some ways is unique in American Protestantism. This would have gladdened the hearts of the Franconian fathers. The first missionaries were themselves thoroughly trained men, well-grounded in doctrine, and because of it they imparted a very real stability to the life of the early settlements. Present-day Lutherans see no less the need for stability in our times, and they are convinced that it can be found only at the source where their fathers found it — in knowing and living by the Word of God and the doctrines of the Church. We will, therefore, they say, bring up our children and young people, in so far as we can, in schools where we know they will receive sound Christian education. We will supervise these schools closely, and we will turn out young men and women who know what the faith of our fathers was. This matter of education loomed so large that I have asked one of the delegates to say a word about it. Rev. Adolf Meyer is chairman of the Synod's Press Committee and pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Yonkers, and, I may add to this report, a most able and patient guide through the occasional intricacies of the convention sessions. Pastor Meyer, am I right in thinking that Lutherans have always laid special stress on the importance of education?

Meyer: "That's quite true, Mr. Abernethy. The Lutheran Church was born in a university. In following the example of Martin Luther, the first pilgrim fathers of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, established a co-educational university in a log cabin alongside their first church in America. Our convention in Saginaw wrote another notable page in the history of the Lutheran Church's progress in Christian education.

"Two significant educational trends were in evidence. Believing that the Church must remain in the field of American education, our Lutheran Church for the first time in the one hundred years of its history went on record as endorsing and implementing a system of parish high schools and junior colleges.

"Moreover, the convention meant business in improving its far-flung American and Canadian system of normal schools, colleges, and seminaries. An extensive program of postwar construction was decided upon. Lecture halls, dormitories, chapels, and libraries are to be built at our institutions in Missouri, Illinois, New York, California, and Oregon. We hope to bring our system of colleges and seminaries to an even higher standard of effectiveness in order to meet the opportunities and responsibilities of the postwar years. Our Lutheran Church is on the march in bringing to its more than

1,000,000 souls a fully accredited American educational curriculum with a definitely Christian emphasis.

"And now may I have a personal word! As evidenced by the rousing cheers which greeted Mr. Abernethy when he was introduced to our delegates last Wednesday morning, I know that I am expressing the gratitude of our entire Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, for the facilities of the coast-to-coast broadcast which the Blue Network and its affiliated stations have so generously assigned to our convention. I thank you."

Abernethy: Thank you, Pastor Meyer. And now for a quick roundup of a few other items. The past was brought very close to the present last Sunday when a pilgrimage was made to Frankenmuth and a great outdoor service held in the very grove where Pastor August Craemer began his lonely and difficult mission work among the Indians 100 years ago. Ample evidence that Pastor Craemer's work has borne abundant fruit in that section of Michigan was to be found in the fact that nearly 12,000 Lutherans gathered in that historic grove for the afternoon service and heard Dr. John Behnken, President of the convention, plead for a renewed dedication to the faith of the Franconian pioneers and to the great truths of the Word of God upon which their churches were built.

For its President during the next triennium the convention re-elected Dr. John W. Behnken, who presided over the long and sometimes involved sessions with eminent fairness and dispatch. Selected as the four Vice-Presidents were Rev. Herman Harms of Davenport, Iowa; Rev. G. Christian Barth of Cincinnati; Dr. Arthur Brunn of Brooklyn; and Dr. Henry Grueber of Milwaukee.

Along with all other religious bodies, Lutherans have felt the effects of the large shift in population during the war years. Some congregations have lost as high as 60 per cent of their resident membership. Others have increased up to 300 per cent. To face the problems posed by these Lutherans-on-the-move, a National Advisory Emergency Planning Council was set up. One of the results of the Council's work was an exhibit on the high school grounds — a fully equipped church-on-wheels. Trailer mission work is now being carried on in Montana, on the Alaskan Highway, in the Southern California, Atlantic, and Central Districts.

There seems to be no end to centennials for these Missouri Synod Lutherans. Plans were furthered at Saginaw for the next convention three years hence, which will be held in Chicago, where in 1847 the Missouri Synod was organized. When that day comes, it will mark the beginning of a second century of Christian service on the part of these conscientious and devoted servants of God.

REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

FOREWORD

The following report of the Board for Higher Education is in essence the result of the thorough and extensive report presented to the Board for Higher Education by the Survey Director, Professor Theo. W. Hausmann, M.A., of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y. His preliminary findings are already in the hands of our synodical officials and institutional authorities. The present report is the result of a careful examination of all sections of Professor Hausmann's findings by the Board for Higher Education. The combined and unanimous opinion of the Board and the Survey Director dictated certain changes and modifications in his preliminary recommendations to the Board.

It should also be noted that the exigencies of printing and cost required the condensation of Professor Hausmann's findings. As a consequence much statistical material has been eliminated, and the details of certain arguments have been condensed. The Board for Higher Education feels, however, that in this volume the members of Synod will have sufficient materials and information to reach their own conclusions concerning the important problems involved and to vote intelligently at the synodical convention.

The Board for Higher Education and the Survey Director acknowledge with gratitude to God the hearty and courteous co-operation of our synodical officials and the presidents and faculties of our institutions in the preparation of this report. One result of this ready co-operation has been the immediate adoption of certain recommendations of Part II of this report. Other changes in line with the recommendations of the Survey Director are now being contemplated by our institutions. By the time of the synodical convention some of the recommendations which do not require the decision of Synod will, therefore, be in effect.

The Board for Higher Education submits this report to the members of Synod in the full confidence that it will receive the earnest and prayerful attention of all pastors and delegates. It is evident, of course, that in problems so vast and complex as those presented by our educational system there will not be unanimous agreement on all points. Nor is this desirable. It is necessary only that all the recommendations be examined with a view toward building our Savior's kingdom upon earth and remaining loyal and efficient in His service.

THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

Part One

INTRODUCTION

The year 1947 will mark the centennial of the organization of the Missouri Synod. The present generation of pastors, teachers, and members of Synod will be able to look back upon a century of divine blessing almost unparalleled in the history of the Christian Church. However, the celebration of the centennial should not only be an occasion for thanksgiving to the Lord of the Church, but also an opportunity for prayerful and conscientious self-examination of our present status and our future opportunities.

Such self-examination is particularly necessary with regard to our educational system. The founders of the Missouri Synod came to America with high educational ideas for the training of their pastors, teachers, and the laity. Many of them had a thorough and distinguished background. They were keenly aware of the great need for an educational system which would transmit our heritage from generation to generation. They were also profoundly conscious of the fact that a Church which clings to the truth of Scripture and the Confessions must make provision for a thorough training of its pastors and teachers.

Naturally the pattern of the educational system introduced by our fathers in this country followed the lines of the German *gymnasium*. As they adapted this pattern to the needs of a young Church in a pioneer country, they retained the strength of the system as it had existed in Europe. Its core was a thorough training in the humanities and the classics. Throughout it emphasized subjects whose "disciplinary" value was high. Perhaps the greatest strength of this system lay in its unique singleness of purpose. It had only one terminal objective—the training of pastors and teachers for the service of the Church. That singleness of purpose gave it a strength and a unity which set it apart from general developments in education.

This educational system served Synod well for a long time. In addition to its inherent strength it was for many years far above the current level. Pastors and teachers were generally better trained than the members of their churches. Since this training was required of virtually all who wished to serve the Church, it resulted in a uniformly high professional standard of education.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, however, certain inadequacies in the system became apparent. These inadequacies were very largely the result of changing social conditions in America and the rapid increase in educational opportunities under the auspices and direction of the State. It soon became evident that the historic curriculum lacked a certain breadth as well as a responsiveness to the problems of the immediate present.

Perhaps the greatest single cause of the growing consciousness of certain inadequacies of our synodical system of education lay in the rapid expansion of secular education. Public high schools and State-controlled colleges multiplied. An increasing number of laymen and laywomen attended these schools. Although their education was not always as thorough as American educators seemed to feel was necessary, there was nevertheless a growing awareness throughout Synod that some of the developments of American education had a direct bearing on our own institutions.

The impact of the growing emphasis on public education was inevitable. It should be noted that for many decades our isolation was at least partially a blessing, because it kept us out of the stream of confusion which marked the growth of American education. As, however, some of its theories and methods reached over into our own system, it became evident that the great and immediate danger to our system would be the fragmentary acceptance of American courses and procedures without a clear understanding of the educational philosophy involved. It was inevitable also that an increasing number of our instructors would acquire their graduate training in American universities. While this obviously had some beneficial effects, it also resulted at times in a transfer of momentary educational theories to our own system. In order to preserve the values of our educational heritage as well as to prepare adequately for the future, Synod realized that it would have to pay even more careful attention to its educational system.

Obviously our Church could not remain untouched by the effects of general industrialization and the growing migration from country to city. The educational level of the members of Synod rose appreciably. The language shift to English proceeded at an accelerated pace. All the other socio-economic changes which so profoundly affected American life were also noticeable within Synod. Specifically many of these changes resulted by a natural process in the elimination of our cultural and linguistic isolation.

Synod gave evidence of its awareness of these changes by the creation of a number of survey committees beginning at the synodical convention of 1917. In the twenty-five years since that date a series of committees has done remarkable work in examining and re-examining Synod's educational system. Every phase of the work was carefully studied. Every development in American education was considered in terms of its possible application to our own needs and purposes. The completeness of the present survey would not have been possible without the ground-breaking activities of previous survey committees.

The successive reports of the survey committees to synodical conventions from 1929 to 1941 indicate the great interest of Synod in its educational system. One by one changes and adjustments were made which definitely improved the curricula, the administrative

procedures, and the method of instruction. In 1938 Synod gave further evidence of its concern by creating the Board for Higher Education. This Board was to act as a guiding and interpretative influence for all synodical institutions. It was to represent Synod in its constant effort to strengthen the education of its future servants.

Shortly after the Board for Higher Education began its work in 1938, it became increasingly evident that the growing complexity of the problems confronting our synodical institutions would require another survey in terms of the most recent developments in education. The tendency to adopt techniques and methods without examining the basic philosophy underlying them have become more apparent. The needs of Synod in terms of pastors and teachers had to be examined again. Many other problems, administrative, curricular, and financial, required further study and possible solution. Synod's definite instructions to the Board for Higher Education concerning the survey demonstrated its awareness of the need of a definite and thorough understanding of these problems.

As we approach the hundredth anniversary of the organization of Synod, there are few problems more pressing than the needs of our schools. Humanly speaking, the future of Synod depends upon a wise and sane approach to the issues involved in the growth and development of our educational system. On its thoroughness and strength depend, under God, the effective training, the staunch loyalty, and the doctrinal purity of the pastors and teachers of Synod.

Printed in U. S. A.

I. THE SURVEY PROCEDURE

A. The Synodical Resolutions

The nature and scope of the survey is defined in the synodical resolution based on the Report of the Board for Higher Education to the Thirty-Eighth Delegate Convention assembled at Fort Wayne in June, 1941. The following resolution was proposed and adopted (*Proceedings*, p. 108):

a. That the authority which the last synodical convention gave the Board for Higher Education to engage the services of professional aids in its work be supported by a specific appropriation of $6,000 for a complete institutional survey.

b. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to use this appropriation for the salary of a competent, temporary, full-time Survey Secretary, for the necessary fees of consultants not connected with Synod's educational system, for incidental office and clerical expenses connected with the survey, and for a limited publication of the findings of the survey. It is understood that the Board for Higher Education is to make every reasonable effort to complete the survey at a cost less than $6,000. It is also understood that this survey is not to duplicate any satisfactory survey work which has already been performed.

c. That the objectives of this survey be: (aa) to collect in sufficient detail from all synodical educational institutions in the United States and Canada all pertinent information about the following major points: the activities of the instructional, administrative, and operating personnel; plant and equipment inventories; detailed costs of instruction, operation, administration, and maintenance, enrollment and enrollment trends, trends in synodical demands for ministerial, missionary, and teaching services; (bb) to assemble, edit, and present this information in one comprehensive document; (cc) to develop a plan and devise means for bringing up to date each year those sections of the survey for which information on annual changes will be of value.

d. That the proposed Survey Secretary submit to the Board for Higher Education a detailed preliminary survey plan by November 1, 1941.

e. That the entire survey be completed by November 1, 1942.

f. That by April 1, 1943, the Board for Higher Education review the results of the survey and prepare a statement of conclusions and recommendations which it expects to submit to the synodical convention in 1944.

g. That by May 1, 1943, the Board for Higher Education transmit copies of its conclusions and recommendations to the officers of Synod, to the Board of Directors, to the Presidents of all Districts, and to the presidents of all synodical educational institutions.

h. That by November 1, 1943, the Board for Higher Education, in co-operation with the Board of Directors, conduct an open hearing at which objections to the conclusions and recommendations may be presented in person by representatives of Districts, institutions, and boards.

i. That after this open hearing the Board for Higher Education prepare its final conclusions and recommendations for the synodical convention in 1944.

j. That the Board for Higher Education, after the completion of the survey, designate one of its members to act as Statistical Secretary, without compensation, who shall be responsible for collecting, recording, and keeping the annual accretions to the survey, recommended in paragraph c. above.

k. That the president of each educational institution be made responsible for accurately and promptly reporting to the Board for Higher Education such information as the Board may desire for its annual additions to the survey data, in the manner requested by the Board.

l. That the entire problem of tuition and fees referred to your Board by the 1938 synodical convention be specifically included in this survey.

m. That no major changes in the functioning of any of Synod's educational institutions and no plant additions or other significant developments be undertaken in any institution (except such changes as are recommended in other sections of this report) before the close of the synodical convention in 1944.

Committee 1 recommended adoption of points a. to m. under "Institutional Survey."

Action of Synod: This recommendation was *adopted,* with the later addition of the following words at the end of point a.: "in co-operation with the representatives of the institutions concerned."

2. By specific resolution of Synod the following memorials also were to be included in the survey:

Memorial 132, *Proceedings,* p. 109, pertaining to—

(a) greater use by Synod of the educational facilities of Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.;

(b) the feasibility of having pretheological students complete their college work at Valparaiso before entering Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

Memorial 120, *Proceedings*, p. 112, pertaining to the amalgamation of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., and Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.

Memorial 126, *Proceedings*, p. 127, calling attention to the increase in general education at Synod's schools.

Memorial 127, *Proceedings*, p. 128, urging full-time synodical professors of music at schools with more than 99 students.

Memorial 104, *Proceedings*, p. 51. Various requests of the Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., among them elimination of tuition charges in the high school; expansion of offerings to include pretheological, secretarial training, and prenursing curricula; library subsidies; president's duties; tenure of office of Board of Control.

Unprinted Memorial 10, *Proceedings*, p. 63, Co-education in the college division at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Memorial 107, *Proceedings*, p. 66, Co-education at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

Certain other reports and recommendations of the Board for Higher Education were likewise referred to the survey. *Proceedings*, p. 113 ff.:

(a) Proposed consolidation of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., and Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

(b) Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.
(Separate survey authorized for determining need of immediate construction.)

(c) Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

B. The Survey Program

1. *The Survey Director*

Proceeding on the basis of this resolution, the Board for Higher Education employed Professor Theo. W. Hausmann, M.A., of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y., as Survey Director, beginning October, 1941. Professor Hausmann brought to his task a broad knowledge of academic problems, an understanding of recent developments in American education, and a deep loyalty to Synod's purposes and objectives. Under his direction the survey was conducted in a thoroughly scientific manner. Synod undoubtedly has more facts available at this time concerning its educational system than at any previous time in its history.

2. *Information Schedules*

The work of the survey was begun in October, 1941. A centrally located office was opened in Chicago. The first task was the preparation of an extensive set of questionnaires, covering practically all phases of the operation of the educational institutions.

These information schedules were submitted for completion to the presidents of all ten preparatory institutions and later also to the teachers' colleges. Separate information schedules were completed by each professor of the institutions to secure data on faculty training and performance.

Libraries had been surveyed recently by Professor H. Grunau of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, New York, and Professor H. O. Keinath, Ph.D., of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., and no questionnaire was, therefore, submitted in this area.

3. *Additional Sources of Information*

A monthly report on meal services embodying bills of fare, meal counts, and a record of food donations was made by all institutions, covering a period of approximately five months.

In addition, a detailed cost analysis was made of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville N. Y., and Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., for the academic year 1940-41.

A separate questionnaire was completed by all students of the institutions. It supplied personal information concerning home background, vocational aims, time of entry at the school, and so forth.

Upon their return, the information schedules were given painstaking study, and thus a preliminary estimate of the functioning of the institutions was secured. Thereupon all schools were visited for the purpose of checking the validity of the written responses and to obtain an insight into the many phases of institutional functioning that could not be studied by questionnaire methods.

The facts being unavailable, a detailed study of the constituency of each institution was made in terms of communicant members living within 50, 100, 200, and 300 miles of the institution.

As a means of further study of the instruction and course organiza-

tion detailed syllabuses for every course in each of Synod's institutions were provided by the teachers. These were reviewed at considerable length.

A most important procedure for checking the general effectiveness of the instruction was the testing program. A measure of the quality of students in our schools with respect to both language ability and quantitative thinking ability was secured through the American Council on Education Psychological Tests. These were administered to all college freshmen in the teachers' colleges and preparatory schools in the late fall of 1941 and again in September, 1942 and 1943. It provided a comparison with over 70,000 college freshmen in approximately 373 American colleges in 1941 and with somewhat smaller numbers in the following years.

Against this background of student abilities, their actual knowledge at the end of the sophomore college year was tested. By means of the Co-operative Tests of the American Council on Education, student knowledge of English, German, Latin, General Culture (6 fields), and of Contemporary Affairs was secured. Each student answered over 1,500 questions. These tests were given in the spring of 1942 and in a different form in 1943. Complete norms were provided, thus making possible a comparison of our students with a group of 35,000 sophomores in other American colleges. While this testing program entailed a great amount of labor, it was considered justifiable in view of the validity and reliability of the final scores.

A test in Greek was administered to all college sophomores in the spring of 1942 at the preparatory schools, another to the same group of students in St. Louis in November, 1942, and another at the preparatory colleges in May, 1943.

In the study of institutional finances professional help was secured. Mr. Henry Siebern, an expert public accountant, provided the basic plan for the readjustment of the accounting methods so as to provide a cost accounting system on the basis of which periodic analyses can be made. Grateful acknowledgment is made of Mr. Siebern's help. It is particularly gratifying to report that he gave his services without cost to Synod.

Professional judgment was likewise secured in the study of the meal services. Miss Stella Wuerffel, dietetic supervisor at the University of Chicago, made a careful study of the adequacy of meal services and offered invaluable suggestions for their improvement.

4. *Institutions Visited*

The synodical schools at Austin, Oakland, Portland, and Edmonton were visited once. All other institutions two, three, or more times. Conferences were held with the presidents and other administrative officers, including members of the Boards of Control in a number of institutions, the faculty, representative students, the operating personnel, and clergymen in the area. The classes of practically all

professors were visited. In certain instances a survey was made of the local community and the surrounding territory.

The Survey Director requested that his own institution in Bronxville, N. Y., be studied by another person. Hence Dr. O. P. Kretzmann, Secretary of the Board for Higher Education, conducted the survey in Bronxville. Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., was surveyed by a committee of three: the Rev. Martin Walker, Professor Walter Gast, and the Survey Director.

Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., was visited three times. Consultation with faculty members and the president was had on two of these visits. On the first visit the Survey Director met with the Board of Control and attended a faculty meeting.

In the survey of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., and Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., the Survey Director had the invaluable assistance of another member of the Board, Supt. S. J. Roth of Detroit, Mich. In the company of Mr. Roth a number of meetings were held with the authorities of both institutions.

5. *Unforeseen Handicaps*

It was inevitable that with our country's entry into the World War many unforeseen difficulties should arise to complicate our task. The Selective Service Act at first threatened to bring about a complete dislocation of our pretheological training and teacher training, due to the fact that our students would be drafted. In connection with this problem an extensive study was made of student ages and the possible effect of the rigid application of the Selective Service regulations to our schools. A system of student declarations certifying their intention to enter the service of the Church was then developed. A further study was made of the curriculum in its relation to the chaplaincy requirements of the U. S. Army and Navy. A separate brief on this matter was prepared in co-operation with Professor F. E. Mayer of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

War conditions, likewise, in a large measure dictated the removal of the survey office to Bronxville in December, 1942, since Concordia Collegiate Institute had lost its chemistry teacher, who was substituting for Professor Theo. W. Hausmann, through military induction.

Apart from the innumerable handicaps and delays imposed by war conditions, several other factors have made the work of surveying the educational system an unusually difficult task. An insight into the many trends and practices of an institution can be obtained only by an examination of past records. In very many instances these records were either non-existent or were in a form which could not possibly yield the desired information without extensive re-casting. The wide scope of the problems assigned for study to the Survey Director likewise presented difficulties that could not be resolved without giving considerable time to the acquisition of the backgrounds necessary for a competent judgment.

Due to such unforeseen factors, which were certainly beyond the

trol of the Board for Higher Education, the first presentation of the Survey Director's report as scheduled by the Board's own recommendation to Synod was unavoidably delayed by one month. The Board feels, however, that the momentary disadvantages of the delay are more than outweighed by the thoroughness of the report.

Co-operative Action

As the work of the Survey Director proceeded, each individual section and problem were presented in great detail at successive meetings of the Board. The major part of its sessions during the past two years was devoted to a consideration of every point presented by the Survey Director.

Many pastors, teachers, and other members of Synod, individually and in conferences, together with the presidents, professors, and Boards at our synodical institutions, have offered much valuable information, comment, and advice which contributed materially toward clarifying the various issues involved in the survey. Outstanding among these groups was the three-day conference arranged by the Board with the presidents of all synodical colleges and seminaries during the summer of 1942 at River Forest, Ill.

During August, 1943, a Conference of Professors was conducted at Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis. At this meeting the contents of the entire Survey Report were carefully considered. The Board is deeply grateful to the professors at our institutions for their valuable suggestions, which have been incorporated in this final report to Synod.

On November 9 and 10, 1943, an open hearing on the survey was held according to the schedule as outlined to Synod. The results of the hearing indicate the wisdom of Synod in making this provision. The representations of delegates from the various institutions and Boards persuaded the Board for Higher Education to make some modifications in the report of the Survey Director and the previous conclusions of the Board.

The Board is indeed grateful to the many individuals and groups who both orally and in writing have commented on the recommendations of the preliminary report.

The gratitude of the Board and of Synod is likewise due the institutional officers and committees and all others who co-operated wholeheartedly in providing information which produced a clear and factual picture of Synod's educational work.

Included in this expression of thanks are the authorities of Concordia Collegiate Institute at Bronxville, N. Y., who graciously released Professor Hausmann for his important services to Synod at large for eighteen months.

The Board recommends a special vote of thanks to Prof. Theo. W. Hausmann for his painstaking labors, his efficiency, his patience, and his courtesy in completing a monumental task for the welfare of the

Church and her institutions, which he loves far beyond the objective analysis of factual data.

It is the conviction of the Board that there has never been a more comprehensive study of Synod's educational policy and practice and the work of its institutions than during the past triennium.

ACTION OF SYNOD

A rising vote of thanks and appreciation was tendered Professor Theodore Hausmann, the Survey Director.

7. *Benefits Already Accrued*

The original report of the Survey Director was mimeographed in two sections, the first comprising over one hundred pages, and the second approximately two hundred and fifty, with reproductions of many valuable graphs, tables, and charts. Both of these sections were sent to all synodical officials and institutional authorities. Most of Part I was mimeographed in sufficient quantity to supply each professor. A number of copies of Part II were made available to each faculty. All persons immediately responsible for the welfare of our professional training schools are therefore in possession of a complete copy of the Survey Director's report as submitted to the Board for Higher Education. It contains all of his findings as well as his valuable suggestions and recommendations. To the institutions especially, Part II may well serve as a handbook of information and guidance in administration and instruction.

In addition to the facts and conclusions presented in the general report, the survey naturally yielded much information which was of particular interest to each individual institution. Such detailed recommendations as applied only to individual schools were presented directly to the presidents of the respective institutions.

In the final analysis the purpose of the survey was the improvement of our educational system. The Board has been happy to observe that the survey has served as a stimulus in this direction. Many of the suggestions of the Survey Director and of the Board have already been placed into operation. Others are in the process of development. Still others are awaiting the endorsement of Synod. Even though there may be differences of opinion on some of the major issues involving an application of principle, or of policy, it is a source of gratification to know that the results of the survey have already been of immeasurable value to Synod.

8. *Summary of the Report*

The report of the Survey Director is not being presented to the convention in its entirety because of printing limitations. Nor are all parts of this professional document of equal interest to all members of Synod.

The summary herewith submitted is a condensed form of the Survey Director's report as prepared by the members of the Board.

contains the conclusions and recommendations of the Board on major questions arising out of the survey as well as on matters specifically requested by Synod.

It is hoped that the full and free discussion of the various proposals will contribute still more toward the benefit of Synod and its educational system.

II. THE PROBLEMS OF GENERAL HIGHER EDUCATION AND CO-EDUCATION

A. A Brief Historical Review

The report of the specific facts collected by our survey should be preceded by a number of statements concerning general trends in Synod's educational system during the past twenty-five years.

Since the early days of its establishment in America, the Missouri Synod has provided for the training of pastors and teachers. It has assumed the obligation to train its pastors in its own system of schools through secondary, higher, and seminary levels. Early in its history it also provided the training of teachers for its extensive elementary parish school system. In its provision of funds from the synodical treasury for the training of elementary school teachers and in many other ways it has given evidence of its deep interest in the great need for a system of general Christian education separate from that of the publicly controlled schools. As a corporate body, however, Synod has not undertaken the establishment of elementary, secondary, or college education for the general student.

It is true that in the year 1838 several of the young men (T. H. Brohm, O. Fuerbringer, F. Buenger) who had emigrated from Germany decided to found a college for general education in this country. Together with Pastor C. F. W. Walther they began this undertaking in Perry County. It appears, however, that the great need for pastors soon directed their attention almost exclusively to theological training, and the original purpose was submerged. The institution soon transferred to Altenburg and in 1850 to St. Louis under the name of Concordia College. In these first ten years of its existence it graduated five students who became pastors of the Church.

When Synod accepted the institution in 1850, the conditions of transfer stipulated that the institution should provide pastors and teachers for the Church, that it remain a *gymnasium* to prepare for the theological seminary, and that while persons not planning to enter the service of the Church might be accepted, the contributions which the school received from the Church should not be made available for their benefit. Thus the first college of the Missouri Synod was restricted quite definitely to professional preparation for

church service. A final provision, however, stated that if ever it became advisable, the institution should provide other curricula; but the original purpose was to be continually observed.

With the exception of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., and Concordia College, Conover, N. C. (the latter now non-existent), all other preparatory colleges and academies were founded or came under synodical control as institutions whose sole purpose was the preparation of students for the pastorate or for parish school teaching. No curricular provision was made for the occasional student who entered these schools in preparation for secular callings.

At the present time the junior colleges at Milwaukee, Wis., St. Paul, Minn., and Concordia, Mo., have no expanded program of general education, and, in consequence, practically no courses are offered outside the pretheological curriculum.

St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., since its establishment in 1893, has had general education and co-education.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y., made provision for general students to the extent of an endowed professorship in the natural sciences as early as 1908, but real expansion of the curriculum took place about 1919 in the high school and as recently as 1935 in the college. Authorized by Synod as an educational experiment, the college division accepts women students since 1939. The latter also is true of Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

Concordia College, Austin, Tex., and Concordia College, Portland, Oreg., though small schools, have accepted relatively high percentages of non-theological male students since the late twenties.

In 1935 Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., entered into an agreement with the Lutheran High School Association regarding the use of college property for high school purposes. A separate co-educational high school was created at the college in that year.

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., has accepted women students for teacher training since 1938, and Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., since 1921. For many years prior to this time they admitted male students preparing for secular callings to the extent allowed by surplus room, without, however, offering special courses for such students.

The recent experimental expansion of Synod's professional schools into general education unquestionably was motivated by the high ideals of serving our Lutheran members in educating their children in a Christian environment and of serving the Church in training a consecrated laity.

It appears, however, that the great urge on the part of most of the pretheological schools to expand into secular education was precipitated by very practical considerations. The depression years of the nineteen-thirties brought startling declines in enrollment. Some schools were greatly overstaffed, dormitories were vacant, the volume of uncollected student accounts mounted, and academic casualties

formed as possibilities. Under this emergency, self-preservation became a dominant consideration. This fusion of ideals and practical needs largely directed the course which our educational system has followed for the past ten to twenty years.

General education at Austin, Tex., and co-education as well as general higher education at Bronxville, N. Y., and Oakland, Calif., are on a provisional basis. The synodical convention of 1938 resolved that "without additional net cost to Synod a further experiment should be made in general higher education and co-education at Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y., and Concordia College, Oakland, Calif."

B. General Principles

This, in brief, is the development of general education and co-education in Synod's institutions today. The problems of general education and co-education undoubtedly present some of the most important questions confronting Synod at the present moment. Their solution requires careful judgment, a constant consciousness of Synod's major purpose in maintaining its schools, and an absence of all considerations of local loyalties, laudable and understandable as these may be in themselves. Synod is here confronted with a matter of basic educational policy. It is not merely a question of accepting a handful of general students here or there. Rather the fundamental problem is the creation of academies or high schools, junior colleges, senior colleges, either in conjunction with, or separate from, professional training for service in the Church. The issue can be clarified, and Synod can chart a course for the future only on the basis of well-defined principles.

The educational policy of Synod must be rooted in Scripture. According to the divine Word, parents and congregations share the responsibility of bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The child belongs to the parents by natural right as a gift of God; it is a member of the invisible Church and of the local congregation through the Sacrament of Holy Baptism. The mandate to bring up the child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord must be carried out. Nor has Scripture placed any age or time limitations on this command.

The ideal of the congregation's program of education should be the complete training of every member under the auspices of the Church. Experience has demonstrated that the most satisfactory and effective arrangement is undoubtedly the complete educational program which complements the Christian home in elementary schools, high schools, and colleges conducted within the Church. The important consideration for parents and congregations should be to strive for this ideal and to make arrangements for that manner and method of education which carries the greatest promise of success.

C. Policy and Practice

To aid the individual congregation in meeting its responsibility of preaching the Gospel, Synod has from the time of its organization undertaken the professional training and certification of pastors and teachers for service in the Church. This has been definitely set forth in the Constitution of Synod. It has been the historic practice of Synod for almost a century. The pastors and teachers trained in synodical colleges and seminaries have in turn taught the members of local congregations to which they were called. With and for the parents and congregations they are contributing their share toward carrying out the Lord's commission to "teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

It will be generally admitted that the most effective Christian educational work has been done on the elementary level in agencies sponsored and supported by the local congregation, particularly in the full-time parish school. That a well-balanced Christian education of this type needs to be extended into the high school and college area requires no elaborate demonstration. It is generally conceded in our circles that it would be desirable that the thousands of young people of our Church now attending secular high schools and colleges and universities should be under the care and influence of Christian education in Christian institutions.

In facing the practical problem as to who should provide Christian high schools and colleges for general higher education there is considerable divergence of opinion. Some believe that the synodical body can and should undertake to provide them in all Districts and particularly in the populous sections of the Lutheran Church. Others contend that it would be too costly for Synod to make a sufficient number of high schools available for all its youth and that it would not be equitable to use synodical funds contributed by all for the education of a comparatively few. Still others are emphatic in declaring that Synod should make available its present institutions for as many young people as may be accommodated and perhaps extend its facilities for still wider service, especially in Districts and areas not in convenient reach of existing schools.

In analyzing the problem, it must be borne in mind that the command to teach or to educate is directed to the Christians gathered within local congregations. The congregations are divinely instituted and carry divine commands and powers. Synod is a human organization. It is a voluntary association of local congregations, organized for important ends which can be served more effectively and efficiently by joint effort than by individual effort. Synod's powers and duties are derivative. Whenever it does the work of the local congregation, it does so by permission or instruction of the congregations which constitute the association. What Synod does in the field of education depends upon the authorization of its members.

It seems obvious, therefore, that the congregations which constitute Synod may jointly assume the responsibility for general higher education and provide the necessary funds to carry out the work through the regular synodical channels. It should be noted, however, that on the elementary level this has not been our practice. Through the Boards of Christian Education, school superintendents, and other agencies Synod has lent important encouragement and guidance to the program of parochial education, but the actual organization and administration of elementary schools has been left in the hands of congregations or groups of congregations. Synod trains and makes available the teachers, but the local congregations establish and finance their own schools.

D. Conclusions

In view of these facts your Board respectfully recommends that the same general principles be extended into the fields of secondary and higher education. We believe that it is entirely feasible and possible that groups of congregations or individuals can conduct schools on higher levels in the same manner in which our elementary schools are conducted. It is obvious, of course, that there will be need for more thorough and extensive organization and more joint effort. It will also be necessary for Synod to make provision that soundly Lutheran instructors may be made available for such institutions in increasing numbers. Basically, however, the organization and administration of such schools should be made an essential part of our congregational life.

To a limited extent this program is already in effect, but it needs far more promotion and direction.

E. Recommendations

We therefore respectfully recommend to Synod

1. That the synodical Board of Christian Education and the Board for Higher Education be definitely instructed to enter upon active support of a program of general education on the high school level. We think of this support in the same general terms in which the Board of Christian Education is now supporting and guiding the work of our elementary schools.
2. That Synod declare it as its policy to encourage congregations and groups of congregations to establish independent Christian high schools.
3. That the Boards be instructed to survey the most promising fields, to assist in organizing the congregations or individuals necessary for the support of an institution in a given locality, and to lend every possible aid to the establishment and maintenance of Lutheran high schools and, wherever feasible, also

junior colleges, in various sections of Synod, subject, however, to the limitations of the following section.

It is estimated that approximately 70,000-100,000 boys and girls of Synod are high school students. It is evident that for some years to come only a comparatively small percentage of this vast number can be reached with this suggested program. It is equally evident that under the long view this is the only program which can promise even an approximation of ultimate success. A program directly organized and supported by Synod itself would be entirely too costly and cumbersome for continued and deserved expansion.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Recommendations 1 and 2 were *adopted.*

Recommendation 3 was *adopted* in the following form:

"That the boards be instructed to survey the most promising fields, to assist in organizing the congregations or individuals necessary for the support of an institution in a given locality, and to lend every possible aid to the establishment and maintenance of Lutheran high schools, and wherever feasible also junior colleges in various sections of Synod, subject, however, to the limitation that Synod in no wise contribute from its treasury for the erection and maintenance of such high schools and junior colleges."

III. GENERAL HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE SYNODICAL SCHOOLS

A. Our Recent Experiments

The relation of our present synodical institutions to this program has been the subject of careful study and extensive discussion. In the delegate conventions of 1938 and 1941 Synod authorized an experiment in general education and co-education at certain synodical colleges. These are located in widely spaced geographical areas which are not yielding enough ministerial students to engage the full use of the facilities available. It seemed an unnecessary waste of space and manpower to have a school operate at less than normal capacity. The obvious solution might have been to recruit ministerial students in sufficient number to fill the schools. This was represented as impossible in the regions affected, nor was it urged as necessary because of the so-called "oversupply" of ministerial students at that time. Synod therefore authorized the institutions affected to accept a limited number of students for general education, including co-education, subject to certain regulations and restrictions. It was understood that this was to be on an experimental basis.

What are the outcomes of these "experiments"? Have any specific factors emerged which would clearly indicate either the feasibility or the undesirability of combining professional with general lay education?

In supplying the answer to these questions it should be realized at the outset that these were not "experiments" in the scientific sense of the word. No controls were established. No specific study was made to determine the status of the schools, their character, their effectiveness prior to their entry into general education. Nor is it possible at this time to reconstruct a complete picture of their former status. Records and reports of many types are not in existence or are in a form unsuitable for this purpose.

Too little time has also elapsed to make possible a full adaptation of the schools to the new programs. They have had scant opportunity to learn by experience how to cope with the involved problems. Many intangible changes appear only after years of sub-surface growth. Wartime conditions have introduced many disrupting influences.

In spite of these difficulties some general observations are being submitted. They are not conclusive or final in their implications, but they are contributory to a correct appraisal of the situation.

1. *General Education*

Instruction of a group of students all having the same life goal in view certainly is much simpler and can be made far more effective than instruction of mixed groups. Course materials can be adapted quite readily to the specific needs of a homogeneous group without the necessary digressions to meet those having other vocations in mind. This is all the more true in view of the great need of spiritual conditioning of the future pastors and teachers. While admitting that the teaching of mixed groups can be effective, we believe that the other is the ideal.

Under general education disciplinary problems have increased. It is not possible to state definitely that this increase should be attributed solely to the introduction of general education. Admissions policies, administrative control of the school, no less than the abnormal times in which we live, may be equally important factors.

In both Oakland and Bronxville the percentage of losses in the pre-theological group has increased. Whether this is due to contacts with the non-professional group or to the recognition of an oversupply of candidates during the thirties or to other factors is impossible to determine.

The effect of the presence of general students together with theological or teacher-training students depends largely on the type of student admitted and the degree to which he adjusts himself to the school's traditions and ideals. At St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., the practice has worked out well for over forty years. At other institutions the results at times have been disquieting.

Does the presence on the campus of general students lower the Christian tone of the institution? Is an all-out, forthright profession of Lutheran principles inhibited in deference to the non-theological college student? Does religion assume the character of a course rather than an all-pervading power in the student's life, so that the campus eventually becomes more worldly? These questions obviously cannot be answered on the basis of statistical or factual evidence gathered in a survey of this nature. School tradition, student home backgrounds, the school administration, the faculty morale, and other factors all exert their subtle influence.

Until now the total enrollment of general students has been small, though exceeding the number of pretheological students at some of the schools. But these general students have been more or less amalgamated with the other groups preparing for service in the Church. An entirely different situation would present itself if the ministerial group were to become in numbers and influence a submerged minority in the student body. It is entirely possible that the humanistic and pretheological character of our institutions then would give way to either a technical or highly vocational type of education, depending on the direction the school would assume as it developed.

2. *Co-education*

As a part of the problem of general education, yet with difficulties peculiarly its own, co-education merits separate attention.

Institutions now accepting girl students are Bronxville, Edmonton, Oakland, Winfield, and for professional training, the teachers' colleges at River Forest and Seward. Oakland and Edmonton have no on-campus residences for girls.

It is our observation that the girls have made some positive contributions to our school campuses. Association with one another is an emotionally satisfying experience for normal boys and girls. Consequently the presence of girls has provided a more normal, true-to-life situation. The social life of the campus has been stimulated. Extracurricular activities are more interesting, more diversified, and on a higher level. Furthermore, the girls have exerted a refining influence on the young men, resulting in some improvement of their social deportment. Most noticeable immediately after the introduction of co-education, the developing camaraderie unfortunately tends to minimize this latter contribution and may influence the girls to adopt the social traditions of the boys.

On the other hand, we cannot escape the conviction that at schools which provide living quarters for the girls, the all too frequent—one is tempted to say constant—association between boys and girls is definitely ill advised. On several campuses some undesirable customs and traditions in the boy-girl relations have been permitted to spring up.

Youthful infatuations are a frequent occurrence. Only in rare cases does this become an incentive for increased application to studies.

...ally, it has been a most disruptive influence, with marked de...eration in scholarship, at times to the point where the resolution ...erve the Church is either weakened or given up entirely. Cases of ...moral conduct, we are happy to say, have not come to our attention.

It is true, of course, that there are extenuating circumstances for these conditions. The male administrative staffs have had no experience in the supervision of co-eds. The right type of person to serve as Dean of Women is frequently unobtainable. The location of some of the women's dormitories is not good.

The further development of skills and personnel for handling co-education may eventually solve most of these problems. In the meantime we suggest that no further extension of co-education to schools which do not now have it be undertaken. It seems to us that if Christian education can be provided for our Lutheran girls in any other way, it would be better to limit the pretheological training schools to male students. Occasional association with fine Christian young women can be arranged through church activities or campus socials to which may be invited the girls of the neighboring parishes, and a rather close approximation of a normal social life would thereby be provided for the young men.

High school co-education with girls on the same campus with college men should, in our well-considered judgment, be avoided for more than one reason. Experienced educators almost universally feel that it is socially and normally undesirable. The mingling of high school girls with college men creates unusual disciplinary difficulties. Early teen-age girls present so many problems that they had best be kept under daily parental guidance.

3. *The Problem of Costs*

It is, of course, obvious that the problem of costs requires thorough study and consideration. It would be most unwise for Synod to embark upon a program which would in any way curtail other sections of its far-flung work. We have, therefore, given particular thought and study to the entire problem of costs at our institutions, especially in connection with the problem of general education.

As it is now constituted at some of our schools, general education on the high school level is not very costly. Few additional courses have been provided. Enrollments are so low that the non-theological or non-teacher-training students are taken into the existing small classes. This is very economical so long as the combined number of both types of students in a class is below thirty. As soon as this figure is exceeded, a division of the class becomes mandatory. This, in turn, entails increases in staff and consequently in expense.

After the school grows—and this should be the aim of all who are in the field of general education—more diversified offerings become necessary. More Mathematics, Science, French, Spanish, Social Studies, Typing, Shorthand, Commercial Subjects, Domestic Science,

Shop, etc., will be in demand. If the schools are really to serve the Lutheran constituency, their offerings should thoroughly provide for the student who plans to go on to college and in addition for the much larger group who will enter jobs at the end of high school. To induce boys and girls to attend our own high school divisions and then flood them with German, Latin, and Greek to the exclusion of other more essential subjects is, in our opinion, an educational disservice. Let no one think that the costs of such expanded programs are trivial or that they can be met by student fees only.

General education on the college level is considerably more expensive if properly set up to meet the needs of both the terminal and the general preprofessional students. The offerings must be sufficiently diversified to afford virtual duplication of the programs of the freshman and sophomore classes of the colleges to which the students later transfer. Even the terminal student must be provided with a far broader curriculum than we offer the pretheological or teacher-training student. Two-year course sequences advancing the student from elementary to higher levels should be supplied. Instructors competent in technical fields must be secured. Library and laboratory facilities must be furnished. The high school and college divisions should be separated in staffs, housing, and classrooms. All along the line the standards of the regional accrediting agencies must be fairly met, and membership in the association must be achieved.

Student fees simply cannot be raised to such high levels that they will finance this program. Endowments, or supporting organizations, or synodical support are, then, a *sine qua non.*

Several of the schools have introduced general education in the junior college. Every one of them is indirectly receiving synodical support in the form of added instructors. Where fees are low and where no active supporting organization exists, we may be certain that various unsatisfactory devices are employed to reduce the costs. Among them may be listed:

(a) Unsatisfactory alignment of course sequences through two years, that is, too many short half-year courses are thrown together to provide the necessary graduation credits.

(b) Combination of various course levels into one class, especially in languages, in order to hold down the size of the staff.

(c) Failure to set up specific courses to parallel the pretheological or teacher-training offerings. The result is either an unsatisfactory course for the general student, such as advanced religion, or the loss to the pretheological or teacher-training student of the most suitable type of course, such as survey science.

If general education on the college level is to be continued, these conditions should be rectified, and, in consequence, higher costs will become inevitable.

It is not intended by the foregoing to imply that the costs are prohibitive. We do wish to point out that the prevailing opinion generally underestimates the costs of a program of general education. The first steps are indeed easy to take, but the eventual costs should be well considered.

In this connection it is opportune to point out that Synod, in several ways, is contributing indirectly, but quite substantially, to the existing program of general education, its stipulation "without additional net cost" notwithstanding. Synod does so in the following manner:

1. Since 1938 the non-theological student at Concordia College, Edmonton, receives his education without paying tuition fees.

2. Tuition fees charged the general student at our other colleges, customarily $20.00 per semester in high school and $30.00 and $40.00 per semester in college, are below the actual cost of the education provided.

3. Some of the institutions have been remarkably generous in their classification of students as pretheological. Many a young man has thus acquired an education without paying tuition.

4. Widespread laxity of the schools—with several notable exceptions—both in assessing tuition arrears against students who for no satisfactory reason discontinued the pretheological course and in "follow-up" of these unpaid tuition accounts. Uncollected tuition arrears from pretheological students who discontinued their studies during the year 1940-41 at the preparatory schools, exclusive of losses of grants in aid by indigent student boards, amounted to approximately $15,000.00. The sum is much greater if we include students at the seminaries and normal schools.

5. At institutions having general education Synod maintains larger staffs than are required for the theological students enrolled. The average number of students per instructor favored by accrediting associations is generally fifteen in colleges, considerably larger in high schools. Synod maintains one instructor for 4-8 pretheological students at the five schools having general education. The highest number during 1942-43 was eight ministerial students per professor at the schools open to general education. This results in relatively high costs.

Tuition fees remitted to Synod do not cover the teaching costs of the general student at these institutions. Some allowance should be made for the fact that enrollments currently are below normal. Of course, Synod must maintain its staffs of regular professors during periods of low enrollment.

B. Recommendations

On the basis of the considerations submitted, we respectfully recommend:

1. That Synod re-affirm the training of pastors and teachers as the basic and primary purpose of its academies, colleges, and seminaries.
2. That Synod continue to lend the use of its buildings for a limited program of general education at the following institutions for the reason and subject to the regulations stated elsewhere:

	High School		College	
Institution	Boys Only	Boys and Girls	Men Only	Men and Women
Austin	*			
Bronxville	*			*
Edmonton		*	*	
Oakland		*	*	
Portland	*			
Winfield		*		*

3. That in schools where high school co-education is permitted the girls be required to live off-campus, with the exception of schools where girls dormitories are already established.
4. That the following institutions confine themselves strictly to a pre-ministerial curriculum: Milwaukee, St. Paul, Fort Wayne, Concordia (if retained).
5. That the Lutheran High School on the campus of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., be made the subject of further study by the Board for Higher Education and the authorities of the institution at Fort Wayne. This high school represents a unique situation in the synodical educational system and should be carefully examined from all points of view. This is especially important since a similar plan may be proposed for other institutions.
6. That the programs of general education at the schools authorized by Synod be regularly examined by the Board for Higher Education with a view toward preserving the integrity and efficiency of our pre-ministerial education. The schools shall be held subject to continuous scrutiny by the Board in the following areas of administration and instruction:
   (a) The emphasis on the spiritual training of all students.
   (b) The attainment of the specific objectives of the pre-theological course on the basis of the synodically approved curriculum.
   (c) The restriction of the non-theological enrollment.
   (d) The provision of acceptable teaching personnel.
   (e) The maintenance of the proper academic standards.

(f) The maintenance of adequate course offerings without over-extending the resources.

That the Board for Higher Education set up definite standards and limitations for the program of general education and co-education at our synodical schools, so that their primary purpose is not lost and that they do not provide synodically subsidized competition for schools conducted by groups of congregations or individuals in the same territory.

That the operating costs of general education and co-education be borne locally by student fees, supporting organizations, etc., and that Synod neither directly nor indirectly contribute from its general treasury. It should furthermore be understood that where other facilities for Lutheran higher education already exist or where they can be provided, synodical institutions, even though they have excess capacity, should, nevertheless, definitely be restricted to the preparation for service in the Church.

If the plan above is adopted, we recommend:

(a) For each school a system of financial records on a cost accounting basis with segregation of educational, dormitory, and dining hall costs.

(b) Consequent analysis of the costs and establishment of fees for non-theological students considerably in excess of the present scale at most of the schools involved, unless the costs are directly paid by supporting organizations.

(c) An agreement between each school and Synod, periodically adjusted, for payment of costs in excess of the sums required to maintain the institution as a pre-theological or teacher-training school. Synodical credit would be allowed for improvement in plant and equipment resulting from organizational support or student fees to the extent that they specifically serve the pre-theological or teacher-training student.

In the consideration of this entire problem we desire to point out that even if all of our synodical colleges were opened to general higher education, we would be able to take care of only a small percentage of the number of boys and girls who should be in church-related institutions. Furthermore, even this small percentage would be largely confined to those who happen to be living in the neighborhood of one of our preparatory schools.

To serve as nearly as possible the total number of our youth with a complete program of higher education, our congregations face the important challenge of establishing secondary schools and, eventually,

junior colleges in their immediate territory. While it is true that they may convey to Synod the power and the duty to carry out parts of their common obligation, it is our conviction that both the congregations and Synod as such would benefit most by the plan of local sponsorship as outlined in the earlier part of this report. Synod would place all its agencies of service at their disposal to promote the undertaking, but it would not directly assume the cost of maintaining the institutions necessary to carry out an effective program of general higher education.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Recommendation 1 was adopted.

Recommendation 2 was adopted in the following form: "That Synod continue to lend the use of its buildings for a limited program of general education at the following institutions (*i.e.*, in box) subject to the regulations following in parts 3, 4, 5, 6 of these recommendations."

Recommendation 3 was adopted, except that in the last line the words "high school" were inserted between "where" and "girls," so as to read, "where High School girls' dormitories are already established."

4 was stricken.

5 became paragraph 7.

6 now becomes paragraph 4.

7 becomes paragraph 5.

8 becomes paragraph 6 and is to read as follows: "That the operating costs of general education and co-education be borne locally by student fees, supporting organizations, and so forth, and that Synod in no wise contribute from its treasury." The rest of the paragraph was stricken. Instead of the words at the bottom of page 24 "if the above plan is adopted," the paragraphs (A) (B) and (C) are to be introduced by the words "for adequate control of this policy we recommend," etc.

(*N.B.*—In all cases the term "ministerial" is to be substituted for "pre-theological.")

7 (formerly 5) to read as is, except strike the last sentence.

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD STEWARDSHIP TO OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

A. Theological Training Schools

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Present Status

The educational system maintained by Synod in North America for preparing young men for service in the Gospel ministry now comprises two academies, or four-year high schools, seven junior colleges, and two theological seminaries within the borders of the United States, and one junior college in Canada. These institutions are scattered throughout the States. Five are located near the boundaries of the country, six in the Middle West.

Valuation

Total valuation of this system of colleges and seminaries in 1941 was placed at about $6,800,000.

Table 1

APPRAISED VALUATIONS OF THEOLOGICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

Prepared by Mr. Henry W. Horst

		1932	1941
1.	St. Louis	$2,877,752.97	$2,193,381.97
2.	Springfield	317,617.26	323,590.36
3.	Austin	126,168.55	166,940.00
4.	Bronxville	854,509.55	919,908.17
5.	Concordia, Mo.	290,650.47	305,406.50
6.	Edmonton	182,349.50	183,983.50
7.	Ft. Wayne	545,691.11	587,515.25
8.	Milwaukee	798,195.86	806,297.86
9.	Oakland	159,698.00	159,698.00
10.	Portland	15,780.75	21,792.75
11.	St. Paul	706,452.73	737,193.48
12.	Winfield	417,062.56	438,714.55
		$7,291,929.31	$6,844,422.39

Operating Costs

Synod's contribution for operating expenses, repairs, and replacements was in excess of $370,000 for 1942. The detailed distribution is given in Table 2:

Table 2

Cost to Synod

THEOLOGICAL PREPARATORY SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES IN NORTH AMERICA AND CANADA

	1935	1936	1937
Operating Costs	$233,508.64	$238,589.14	$244,906.91
"Repairs"	23,621.00	35,802.68	35,844.55
Total	$257,129.64	$274,391.82	$280,751.46
	1938	1939	1940
Operating Costs	$283,812.79	$277,414.15	$270,777.11
"Repairs"	69,917.64	47,274.89	64,925.62
Total	$353,730.43	$324,689.04	$335,702.73
	1941	1942	
Operating Costs	$286,667.23	$317,676.56	
"Repairs"	58,667.36	50,790.04	
Total	$345,334.59	$368,466.60	

The above tabulation excludes allowances for rents and tuition received, rents paid for professors' residences, and rental payments on building-and-loan plan. The combined theological and teacher-training costs show a net average increase of approximately $27,000 annually for these items.

The average contributions for operation and maintenance for the eight-year period were approximately $340,000. No major building operations were undertaken during this period. Total operating costs are considerably higher than $370,000, since the institutions have an appreciable income from student fees and other sources. The cost of meal services is, of course, additional.

The complete course of study preparing for the pastorate covers ten years plus an internship of one year. The shorter course at the Springfield seminary is five years long, exclusive of the year's internship. Only high school graduates are accepted at Springfield. The average number of candidates graduating annually at the end of these respective courses is 144 during the decade from 1930-1940. Thus Synod has an investment of over $2,400.00 for every candidate who graduates.

Synod's Future Needs for Pastors

Any judgment of the numerical sufficiency of the system must necessarily consider a wide variety of factors, both general in their nature and specific in their relation to the individual institutions. Synod's future needs for pastors in relation to the productive capacity of the existing schools, strategic location of the schools with reference to constituency and suitable environment, the possible advantage of many small schools to serve as recruiting stations for ministerial students, economies of operation and maintenance, obsolescence of plants, the missionary contribution of the schools to their territories,

accreditation demands—all these need to be scrutinized care-

needs. Future needs for pastors cannot be computed by slide rule; the Lord who giveth the increase. But beyond our prayers, vision and judgment must be the measure of our plans in advancing the cause of His Church on earth.

An overview of the supply-demand situation of the past twenty years is presented in the following tables:

Table 3

LOSSES OF ACTIVE MINISTERS
ANNUAL AVERAGES BY FIVE-YEAR PERIODS

	Deaths	Resignations	Re-entered	Net Losses
1941	25	56	11	70
1936-1940	26.6	62	6	82.6
1931-1935	25	44	7	62
1926-1931	23.6	46	10	59.6
1921-1925	25.8	46	?	71.8

Table 4

GAIN IN MINISTERS
ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Candidates Entered	Net Losses	Net Gain
1936-1940	129	83	46*
1931-1935	94	62	32
1926-1930	113	60	53
1921-1925	101	72	29

* Placement stimulated by "Candidate Fund."

Table 5

SURPLUS CANDIDATE PRODUCTION
ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Candidates	Candidates Entered	"Surplus" Over Needs
1938-1940	145	129	16
1931-1935	144	94	50 (67)*
1926-1930	121	113	8
1921-1925	107	101	6

* Intern year made compulsory for all St. Louis students in 1932, thus postponing graduation for *ca.* 86-100 additional students, an annual average for the period of *ca.* 17, or a total of 67.

Deaths in office in the group of 3,000 pastors were between 24 and 27 annually. A slow but steady rise is to be expected.

Retirements averaged 53 annually for the 1931-1940 period. This rate may also be expected to rise slowly.

Allowing for re-entries, the net losses to be replaced were about 72 per year.

Annual candidate entries for the 1931-1940 period averaged 111, or 39 above replacement needs resulting from death and retirement. This decade, it will be recalled, was the depression period, but Synod stimulated placement to an appreciable extent by the "Candidate Fund."

For this ten-year period, 1931-1940, the annual average of candidates was 144, of candidates placed 111. Hence, the annual "surplus production" of candidates was about 33. Since compulsory internship absorbed almost an entire class, the *gross* "overproduction" was about 42 candidates per year.

In general the present situation with regard to the supply of candidates in Synod is quite favorable. Almost all of them have been absorbed during the past three years. The factual material presented in the preceding tables presents an objective picture of the situation during the past two decades.

When we turn to the future, it becomes evident that objective and statistically valid tables cannot be readily established. The probable output of candidates for the ministry depends on so many factors that our ultimate estimate can be based only on a careful evaluation of a number of considerations. In an attempt to answer the question: How many candidates will Synod need and how many can our institutions supply during the next decade?—the following facts have been given thorough and careful consideration in this survey:

1. At some time in the years immediately before us 100-200 chaplains will return to their normal pastorates.
2. Although the rate of losses at our preparatory schools has been great during the past decade, there are a number of factors which point to the definite possibility that in the future these losses will be appreciably smaller. The classification of pretheological students at our preparatory schools is far more precise at the present time than it has been previously. In the past many doubtful students were included in the pretheological group, and these have naturally tended to increase the ratio of losses. More definite guidance in the lower classes will also naturally reduce the losses in the college division.
3. Conditions in the postwar world, both here and abroad, are, of course, unpredictable. In any estimate of the candidates needed during the next decade the plans of our Emergency Planning Commission must be taken into account.
4. In the event of a temporary insufficiency of candidates, Synod can always increase the number by temporarily eliminating the intern year of those whose scholarship and spiritual qualities may fit them for more immediate entrance into the ministry. Another method of increasing the number of available candidates lies in the amalgamation of some of the excessively large number of small parishes throughout Synod. Apparently there is an increasing trend toward amalgamation, which is most desirable also from the point of view of extending our parochial

school system. This trend toward greater numbers of available candidates and pastors is, however, partially offset by a possible increase in the demands for assistants in our large urban parishes.

In approaching this problem, Synod should always be conscious of the very real danger in an "oversupply" of candidates. When more candidates are available than are actually needed, there is always a tendency to place them in small parishes and to depress the general economic level of our ministry. In the long run it is better to err on the conservative side, especially since a momentary undersupply can always be made up through various devices.

Balancing all these factors in relation to one another, it is our well-considered judgment that Synod in the near future should require about 115 candidates annually. With faith in the continued blessing of God upon our work, no great downward revision of this figure should be expected. If the Lord of the Church offers us unusual opportunities which cannot be foreseen at the present moment, the supply could be increased, at least temporarily, by means of one or more of the plans outlined above.

Since this entire problem is basic to our approach to the number of institutions required for the training of our pastors and the application of the principles of stewardship to the conduct of our educational work, the survey has naturally given much time and attention to it. These estimates, therefore, represent our most careful and considered judgment in this important and complex question.

Future Needs and Enrollment

Assuming that these premises are correct, how large a student enrollment is required at our preparatory colleges in order to insure the required output of theological candidates during the next decade?

The 1925-27 pretheological enrollment at the preparatory institutions was 1,450-1,500 students. From 1927 to 1932 it was between 1,360 and 1,400. These large enrollments resulted in freshmen entering classes at the St. Louis Seminary of about 150 in the period of 1927-37. This represented an oversupply, especially in view of Springfield's added contribution of candidates. We may then conclude that the preparatory schools should have considerably smaller enrollments than 1,500.

The pretheological enrollment since 1937-38 at all preparatory colleges has been less than 900; in 1943-44 it was 901.

Table 6
TOTAL PRETHEOLOGICAL ENROLLMENT AT PREPARATORY COLLEGES

1943-44	901	1933-34	1102
1942-43	842	1932-33	1222
1941-42	769	1931-32	1397
1940-41	871	1930-31	1358
1939-40	898	1929-30	1396
1938-39	896	1928-29	1875
1937-38	876	1927-28	1418
1936-37	981	1926-27	1494
1935-36	1006	1925-26	1476
1934-35	1054	1924-25	1376

Current Capacity of Institutions

What relationship exists between the estimated optimum enrollment of 1,000 and the actual plant capacities at the preparatory institutions?

It might be surmised that if the system could accommodate between 1,400 and 1,500 students in 1927, it would have a capacity no smaller than this amount, assuming that no changes in capacities had occurred since that time. As a matter of fact, dining hall and classroom accommodations are ample for more than 2,000 students. Dormitory accommodations are provided for 1,300 to 1,500. An additional 100 day students are ordinarily present at these preparatory schools. The system thus can accommodate 1,400-1,600 students without the need for additional dormitory facilities. This represents excess plant capacity of about 40-60 per cent. It should be said that not all of this space is vacant at the present time. Numerous non-theological students are in attendance at some of these schools.

Are Many Small Schools Desirable or Necessary?

The preceding figures clearly indicate that the present capacity of our institutions is too large for Synod's work of pretheological training. If this argument alone were adduced, Synod might decide immediately that for purposes of economy and efficiency the physical plants of several institutions might very well be eliminated. There are, however, a number of other factors which must be carefully considered by Synod before coming to a conclusion to contract our educational system. For example, it will be necessary to inquire whether there are inherent advantages in a system of many small schools rather than of a few large ones. The historical development of Synod's educational system gives little indication of purposeful planning for many small colleges. The majority of the colleges were founded by Districts or even individual pastors; Synod as a body founded only Concordia College, Austin, Tex., Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta, and Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn. With the years, the problems of the District colleges increased, and one by one they were offered to Synod. In acquiring them Synod appeared quite aware of the danger of needless multiplication of educational facilities, but transportation was poor, parents were reluctant to send

fourteen-year-old sons far from home, and recruitment of qualified students for the ministry promised to become more effective. A quarter of a century or more ago these were good reasons for maintaining a large number of schools. Today they have all but vanished except in the peripheral areas of the United States. Assuredly in this age of streamliners, Greyhounds, and family Buicks, the preparatory institutions in the Middle West are not necessary because of transportation difficulties.

Nor are so many schools required as recruiting stations for workers in the Kingdom. Without much promotional effort we have over 1000 pretheological students enrolled in the schools at present. If the need would arise, this number could be doubled, under God's blessing, by general appeals to the love and loyalty of our Lutherans. An indication of the effectiveness of organized publicity is apparent in the enrollment figures for 1923-26, at which time Synod undertook its Seminary and college building program.

It has often been said that the schools are radiating centers of influence in the church life of the District. There is indeed a good deal of truth in these statements; however, they will require further analysis.

(1) The faculties as individuals contribute to the church life of the District by preaching, by papers at District meetings, and by serving in the capacity of District officials. They exert an influence as individual personalities. Whether these men are at the schools or in the pastorate, they could not fail to exert such influence by their abilities and their personal interest in church work.

(2) The schools create interest in Synod's work in an intangible way. It will become apparent on closer scrutiny that the interest which the school staffs create is not so much "Synod-mindedness" as "institution-mindedness."

(3) The physical property is often a rallying point for activities of the District. Walther League conventions, talent quests, District meetings, perhaps even monthly conferences, Reformation memorial services, annual college days, are typical of the gatherings held on school campuses.

As centers of District activity, the colleges undoubtedly perform a distinct service, but their contribution in this area should not be over-estimated.

If neither services to the District nor recruitment needs nor hardship of traveling an additional 100-200 miles are critical factors, it appears reasonable to approach the solution of the problem primarily in terms of the required output versus the number of schools in operation.

Eight junior colleges are now maintained to supply an annual entering class at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., sufficient to provide 115-125 candidates. Does this not indicate that Synod has an unnecessary duplication of facilities to accomplish its purposes?

Educationally or administratively, one large preparatory school could readily perform the service of training 125 entrants at St. Louis a year, and even this school would be small in comparison with educational units in our country today. Good reasons exist, of course, for maintaining separate institutions on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, in Canada, and possibly in the Northwest. But no compelling reasons exist for maintaining two institutions on the Pacific Coast nor five theological preparatory colleges in the Middle West nor two theological seminaries a scant 100 miles apart.

The Cost of Small Schools

Furthermore, it is well known that small schools are uneconomical. Classes are small, and instructional manpower is not fully utilized. Overhead expenses are exorbitant. Per-capita costs are thus vastly increased, as Table 7 indicates.

Table 7

PER CAPITA OPERATING COSTS TO SYNOD FOR PRETHEOLOGICAL STUDENTS FISCAL YEAR 1941

School	P. T. Avg. Enrollment	Per Capita Costs*
Milwaukee	206	$158.09
Ft. Wayne	169	171.73
St. Paul	122	232.07
Concordia	76	251.54
Winfield	82	272.36
Portland	23	313.87
Austin	25	319.83
Bronxville	68	373.78
Oakland	32	413.56
Edmonton	25	439.59

* Major repairs and faculty rentals not included.

In spite of high per-capita costs, academic inefficiency usually accompanies low enrollments. Instructors teach in too many subject fields; to hold expenses down, classes from different levels in a subject are frequently combined. Space is lacking; equipment of all types is inadequate; real educational progress is often feeble.

Recognition of these facts in all probability was a contributing factor in the introduction of general education at the smaller institutions—Austin, Bronxville, Edmonton, Oakland, and Portland. Where adequate constituencies made general education successful, some of the deficiencies of small schools were counteracted, if not wholly eliminated.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that Synod could train its future clergy with considerably fewer preparatory colleges than it now has. On the other hand, violent contraction of the educational system to one or two colleges is inadvisable. Certain smaller institutions—Austin, Edmonton, Oakland, Bronxville—should be continued for very definite reasons.

The Small School and Its Constituency

Any proposal to consolidate schools must take into account the size of the supporting constituency. In arriving at the table of communicant constituency figures for Synod's colleges, geographical location was the primary basis. District boundaries were taken into consideration when this seemed necessary. Several illustrations will clarify the procedure. Chicago is about 80 miles from Milwaukee, 150 miles from Fort Wayne. Greater Chicago, was, therefore, assigned to Milwaukee in this study, although Fort Wayne also receives students from this area. All of Northern Illinois was allocated to Milwaukee, all of Northern Indiana to Fort Wayne, because synodical districts thus separate the two States.

The actual *functioning* constituency is, however, appreciably different in several instances for reasons too obscure to receive full treatment in this report. The St. Louis-Southeast Missouri area of about 50,000 communicants is closer to St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., than to any other college and consequently was listed as St. Paul's constituency. Yet three other colleges, Milwaukee, Fort Wayne, and Winfield exert considerable drawing power on the area and regularly enroll numerous students from it.

One-third (9,293 communicants) of the Central Illinois District has been included under St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., constituency on a mileage basis, but its students rarely attend Concordia, Mo. Nebraska was evenly divided between St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., and St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., 21,542 communicants to each college, but Winfield draws appreciably more students from the State. Southern Iowa (14,609 communicants) was allocated to St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo. It received but one student from the State in 1942-43.

In terms of effective constituency, then, St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., has perhaps only 65,000, or one-half the communicant membership indicated in the general constituency tables. Milwaukee, Winfield, and Fort Wayne would have a correspondingly larger one.

In the case of the constituency of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., it should be noted that the entire Concordia College, Austin, Tex., field is properly also that of St. John, since the former is a four-year secondary school and transfers its graduates to the latter for their college work.

Table 8

COMMUNICANT CONSTITUENCIES OF JUNIOR COLLEGES
GEOGRAPHICAL AND DISTRICT BASIS
STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1940

Location	Stations	Communicant Members	
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	690	221,578	
Fort Wayne, Indiana	578	179,103	
St. Paul, Minnesota	866	139,874	
Concordia, Missouri	681*	130,537*	
Bronxville, New York (1939)	396	87,318	
Winfield, Kansas	432	59,654	
Austin, Texas	205	30,418	
Austin and Winfield combined	637		90,072
Oakland, California	155	18,675	
Edmonton, Canada	481	19,159	
Portland, Oregon	144	12,384	
Total	4,528	898,700	

*Effective constituency: *ca.* 65,000 communicants
ca. 300 stations

A careful scrutiny of the table presents some very significant differences among the constituencies of our various schools. Especially in terms of effective constituency it is very clear that some institutions serve a much greater part of Synod than others. The first and obvious conclusion from these statistics is that if Synod desires to abandon the physical plants of any institutions, those which have the smallest constituencies would naturally be considered first. Only the introduction of other factors, such as location in the peripheral areas, would diminish the force of the argument to be drawn from a relatively weak constituency.

The overlapping of the constituencies also constitutes an unnecessary and undesirable duplication of educational effort. Here, too, the principle of good stewardship applies.

Summary

This section of our report has presented in some detail the current status of our preparatory schools and the recent history of the supply and demand for theological candidates. In addition we have attempted to provide a reasonable estimate of the future needs of Synod with respect to pastors. We have also attempted to point out that the present capacity of our educational institutions is too large for the current and future needs of Synod. Every factor in the total situation indicates that the pretheological and theological training of our ministry can be conducted more effectively and more economically with a smaller number of institutions.

It has also been our purpose to demonstrate that the cost of a large number of small schools is unusually high, that their academic standing is often endangered because of lack of equipment and facilities, and that their contribution to the Districts in which they are located has not always been as great as would appear on the surface.

Finally, it has been our endeavor to demonstrate that there is a

taking difference in the size of the constituencies of our various institutions and that this situation must be taken into account in any endeavor to discover which institutions may no longer be needed in Synod's program.

In addition to all these considerations, it should be pointed out that under the present arrangement of Synod's educational system there remains definite room for improvement in educational effectiveness. There are numerous weak areas at all our preparatory schools. If our Lutheran Church is to remain in step with the swift pace of changes in American life, in American education, and within the sphere of church activity itself, stronger schools are an immediate necessity. Furthermore, we cannot postpone much longer the accreditation of our institutions with State and regional agencies. No small effort, both academic and financial, will be required to succeed in this direction.

A later section of this report presents reasons for retaining the present basic form of our educational system, namely, that our pretheological training be limited as heretofore to the junior college level. It should be noted, however, that this proposal assumes that our preparatory colleges will be brought to the utmost peak of educational excellence. This will inevitably entail further expenditures. Synod will probably not be able to carry the financial burden of developing fourteen strong colleges and seminaries to the highest academic efficiency. Nor would it be economically sound to do so if a better plan can be developed.

All these considerations, therefore, point to the necessity of consolidating schools and reducing the extent of our educational system to the point where it serves Synod most effectively and economically.

Through no fault of their own, certain schools have, as separate institutions, become so weak that they no longer adequately serve Synod's needs. Their service in the past has been an outstanding contribution to the work and development of Synod. Their academic staffs are also today on a high level. Through the years, however, the plant and equipment at two of them have become partially obsolete and would require costly replacement in the near future. The services of all three may be fully provided by other means. It, therefore, appears reasonable to recommend in some detail, as we now propose to do, that the human resources at these three institutions be amalgamated with other institutions, that the obsolescent physical plants of two be vacated, and that the physical plant of the third be converted to other purposes. The institutions to which these considerations would apply are:

Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.
St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.
Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

NOTE: As a result of the open hearing held on November 10, 1943, the above recommendations have been modified somewhat, as appears in the details on these three institutions on the pages that follow.

2. CONCORDIA COLLEGE
PORTLAND, OREGON

Historical Data

The Portland Concordia was founded by the Oregon-Washington District in September, 1905. A year later 5⅓ acres of ground were purchased on the present site by the District for $2,500.00. The present main building was then erected at a cost of $6,000.00. From 1905 to 1911 the institution was completely financed by the District. Beginning in 1911, however, Synod paid the salaries of the two professors and continued this until 1923, when Synod accepted title to all property and assumed all financial obligations. A gymnasium was erected in 1921 by the Lutheran Education Society for about $1,200.00. In 1926 two acres of additional ground were purchased for about $3,000.00.

Since 1923 Synod has paid somewhat more than $10,000.00 for maintenance and improvements. The present appraisal value of land and buildings, not including professors' dwellings, since they are privately owned, is approximately $22,000.00.

Land and Buildings Today

The campus is a "T" shaped plot of about 7½ acres, situated near the outskirts of Portland and in an attractive section of middle-class homes.

The buildings of the school are two: the "Main Building" and the "Gymnasium." The Main Building serves for classrooms, dining hall, and dormitory purposes. The basement contains the oil-fired heating plant, laundry, lavatories, showers, toilets, food storage room, and chemistry laboratory. The first floor has two classrooms, president's office, one bedroom and study, the kitchen and dining room. On the second floor is an additional classroom, a small reading room, five students' study rooms, and an infirmary room. The entire attic serves as one large bedroom for twenty boys.

This building is clean and orderly. There is plain evidence that a patient faculty strives hard to make the best use of the facilities which it offers. At best these are very inadequate. While it might be improved in appearance both inside and out, it will never offer satisfactory facilities for really effective conduct of a boys' preparatory school. Most striking is the tinderbox character of the building. It is entirely of wood construction, and it cannot but continue to present a hazard to the safety of the boys who live in it.

The Gymnasium is a frame building, containing a basketball court, a small stage, with two dressing rooms at one end, a small balcony over two small storage rooms at the other end.

The grounds present an orderly, but not particularly attractive appearance. Several large evergreens and some shrubbery relieve the drabness in some degree.

Faculty

The faculty consists of three regular professors and one assistant. All are earnest, conscientious, capable men. The professors have served 18, 21, and 37 years respectively.

Educational Aims and Procedures

The institution aims to serve three types of students: pretheological, teacher-training, and the general student. The course offerings for the three groups are practically identical, a unit of typing or bookkeeping, algebra or piano, being the minor variants to an extremely heavy language problem. Obviously, this is not a very satisfactory situation for either the teacher-training or the general student. Several other deficiencies should be noted. Promotion is by classes, not by courses. In the case of students entering after several years in public high schools, graduation and consequent transfer to the junior college classes at sister institutions follow at the end of four years of work on the secondary level. While the students are tutored in religion and the languages, there is no insistence on completing a required program of courses nor on offering a specified number of credits or units for graduation.

The curriculum organization is not good in certain areas. Different levels of language work are combined into one class; algebra and geometry are extended over four years up into the senior class; numerous courses meet but three times per week; two foreign languages are required in the freshman class.

To the administration's credit is the insistence on daily preparation by the student and the thoroughness in drilling certain fundamentals. Unfortunately, the student's education lacks breadth.

The causes for the institution's educational pattern are, no doubt, complex, but the following factors appear to be closely related to it: the remoteness from the stream of contemporary educational thought; the daily battle with makeshift equipment and inadequate facilities; most important, the need for holding students in the face of a constantly declining enrollment. While not inherent in the small school, educational weakness is usually associated with it.

Equipment

Deficiencies in equipment are numerous. The collection of books in the library is altogether too meager, and their housing is quite inadequate. Laboratory equipment for biology is virtually nonexistent; for chemistry it is barely acceptable. Classroom equipment for instructional purposes is lacking.

Enrollment

The enrollment has varied from the peak of 43 in 1922 to 16 in 1936. Since that time it has fluctuated between 19 and 33. The 1943 enrollment was 23.

Of this number thirteen were pretheological, five teacher-training, and five general. Since 1932 the senior class has enrolled between two and six students. Apparently the holding power of the institution is quite low. Many students drop out before graduation from the four-year course.

Actual transfers to other institutions were still smaller. In the ten-year period, from 1932 to 1941 inclusive, a total of 28 graduates

transferred to sister institutions—14 to Oakland; 14 to St. Paul, Milwaukee, or Fort Wayne. In addition, 5 undergraduates transferred to River Forest (2), Springfield (1), Bronxville (1), and Fort Wayne (1). Of course, not all of these transferred students continued their pretheological training. Consequently, the contribution of Portland to the supply of pretheological candidates is very small—averaging about two per year.

Undoubtedly it is true that a more modern plant and better instructional facilities would have increased the enrollment, the holding power, and the Portland contribution to the supply of St. Louis graduates.

Costs

The Portland institution is uneconomical to maintain. The costs in the past have been low when measured in terms of annual operating costs of an educational institution, but annual costs have shown a steady increase in the last decade. They now stand at about $10,000.00 per year. (To the operating figures reported by Mr. Huge —$7,753.78 for 1941-42—must be added rentals paid to professors who owned their homes—$1,296.00 for 1941-42—and miscellaneous expenses for repairs, synodical administration, etc.) Plant depreciation and loss of interest on invested funds obviously increase the cost appreciably.

However, the actual criterion of economical operation is not the total annual cost, but the cost to Synod for preparing a theological candidate. Since the institution averages about two or three theological transfers to the college freshman class at sister institutions, the costs for the first four years of high school training for a theological candidate at Portland is between $3,000.00 and $5,000.00 each. This is an unreasonably high cost.

Of course, it may be objected that general students and teacher-training students are also receiving an education in this school. The latter group is so insignificant a minority and so few continue to the normal colleges that they need not concern us in this cost estimate. The general student's education is not for Synod to finance.

Viewed in terms of the future, the cost situation is even more adverse. Synod has not in the past provided adequate educational facilities. This school should not be permitted to train pastors in the future unless it receives adequate equipment and facilities to do an effective piece of educational work. Of necessity, then, the already exorbitant costs will increase considerably if the institution is maintained.

Behind these considerations lies the very real and pressing need for a new building. This school cannot and should not be continued without elimination of the existing hazards of its tinderbox building. The costs of a new building to Synod are problematical, but in no event will they likely be less than $100,000.00. Deterioration of plant and loss of interest on such an investment would approximate

$10,000.00 per year. The total annual cost, then, to Synod would be closer to $20,000.00 per year than $10,000.00.

Future Growth

The reason most frequently advanced for the retention of the Portland institution has been the possibility of vast expansion of the Northwest. It has been urged that Synod maintain its foothold in this area through the Portland Concordia in order to take advantage of these imminent new developments. It has also been pointed out that the rate of growth of membership of the District has been rather phenomenal, far exceeding that of most areas of Synod. An examination of the facts will bring out the inadequacy of such considerations.

The total population of the States embraced in the Oregon-Washington District (Washington, Oregon, Idaho) according to the 1940 U. S. census was 3,357,000. War conditions have resulted in an abnormal influx of industrial workers, so that currently, but no doubt also temporarily, the population may be in excess of 3,500,000. The communicant membership of the District at the close of 1941 was 13,128.

Table 9

WASHINGTON-OREGON DISTRICT

Year	Congregations— Stations (Total)	Synod, Membership	Pastors	Communicant Members	Concordia Graduates Transferred
1942					1
1941	148	86	80	13,205	1
1940	146	83	80	12,503	3
1939	147	81	79	12,048	1
1938	143	74	75	11,287	4
1937	130	72	76	10,659	2
1936	132	71	76	9,996	2
1935	131	71	75	9,528	4
1934	136	69	73	9,004	4
1933	125	68	72	8,469	3
1932	120	62	73	8,266	4
			Total in 11 years.....		29
			Average students		2.6

The rate of growth of the District in the past ten years has been greater, it is true, than the rate of growth of Synod as a whole. Since 1932, pastors have increased from 73 to 80, stations from 120 to 148; communicant members from 8,266 to 13,205. If this rate of growth is maintained for the next ten years, the District may be expected to have 20,000 communicants by 1952; *if the rate of growth doubles, 26,000.*

Other sections of this report analyze Synod's future needs for theological candidates. Synod's 900,000 communicant members in North America are expected to supply not more than 115 to 125 candidates per year, or one for every 7,000-8,000 communicants. The proportionate share for the Washington-Oregon District would thus currently be about two candidates per year. If the District supplies

more than its quota, other areas must be held in check, and this will be difficult to do.

By 1952, assuming that the District will maintain its present accelerated rate of growth, its normal quota would be three candidates per year. If the District's rate of growth doubles, its normal quota in 1952 would be four candidates per year. Consequently, even under the most optimistic forecast of the future of the District, the institution will still have a student enrollment so small as to make its maintenance an unwarranted luxury in view of Synod's obligations in other areas of the country.

General Education

If present and future developments of the Church in this territory appear not to warrant the maintenance of a theological preparatory school, would it not be expedient to foster general education which might share the costs of operating a school and thus reduce the per capita cost for the theological student? Our response must be negative.

Other sections of this report have indicated the undesirability of synodical financing for general education. Furthermore, it must be realized that general education is a very costly undertaking. Modern youth demands, and is entitled to, a diversified program of studies in high school far beyond the present curricular offerings of our Concordias (primarily language). Shoestring offerings preparing only for college entrance in a narrow field deprive the general student of his rightful share of training for tomorrow's competitive living and may be a great educational disservice.

To introduce even a modest expansion of Portland's curriculum will be expensive, and the first costs are not the last or even the average costs of the program.

These costs must be borne either by a supporting organization or by the student in the form of high fees. Revenues sufficient to meet these costs from either of these two sources in this area cannot be expected. The constituency on the whole is not wealthy. They can ill afford to contribute thousands of dollars for staffs and equipment through an organization, nor will the school attract students if it assesses high fees. The parents are not wealthy, and the public high school is free.

Service to the District

Does the District need the institution? Is it a rallying point for church work? Does it serve missionary purposes? Does it have promotional value with the public? Those questions must be answered before the future of the school can be determined.

The Problem of Distances

The great distance to the nearest sister institution in Oakland, Calif., has been advanced as a reason for retaining Portland. The argument loses much of its effectiveness in the light of actual conditions regarding the school's graduates. In the past ten years, 14 of

The 28 graduates traveled the much greater distance to Midwestern institutions rather than to Oakland. In addition, five undergraduates transferred, for one reason or another, to these central schools.

A 500- to 700-mile trip to college or preparatory school is quite common in this day. Surely ways and means can be found to give aid to the poor but capable bona fide pretheological student to travel to Oakland. Grants in aid by the District, by Synod, by churches, Ladies' Aids, Walther Leagues, private individuals, and scholarship aid by Oakland are worthy of consideration. Finally, there remains the possibility—though not to be promoted throughout Synod—of attending a local high school for all or part of the high school work.

Conclusion

Synod is now faced with an alternative of either maintaining this institution or abandoning it. Considerations which might be urged in favor of maintaining the institution are the following:

(a) A sympathetic consideration of the personnel of the institution. The staff has worked patiently, untiringly, and faithfully for many decades under rather adverse conditions, and one would desire to have them experience the joy of culminating their efforts in a new plant.

(b) In view of the uncertainty of future developments, Synod may consider it advisable to maintain an institution so that it would be prepared to take advantage of any possible growth in the area.

(c) Church life in the District might receive some stimulus from the presence of one of Synod's institutions. It should be clearly understood that this procedure, however, involves Synod in the immediate future in a building program of approximately $100,000 and that it would continue to add to Synod's educational costs an annual sum of $15,000 to $20,000 for the school's maintenance.

In favor of closing the institution the following considerations may be advanced:

(a) In view of Synod's demands for theological candidates, the institution is not needed. The full supply may be secured from other existing institutions.

(b) Portland is a handicapped school, educationally no less than in terms of equipment. Consequently it does not meet Synod's needs in the training of future Lutheran pastors.

(c) It is uneconomical, since the cost of educating a theological student through four years of high school approximates $5,000 per graduate.

(d) New plant and equipment would need to be supplied if the institution were to be continued. These costs together with annual maintenance would impose a heavy financial burden on Synod, and vital improvements in other phases of Synod's educational work would be seriously impeded.

(e) The problem of distances permits a satisfactory solution, and the promotional value of the institution in the District may be secured by other means.

Therefore it would apppear that the weight of the argument favors the closing of the institution.

However, in an open hearing conducted by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education in St. Louis on November 9 and 10, 1943, representatives of the faculty and the Board of Control of the Portland Concordia and of the Oregon-Washington District presented an admirably calm, clear, and objective rejoinder to the conclusions of the survey which dealt with the Portland problem. These gentlemen presented convincing evidence of a mounting and healthy acceleration in the growth of interest in, and attachment to, the Portland Concordia among Lutherans in the Northwest. Moreover, they manifested additional confidence in the future expansion of the Northwest and of Lutheranism in that area.

It should be reported in this connection that in the month of January, 1942, by direction of the synodical convention of 1941, a special committee of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education visited the Portland Concordia for the express purpose of examining the institution and its relation to the work of the Church, so that a conclusion might be reached on the question of closing or continuing Portland. The report of this committee did not offer any definite conclusion, mainly because the committee found it impossible at the time to make a satisfactory appraisal of the real value of the presence of a preparatory school in the Northwest to the present and the future Church in that area.

The solution of that problem seemed to be provided by a substantial quantity of new and convincing evidence presented by representatives of the Portland Concordia and the Oregon-Washington District in the open hearing on November 10, 1943. Your Board recognizes, as a possibility, that important developments in the Northwest may take place. It also acknowledges an impressive rebirth of genuine interest among Northwest Lutherans in the Portland Concordia. As a result of the open hearing, your Board has modified its recommendations respecting Portland. It now submits the recommendation that Synod gratefully recognize the recent Church expansion in the Northwest and the renewed interest of Northwest Lutherans in the Portland Concordia, that it accept the probability that this growth will, in large measure at least, be retained, that it admit the possibility that further growth may take place, and, consequently, that Synod retain the Portland Concordia College in its family of preparatory schools, with the understanding that the necessary new buildings will be provided as quickly as possible.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The recommendation of the Board for Higher Education was adopted, "that Synod retain the Portland Concordia in its family of preparatory schools with the understanding that the necessary new building will be provided as quickly as possible."

3. ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE
CONCORDIA, MISSOURI

Historical Data

Since 1884 St. Paul's College has prepared young men for service in the ministry. Countless graduates of the institution are tied by bonds of loyalty to their Alma Mater, which has nurtured them and sent them forth as consecrated workers in the Lord's service. The constituency of the Western District has loyally supported the institution within its borders with both funds and students.

Founded in 1884 by the sainted Rev. F. J. Biltz, St. Paul's College met the urgent requirements for pastors of the rapidly expanding Church. In its early years the college served the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, from the Gulf to the Pacific Coast.

As time went on, other institutions came into existence in this large area. In 1893 St. John's College was founded in Winfield, Kans., by Mr. J. P. Baden. In 1906 the Pacific Coast area opened its own school at Oakland, Calif. But in spite of such losses of territory, St. Paul's College continued its growth. In 1905 it became a six-year school. The enrollment attained its peak in 1912 with 177 students.

St. John's College in Winfield, Kans., and St. Paul's College in Concordia, Mo., are 225 miles apart, and the territory which they serve is unable to support both institutions with a pretheological enrollment sufficient to justify the maintenance of two institutions in the area. The enrollment figures indicate this quite clearly. For the first decade after 1912 Winfield continued to grow to 175 students. During the same period Concordia's student body declined to 94. The combined enrollment of the two colleges was quite constant at about 270-290. In the next decade the situation was completely reversed. Concordia almost attained its former peak enrollment, while Winfield experienced a startling decline. Obviously many causes operated to bring about these changes. The Winfield decline was accelerated, for instance, by the opening of another institution in Austin, Tex., in 1926. There appears to be little doubt, however, that the territory could not provide enough students to fill each institution to capacity.

Table 10

Enrollment			
	1898-1899:	47	
	1906-1907:	148	
	1912-1913:	177	Statistical Yearbook lists as college peak
Decline to	1921-1922:	111	
Increase to	1931-1932:	163	
Decline to	1941-1942:	70	Plus 5 non-theological
	1942-1943:	79	Plus 4 non-theological

The geographical origins of students at the two institutions in terms of distance traveled is presented in Table 11.

Table 11

Home Residence of Students
1942-43

College	Total Enrolled	Within Commuting Distance	(Miles) to 50	50-100	100-200	200-300	Over 300
St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.							
Pretheological:	77	5	10	8	20	27	7
St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.							
Pretheological:	83	1	4	6	15	12	45
Non-theological:	101	20	7	10	12	20	32

To complete the enrollment picture, it may be pointed out that the depression of the thirties brought about parallel declines in theological student enrollment in all three institutions. Winfield's recent growth must be attributed solely to an increase in non-theological students, mainly women.

The Present Status

A study of the 1942-43 student origins for St. Paul's and St. John's indicates the extent to which the two institutions draw on the same territory. St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., enrolled twice as many students from Nebraska as St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., in spite of the fact that the students must travel twice the distance to Winfield. Nineteen of these Nebraska students study for theology at Winfield and constitute 23 per cent of Winfield's pretheological enrollment. Fourteen of the Nebraska students attend St. Paul's, Concordia, Mo., and comprise 18 per cent of its pretheological enrollment. Does this not indicate that two institutions are doing the work which one alone could do?

If this be true of the past and of the present, all indications are that it will be true with increasing emphasis in the future. The tier of States in question (the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma) are contending with a most unfortunate set of circumstances, all of which operate to reduce the population as a whole and their school enrollments in particular. During the decade from 1930-40, each of these States has shown population declines ranging from 2.6 per cent to 7.5 per cent. The decline may be attributed primarily to unfavorable climatic conditions, but also to declining birth rates and population movements, from farm to city, both of which are common throughout the country.

The location of St. Paul's College is far from ideal. It is situated in a completely rural area. Farm lands fringe the school campus on all sides. The village of Concordia, Mo., has one thousand inhabitants. It lacks the cultural opportunities presented by large cities. The presence of splendid highways to the cities is rather meaningless to the student, since Kansas City is 60 miles west, Chillicothe 65 miles north, Columbia 70 miles east. Scant opportunity is provided for the student to experience whatever these cities offer in the way

cultural influences. With the current stress also on the social studies, the literatures, science, and the humanities, the student at St. Paul's College is at a distinct disadvantage. Objective evidence of the correctness of this estimate is afforded by the Cooperative Tests of 1941. Scores on all parts of the Contemporary Affairs Test and of the Fine Arts and Current Social Problem Tests were much below average. The human resources of St. Paul's could be used to far greater advantage in places where cultural opportunities are greater.

For the sake of balance, we should record that St. Paul's Congregation in Concordia, Mo., is flourishing, that in Greek and Latin the student performs exceptionally well, and that the losses between the entry to the college freshman class and entry to St. Louis are remarkably low.

It should also be stated that the costs to the student are very low at St. Paul's. Concordia, Mo., is situated in a low living cost area. This circumstance, however, is not without its disadvantage, since low boarding charges are usually accompanied by such low charges for educational services that these services are inadequate in numerous respects.

Table 12

Student Expenses Including Lodging and Meals Per Year

1911-12	$ 90.00
1921-22	103.00
1931-32	110.00
1942-43	119.50

Another unfavorable factor is found in the education laws of the State of Missouri. They present a number of very difficult obstacles to accreditation. As a consequence, the high school division can hardly maintain the minimum standard of acceptability with the State University. The possibility of accrediting the junior college division is most remote. A *sine qua non* for junior college accreditation is an adequate enrollment, *ca.* 50 students. This number of pretheological students cannot and should not be present in the college division of St. Paul's. But to increase the enrollment by expanding the college division into general education appears fruitless, even if it were financially possible and academically sound.

A further compelling reason for the recommendation to close Concordia is to be found in its partly obsolete plant. The most recent structures on the campus are the Biltz Hall Dormitory and the Kaeppel Memorial Gymnasium. Both are eighteen years old. The dining hall is forty years old, the former dormitory fifty to sixty years old. The classroom building, the most important on any campus, was built in 1906. Its history is too well known to be repeated. Presenting more inadequacies than any other administra-

tion building on synodical campuses, it cannot be continued for any length of time. A new administration building costing in excess of $150,000 is necessary if the institution is to be retained. (See Table 13.)

Table 13
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE
CONCORDIA, MISSOURI
1932 Horst Report
Plant and Equipment

	Year Built	Original Cost	1932 Valuation
Real Estate, 105 Acres	.....	.....	$ 36,900.00
Lecture Hall (brick)	1906	$ 29,000.00	20,000.00
Old Dormitory	1884-1890	14,500.00	7,600.00
Dining Hall	1903	5,000.00	.....
Kitchen Wing (brick)	1914	1,850.00	6,000.00
Hospital (frame)	1912	2,500.00	4,000.00
Biltz Hall Dormitory (brick)	1925	130,000.00	110,000.00
Power House (brick)	1906	3,400.00	2,500.00
Gymnasium (brick)	1925	41,200.00	35,000.00
Residences (frame)	1908	4,600.00	3,000.00
(frame)	1906	2,800.00	3,000.00
(frame)	1906	2,800.00	3,000.00
(frame)	1924	9,600.00	8,000.00
(brick)	1924	9,900.00	8,500.00
(frame)	1925	4,500.00	5,000.00
Well, Water Tower and Tank	1917	2,650.00	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Improvements	.....	.....	11,200.00
Equipment	.....	.....	24,000.00
			$290,700.00

NOTE: Acquisition of ca. 10 more acres of land, an additional dwelling and other improvements indicate a 1941 valuation of $305,406.

In addition to a new building, the present equipment for library, laboratories, and classrooms needs extensive replacements and additions to bring it to a level in keeping with the present-day demands.

Operating and maintenance costs of the school are about $25,000 per year. They would rise appreciably if really satisfactory educational services were provided. Depreciation and loss of interest on funds invested in a new building would result in an increase of $9,000 per year over present amounts. Consequently, gross savings of $35,000 to $40,000 a year would be effected through consolidation of this school with others. After allowances for minor additional costs at the other institutions, the net economies would be about $30,000 annually.

The suggestion to amalgamate the human resources of St. Paul's College with other existing institutions inevitably raises the problem of adequate space at the other institutions. It should be pointed out that Winfield would most certainly not be called upon to provide for more than a small portion of St. Paul's student body. If the current enrollment at St. Paul's is at all typical, the college draws its students primarily from the vicinity of St. Louis and Southern Illinois—a distance of some 200 miles. Almost 40 per cent (31

tudents) come from this section. Concordia, Mo., supplied 12 tudents, the Kansas City area 6, the State of Nebraska, 14.

Presumably, the young men from the St. Louis-Illinois area would attend either the Fort Wayne or the Milwaukee colleges, as many of them already do. Either would be nearer than St. John's, Winfield. The Nebraska-Kansas City-Concordia students would probably attend St. John's, Winfield. These three institutions could readily provide for St. Paul's students without plant expansion.

Undoubtedly, there will again be strong objection on the part of some. They arise primarily from a sense of loyalty, which Synod should meet in a spirit of sympathetic understanding. But the cause of Synod is not well served by the retention of an institution whose plant is in part obsolete, whose location is unfortunate, whose constituency can adequately be served by other institutions, irrespective of the notable service which the institution has rendered to Synod in a different age and under different circumstances. We cannot escape the fact that Synod in this area is operating an educational system which was designed for a larger number of students than it now has or will have in the future.

Table 14
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE
CONCORDIA, MISSOURI
1941-42

Student Background

60% rural
45% from parsonages, 5% teacherages
70% attended parochial school 5 or more years
36% spoke German—more or less—at home
87% are pretheological
65% entered as high school freshmen
22% entered as high school sophomores

The loyalties of the Concordia faculty, Board of Control, near-by congregations, the Western District, alumni of Concordia, and their manifestly sincere pleas for the continuation of St. Paul's College were emphasized again in a very brotherly tone through carefully prepared statements presented in an open hearing conducted by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education in St. Louis on November 10, 1943.

Although your Board for Higher Education cannot find that the open hearing yielded any new evidence which would require a modification of the educational and economic appraisal of St. Paul's College which resulted from the survey, it recognizes the difficulty of the problem. Attached to St. Paul's College is a pattern of deep-seated loyalties and intense interests which are rooted in years of generous support and zealous service. These loyalties and interests merit careful consideration. However, the relative weight which should be

given to these factors on the one hand, and to the conclusions of the survey on the other hand, is a question which only Synod can answer.

In loyalty to the commission given the Board for Higher Education by Synod, the Board can only stand by its conclusions. It does so in the full realization that many brethren will feel that other factors should weigh more heavily in the balance. The ultimate decision must be left to the wisdom and judgment of Synod.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Regarding St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo., Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 1, "that St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., be retained."

4. CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Historical Data

August 2, 1946, will mark the centennial of the founding of the Springfield Theological Seminary. Located at first in Fort Wayne, Ind., then in St. Louis, Mo., it was moved to Springfield, Ill., in 1874-75. For almost a century it has graduated a continuous stream of consecrated young men, many hundreds in number, and has thus contributed in no small measure to the growth of the Missouri Synod.

On account of the urgent need for pastors in the early years of our Synod, the original purpose of this seminary was to train young men by means of a much shorter course of studies than that offered in St. Louis. Its students were recruited from the ranks of late adolescents. Though consecrated and of devout spirit, their education was frequently quite scant. Obviously, this condition provided very definite limitations to the extent and thoroughness of the institution's curriculum. The courses were telescoped to the barest essentials required for the Lutheran pastorate.

The St. Louis Seminary, on the other hand, recruited its students at a much earlier age and through the *gymnasia* provided a high school and college training. Thus Springfield served in a complementary capacity to St. Louis and was designated as the "practical seminary" in contradistinction to the "theoretical seminary" at St. Louis.

Recent Developments

As the passing years brought an accelerated tempo of life, vastly raised standards of education of our citizenry, and increasing complexity of problems in civil life and in church work, it was inevitable that the Springfield Seminary should feel the impact of these changes. Step by step it adapted its entrance requirements, its curricular structure, its course offerings and their content to the altered circumstances. The changes instituted prior to 1910 are of minor concern at

just time. The extent of the more recent ones becomes apparent from the following tabulation:

Table 15

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Year	Age Limits	Education	Organization
1910	.....	Eighth Grade	2 years Academy—(Proseminary) 3 years Seminary
1930-31	17-25	Eighth Grade	3 years Academy—(Proseminary) 3 years Seminary
1932-33	18-25		3 years Academy—(Proseminary) 3 years Seminary
1935-36	18-25	Two years H.S.	2 years Academy 1 year College (Proseminary) 3 years Seminary
1939-40	18-25	Two years H.S.	2 years Academy 2 years College (Proseminary) 3 years Seminary
1940-41	18-25	Two years H.S.	2 years Academy 2 years College (Proseminary) 3 years Seminary
1941-42	18-25	H.S. Graduate	2 years College 3 years Seminary
1942-43	18-25	H.S. Graduate	2 years College 3 years Seminary
Requested in 1941		H.S. Graduate	3 years College 3 years Seminary

Basic Changes

In making the adjustments set forth above, the institution has unintentionally, no doubt, but in reality, nevertheless, undergone a basic change. The wide differences existing in the latter part of the past and in the early decades of the present century between the preparatory-St. Louis and the Springfield system have been so reduced that in many respects the complementary nature of the Springfield course has become attenuated.

1. It will be noted that there has been a progressive increase in the academic requirements for entrance. Elementary school graduates were accepted until 1935-36. Two years of high school then became the minimum entrance requirement until 1941-42. At present a full high school education is required.
2. Concurrently with these changes the proseminary work was raised progressively to higher levels. Before 1930 two years of high school work were provided in the proseminary as the base for its theological studies. This was extended to three years of high school work in 1930. By 1936 these three years actually consisted of two years of high school courses and one year of "college work." With the extension of the courses by one year in 1939, the preparatory work for the strictly theological studies consisted of the upper two years of high school and two years of college. By 1941 the high school classes had been eliminated from the institution, and the authorities

requested that the pretheological training be extended to a third year of college work. This latter request was not granted, and the seminary at present provides two years of college work followed by three years of actual theological studies.

3. The curriculum itself has undergone numerous adjustments since 1930. Exegetical languages have been introduced. So, for instance, in 1930 the institution undertook the instruction of New Testament Greek and made its study compulsory for all students. This step constituted a change in the fundamental program and purposes of the institution. To our knowledge it was not authorized by Synod. In fact, it is questionable whether Synod, in succeeding years, recognized that the institution had thereby undergone an important change in its basic pattern.
4. The minimum age of entrants likewise was raised during the past decade, but not in sufficient degree to maintain the former type of entering student. A minimum age limit of seventeen years was in force prior to 1932 at a time when the minimum academic requirement was eighth-grade graduation. This seventeen-age minimum at that time represented a three to four-year "above normal" age group. It justified the designation "those who later on in life decide to enter the ministry."

The minimum age for entry since 1932 is eighteen years. This represents an increase of but one year. In the meantime the academic entrance requirements have been increased by four years, i. e., to the level of high school graduation. High school graduates ordinarily are eighteen years old. Consequently, the institution's age limits encourage entry of the "normal age" group of high school graduates. This certainly represents a very definite change in the type of student who is permitted to enter Springfield. To maintain the original standard, it would have been more appropriate to raise the minimum age level at entry to 21 years, as the academic entrance requirements were raised to high school graduation. A considerable portion of the entering class of 1942 was of "normal age"; 24 per cent were eighteen years old, and an additional 16 per cent were nineteen years old at entry. To this extent, at least, the ideal of "training young men who later on in life decide to enter the ministry" has given way to training of those who decide early to do so.

5. The foregoing modifications of Springfield's pattern have also produced a change in the critical time differential of the Springfield-St. Louis programs. The following table summarizes these changes:

Table 16

TIME REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLETION OF MINISTERIAL TRAINING ABOVE THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL

	SPRINGFIELD			PREP.— ST. LOUIS	DIFFERENCE
Year	Course		Total*	Total*	
1900	2 Yr. Acad.	3 Yr. Sem.	5 Yrs.	9 Yrs.	4 Yrs.
1910	2 Yr. Acad.	3 Yr. Sem.	5 Yrs.	9 Yrs.	4 Yrs.
1930	3 Yr. Acad.	3 Yr. Sem.	6 Yrs.	9 Yrs.	3 Yrs.
1935	2 Yr. Acad.	{1 Yr. Col. {3 Yr. Sem.	6 Yrs. plus 2 Publ. H. S.	10 Yrs.	2 Yrs.
1939	0 Yr. Acad.	{2 Yr. Col. {3 Yr. Sem.	5 Yrs. plus 4 Publ. H. S.	10 Yrs.	1 Yr.
Requested 1941	0 Yr. Acad.	{3 Yr. Col. {3 Yr. Sem.	6 Yrs. plus 4 Publ. H. S.	10 Yrs.	0 Yr.

* Intern year excluded.

Clearly, the difference which formerly existed between Springfield and St. Louis in the length of time required beyond grade school for the preparation for the ministry has been reduced from four years to one year and would be completely eliminated if Springfield's 1941 request for an additional year were granted. While it is true that students who enter the preparatory college-St. Louis system at the end of high school graduation and who lack credits in classical languages will require an additional year, it is likewise true that the majority of students who enter Springfield at the present time are only high school graduates, frequently of the preceding June. The important comparison is between the normal preparatory college-St. Louis and the normal Springfield student as indicated in the foregoing table.

However expedient and productive these adjustments may have been, they must be viewed in relationship to Synod's basic training system at St. Louis. We must not forget that Springfield's service was to be complementary to the preparatory college-St. Louis training. Synod apparently did not realize that by permitting these gradual changes in the Springfield curriculum it was creating a second institution paralleling the standards of the St. Louis theoretical seminary. Synod has never gone on record as intending to maintain two seminaries of similar standard.

It is apparent that during the past decade or two the gap between Springfield-St. Louis has been progressively narrowed. Minimum age entrance requirements have shifted from "over-age" to "normal age." Academic training underlying purely theological training as expressed in years of high school and college work are about identical. In numerous instances they are, in fact, greater at Springfield than at St. Louis. The critical difference between Springfield and St. Louis in the total time required after grade school graduation for training pastors has been reduced from four years to one year. According to Springfield's plan, no difference whatever would exist.

Implications

These changes in Springfield's organization, course offerings, and student body carry with them a number of serious implications:

1. Entirely apart from future development, the Springfield Seminary at the present moment, perhaps involuntarily, but nevertheless quite definitely, encourages an undesirable trend in our ministerial training by virtue of its acceptance of 18- or 19-year-old students who are graduates of public high schools.

The alarming extent to which young men attempt to by-pass the training in our own preparatory schools is indicated by the Springfield Seminary's report to the synodical convention of 1941: "During recent years, and that without any solicitation or effort on our part, such high school graduates have been applying for admission in increasing numbers at our Springfield Concordia. During the last three years we have had from forty to fifty applications each year, and during the last three years we enrolled about thirty of such students each year. If the matter of financial support had not stood in the way, the number might have been considerably larger." (*Proceedings, Thirty-eighth Regular Convention*, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1941, page 42.)

Training in our own system of preparatory colleges rather than through four years of public high school is the ideal to be maintained even at high cost. Increasing numbers of young men are remaining at home to complete two, three, or four years of public high school training, and then enter our preparatory colleges to become pastors. This is a very natural, but, on the whole, an undesirable trend. Entrance into Springfield at the end of high school, rather than entrance into the three-year special college courses provided at several preparatory colleges, is more attractive to many young men because the Springfield course is shorter, easier, and cheaper than the St. Louis course, and because no discrimination is shown—and rightfully so—in placing candidates from the two seminaries.

2. The tendency of large areas of modern Protestantism to eliminate the ancient languages from theological training and to replace them primarily with social studies is well known. Youth itself exhibits a very definite antipathy toward Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The Springfield curriculum by reason of its short courses in languages offers a far greater appeal to many young men than the St. Louis course. This condition is noticeable at the preparatory schools. At one preparatory institution 75 per cent of the graduating class in no uncertain terms expressed their desire to enter Springfield rather than St. Louis for these very reasons.
3. The maintenance of Springfield presents Synod with a dual system of theological training, if not in extensive reality at the moment, then in well-developed embryonic form, with the probability that future years will see the full development of two contrasting types of training—the one, academic, scholarly,

squarely in the Lutheran tradition, with great stress on the classical languages, and based on an integrated preparatory school course under church auspices; the other, conforming to the current sectarian elimination of primary stress on the exegetical languages, and based on a mosaic of widely differing public high school educations, often filled with wholly irrelevant courses.

In 1941 the Springfield authorities entered a strong plea with Synod for an additional year, so that they might more adequately train the type of student who now enters their seminary. The final paragraph of their report reads:

"Since additional time is needed at this institution for the fuller instruction in religion and in the languages, it would seem advisable for Synod to discontinue the two high school years and to lengthen by one year the period of time allotted to our present curriculum that we may intensify the religion and language instruction to which reference has just been made." *(Proceedings, Thirty-eighth Regular Convention,* Fort Wayne, Ind., 1941, page 43.)

Without commenting on the validity of this request, it should be pointed out that such extension of the Springfield curriculum would entirely eliminate the time differentials in the training provided by the two systems, Springfield and St. Louis. The Springfield Seminary would then have a four-year college course. The fourth year of this course would be theological seminary type work. Since it is an accepted practice in American education to assign liberal arts credit for the fourth year of college work even though it be highly professional, the institution would then be in a position to award the B.A. degree. Two additional years of seminary work beyond the college would give a total of three years of theological training.

In spite of our best intentions, we are often powerless to stem the overwhelming force of circumstances. There is every reason to suppose that if an additional year is granted, the B.A. degree award would become a reality. Circumstances already impel the institution in that direction. The Springfield graduates are frequently called upon to teach in elementary schools. The B.A. degree is becoming more and more necessary for teacher certification. Furthermore, the institution itself recognizes the trend by designating its courses as college freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior.

Once the B.A. degree is awarded, the next inevitable step would be student pressure for recognition of the three years of theological work by a B.D. degree. Nor is it visionary to suppose that this, in turn, might eventually lead to the M.S.T. award.

Next in the sequence of events, as experience indicates, would be the validation of the B.A. and B.D. degrees with the accrediting agencies. The current accreditation standards require among other things the separation of the liberal arts division from the professional school. Consequently, two separate faculties of specific size and competence would need to be set up. Accreditation standards, likewise, require

library and laboratory facilities far beyond those existing at Springfield at this time. Additional dormitory and gymnasium facilities would become desirable, if not absolutely necessary. The operating expenses of such a plant would be vastly increased, as will be substantiated by anyone familiar with the operation of a four-year liberal arts college.

Eventually Synod would have an institution with a thoroughly undesirable organization: a four-year liberal arts college on the same campus with a professional theological seminary.

The alternative for this development would be the removal of the theological division to St. Louis and the maintenance on the Springfield campus of a four-year liberal arts college to which all junior college graduates would transfer before entering St. Louis. The administration of Springfield has openly expressed the desirability of such a development. The issue of the location of a senior college is, of course, not under discussion at this piont. It is worth noting, however, that the existence of a trend in the direction indicated above is recognized. In passing, it might be said that the Springfield campus is not at all a desirable location for a general college of this type.

The greatly accelerated tempo of changes in Springfield during the past decade emphasizes the power of the forces at work. Under their pressure the institution has already been carried a long way on the road to the eventual status indicated above. Redirecting it or restricting it to its former sphere of service is impossible, and yet the longer the forces of our present age are permitted to give it direction, the more difficult it will become to disentangle it. Decisive and prompt action at this time to discontinue Springfield as a theological seminary is the only prudent course for Synod.

Springfield Not Needed

Throughout Synod, Springfield has been thought of as the school for students "who later on in life decide to enter the ministry." This is a rather unique situation. We know of no other profession whose educational system provides a separate school for the over-age student, nor can we point to a single church body which conducts a special theological seminary for this express purpose. At the same time we believe Synod will desire, in full sympathy with the consecrated promptings of such young men, to provide an open door for their preparation for the ministry wherever possible. However, Synod is under no obligation to provide a training for the ministry at a separate institution for students who may have such desire at a late age, for instance, beyond 25 years of age; nor will Synod find it expedient or in conformity with the principles of good stewardship to maintain a completely separate institution with a staff of ten teachers and an annual expenditure of about $25,000-$30,000, to accommodate these young men if reasonably adequate provision can be made for their training within the framework of the preparatory college-St. Louis system.

Synod may not have been aware of the changes in the age of students who enter several of the preparatory schools nor of the provisions which several of them have made for such students. Increasing numbers of young men attend public high schools and then enter our preparatory colleges. At least three of the preparatory colleges, widely separated geographically, have set up special curricula for them on the college level. Accelerated courses are provided in Religion, Latin, German, and Greek, and, ordinarily, these late entrants have been adequately trained for the St. Louis Seminary after three years in the college division. The three institutions: Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.; St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.; and Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y., have been very successful with this program of work.

Thus by circumstances beyond their control, the preparatory colleges have undertaken to train a portion of the very group which Springfield now also serves. Since both Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y., and St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., must provide a number of these special courses for the general nontheological students, no increase in staff was necessary to provide for the training of this special group of pretheological students. Nor has it interfered in any way with the orderly progress of the major work of these schools. It is unquestionably true that the preparatory college-St. Louis program for these special students is more difficult than passage through Springfield, but the end product is also of superior quality.

The extent to which Springfield's entering group consists of recent high school graduates and, correspondingly, the extent to which the preparatory colleges might undertake the training of this group will become apparent by an examination of two recent entering classes at Springfield—classes of 1941 and 1942.

1942 Entering Class

In 1942 Springfield admitted 38 students; 22 of these had only a high school education. Sixteen had spent some time in various colleges.

The age distribution of the high school group at the time of entry was the following:

Age	17	18	19	20	22
No. of students	1	8	4	7	2

The high school averages of this group were:

Grade	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
No. of students	4	9	4	5

Excluding poor students and those beyond age 20 (total of seven students), there remained fifteen students who presumably could have entered those of our preparatory schools which have the special

three-year course in the college division. Neither their age nor their mental qualifications would have barred them.

Sixteen of the students admitted in September, 1942, had spent one or more years in college. The age distribution of this group at the time of entry was:

Age	19	20	21	22	29	35
No. of students	2	7	1	4	1	1

Their approximate grade average for previous college work was as follows:

Grade	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
No. of students	0	4	7	5

Excluding students above age 21 and those who had a "Poor" average (a total of nine students), there remained seven who apparently could have been accommodated at the preparatory colleges.

In all likelihood, students of age 21 or 22 could also have entered the college division of our preparatory institutions. Certainly it is quite common for colleges to enroll students whose age is four or even more years above the average class age.

Apparently, then, 22 to 26 students of the 1942 Springfield entering class could have been served by our preparatory institutions. The remaining ten students likely would not have been accepted—two on account of their ages (29, 35), eight had been at the preparatory institutions but had performed so poorly that they probably would not have been able to continue their studies.

1941 Entering Class

A study of the 1941 entering class of the Springfield Seminary reveals similar results.

Thirty-six students were admitted; 20 students had only a high school education; 16 had attended colleges.

Age distribution at entry for the high school group was as follows:

Age	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	28
No. of students	4	4	1	4	2	2	2	1

Their high school work averages were:

Grade	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
No. of students	2	10	4	4

Excluding students beyond the age of 22 and those who have averaged "Poor" (a total of eight students), twelve apparently would have been acceptable in the preparatory colleges with special courses.

Sixteen students admitted had previously attended college. The age distribution of this group at entry is as follows:

Age	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	26
No. of students	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	1

Average performance in college was:

Grade	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
No. of students	0	6	5	5

Excluding students beyond the age of 22 and those who averaged "Poor" (a total of six), ten would, presumably, have been acceptable to the preparatory colleges.

Thus a total of about 22 students of the 36 admitted might have been provided for by other institutions than Springfield. Of the remaining fourteen, nine were "Poor" students.

There is, then, a sound basis of fact for the conclusion that Synod has facilities apart from the Springfield Seminary for the training of "those young men who later on in life decide to enter the ministry," unless they are beyond the middle twenties in age or of a mental capacity that should disqualify them for the ministry.

2. If the foregoing factors argue for discontinuing the present function of Springfield as a seminary, a far more compelling reason for this step has already been presented earlier in this section of the report under the discussion of the future need for pastors.

It is an undeniable fact that for almost twenty years Synod did not need the combined St. Louis-Springfield output. This will be recognized as a complete reversal of the situation existing at the time of Springfield's founding in 1846 or during the subsequent sixty or seventy years. Unwelcome though it be, all of us must eventually recognize the fact that the old order changeth, that more effective and economical methods of organizing the theological training have emerged, and that institutions, formerly of primary importance, under the relentless pressure of change and progress, have become unnecessary.

As previously pointed out, 115 candidates per year would suffice for normal needs. Existing facilities of the preparatory college-St. Louis system are ample to provide Synod with even the larger number estimated.

3. Moreover, observance of the principles of good stewardship is especially incumbent upon a church body. The uncertainty of economic conditions in this country in the years that lie ahead provide additional reason for so reorganizing our educational system that the utmost economy may result while increasing excellence in the quality of theological candidates is maintained.

In conformity with this ideal, operating economies of $25,000-$30,000 annually would be effected by the elimination of Springfield as a theological training school. In our opinion, the annual expenditure of this sum to strengthen the other institutions would be productive of far greater returns.

The Question of Two Theological Faculties

By the grace of God our Synod has been sustained in ceaseless vigilance over the priceless heritage of doctrinal truth and confessional certainty. Insensible to the pressures of intellectual fashion and materialistic rationalism, it has kept its preachers, writers, and

teachers under the watchful restraint of a deep passion zealously to "hold fast the form of sound words." Under God's gracious guidance Synod has carefully surrounded its members with various precautionary devices calculated to insure the preservation of truth and unity.

As one such precautionary device it is proposed by some that Synod maintain a second theological seminary and faculty, irrespective of educational need or cost. Specifically applied to Springfield, the argument runs thus: Granted that St. Louis can prepare all the men we need for our ministry; granted that it is better that henceforth all our ministers be trained according to one educational and theological pattern, nevertheless the Springfield Seminary should be continued in order that we may have two theological faculties, independent of each other, so that the one faculty may watch over, challenge, and, if need be, correct the other. Such is the argument.

Your Board has examined this proposal and the arguments submitted in support thereof. We have sought the correct answer to three questions that underlie this proposition: First, is the proposed arrangement necessary? Second, is it feasible? Third, is it desirable?

First, then: Is a second theological faculty *needed* to stand sentinel over the other? It is granted that even theological professors, being human, may fall into error and may misuse their position for the spread of unscriptural teaching. But Synod has long since wisely adopted other devices for checking against such dangerous possibilities. And the history of our Synod gives ample proof that these devices are sufficient. The President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod, the Presidents of Synod's Districts, and in particular the Seminary Board of Control and Board of Electors are specifically charged with this duty of watching over the doctrine and all the teaching activities of the members of the faculty. Moreover, the pastors of our Synod have been trained to watch, and experience has shown that they do watch, over the doctrine that proceeds in speech or in print from our theological faculty. Would it not be a lamentable mistake to assume that the ability to make even the most refined theological judgments is deposited only in theological seminaries?

Secondly: Is the proposed plan *feasible*? Assuming that one or more members of Faculty A should become guilty of disseminating unscriptural teaching in the classroom, in what way could the members of Faculty B offer a check and correction? Their knowledge of such a departure from Lutheran orthodoxy would be based on hearsay, and they would be without investigative function and authority, whereas the seminary authorities, being on the ground, as it were, would receive earlier knowledge and also are clothed with responsibility and authority to act. If, on the other hand, a doctrinal aberration should creep into print, not only Synod's appointed authorities, but the pastors at large would prove their alertness and make fitting response.

Thirdly: We ask whether the proposed plan is *desirable*. If it is

granted that because of human frailty and the wiles of the devil error could creep into Theological Faculty A, it must likewise be granted that because of the same elements mutual suspicion, jealousy, and even controversy might be injected into Synod if Faculty B were maintained for the express purpose of watching over Faculty A. In the well-meant effort at guarding against one danger we would be exposing ourselves to another.

Accordingly your Board respectfully submits the conclusion which appears clear and convincing: It is unnecessary, it is unfeasible, it is undesirable to maintain two theological faculties for the express purpose of exercising reciprocal vigilance. Existing means for the preservation of doctrinal purity are entirely adequate and amply effective. The conscious addition of another device would contribute no further protection, would involve extremely unfortunate implications, and might create problems more serious than the ones it would be expected to solve. Fundamentally, there is only one positive approach to the preservation of uncompromisingly sound Lutheranism in a seminary faculty. That positive approach is taken when, under the guidance of God, electoral boards exercise prayerful care in the selection and calling of seminary professors.

Conclusions

The conclusions pertaining to Springfield, then, are the following:

1. Springfield is not needed now, nor is there sound reason to think that it will be needed in the proximate future to prevent a shortage of candidates.
2. Facilities already exist at several preparatory colleges for training most of the students of the group who now enter Springfield, and if necessary, these facilities could readily be extended.
3. Forces in American life have impelled Springfield in a direction which is contrary to the best interests of Synod. The continued operation of these forces in the future, probably with even greater intensity, would result in a full liberal arts college. Either a two-divisional school—liberal arts college and theological seminary—would come to exist at Springfield, or a major operation of amputating one of the divisions would become necessary. Both developments should be resisted.

The internal pattern of the school resulting from the operation of these forces will be an approximation of either the St. Louis curriculum, if exegetical languages are stressed, or of the modern sectarian type of theological trainnig if they are not stressed. Neither outcome is desirable.

The encouragement provided by Springfield's existence to by-pass the four-year high school training in our own ministerial preparatory schools is detrimental to Synod's future welfare.

4. Annual operating and maintenance costs of $25,000-$30,000 or more represent a substantial sum which could be used more effectively to strengthen other schools.

5. Moreover, it would be advantageous to eliminate the subtle class consciousness now existing among the clergy as a result of their training in two different seminaries. Greater homogeneity, a more uniform texture of background and outlook, would be a desirable concommitant to the closing of Springfield.

The Future of Springfield

While we consider it very advisable to discontinue the present function of Concordia Seminary in Springfield as a theological training school, we do not consider it desirable to dispose of the plant facilities. Rather would it be advantageous to perpetuate the hallowed traditions, the historic campus, the present classroom and dormitory facilities by utilizing the plant in other ways.

In our opinion this seminary could render a unique and effective service if Synod would centralize the foreign and institutional mission activities at this place. Numerous reasons may be advanced for this move.

We think that a central bureau provided with the innumerable facts pertaining to the geographic, political, economic, social, linguistic, and religious characteristics of foreign countries could be established to great advantage in the present plant. Exhibits of various types of foreign countries would provide a sense of greater realism. The returning missionaries would find unique and thoroughly satisfactory living quarters on the campus during their year of furlough. The offices of the Board of Foreign Missions could effectively be set up on the campus. Instruction in the manifold phases of foreign mission work could be centered in Springfield, and this study could either become a substitute for the fourth year in St. Louis or be set up in the form of a year of graduate work.

Several permanent instructors would, no doubt, be established at Springfield. The missionaries on furlough would augment this small permanent staff. While contacts with synodical headquarters in St. Louis, and perhaps also with Concordia Seminary, would necessarily need to be retained, the distance between the two cities is not so great as to make this difficult (*ca.* 100 miles).

Recommendations

In summary, then, our recommendations concerning the Springfield Seminary are the following:

1. That the Springfield institution be discontinued as a training school for pastors.
2. That this be done progressively, in such manner that the present seminary classes be continued through to their graduation without internship. This would require three years.
3. That in the future no more students be entered at Springfield.
4. That the proseminary students be directed to enter various preparatory schools which provide special courses for them.
5. That the Finnish and Slovak students be directed to Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., and that the latter be requested to make provision for their training.

That, as the student body declines, the professors be called to other stations, preferably teaching positions. This must be a major consideration in the solution of the entire problem. It is obvious that Synod will not permit any individual to suffer in any way by a change in its educational system. The entire problem of the full use of the campus at Springfield should also receive careful study.

That the proper board be authorized to undertake the establishment of a Bureau of Missions, including a small permanent staff of instructors, for the purpose of training foreign and specialized missionaries.

It is but natural that the president and faculty of the Springfield Seminary should feel an intense concern in this matter. For many years their very lifeblood has been spent willingly and eagerly, day in and day out, in the arduous task of carrying the routine burdens and meeting the difficult problems of their institution. It can hardly be expected that theirs would be a completely objective judgment or that they would readily assent to the closing of their institution. Most strange, indeed, would it be if they did not advance every possible reason for continuing its century long existence.

One can also sympathize with the feelings of the large group of graduates who are tied by countless bonds of love and devotion to the school and to the faithful teachers who have led them into competence to serve their Lord in the glorious work of the Gospel ministry.

We are confident, however, that both administration and alumni, in the last analysis, will attain that degree of detachment and unemotionalism required for sound judgment in an issue of such great import to the total work of our Missouri Synod.

We also hope that they will recognize in the proposal to convert their Alma Mater into a more specialized training school and a center of all Foreign Mission activities, an opportunity for a noble, more essential, and continuously important service of the Springfield institution to the work of our Church than it can render at the present time.

Several matters were brought into clear relief by the vigorous presentations of representatives of the Springfield faculty, Board of Control, the Central and Southern Illinois Districts, and alumni of Springfield in the open hearing which the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education conducted in St. Louis on November 9, 1943. Especially prominent in this hearing was the evidence of the historical loyalty of Springfield graduates to their Alma Mater and the deep and intense interest of the faculty and of adjacent Districts in the Springfield Seminary.

In the open hearing the representatives enumerated above were invited freely to state their objections to any findings and conclusions incorporated in the survey. Their objections were carefully noted and considered by your Board for Higher Education. However,

your Board could not find that any of the survey facts or conclusions had been successfully controverted in the open hearing.

Nevertheless, your Board is keenly aware of a paradox in many of the reactions to the findings and recommendations concerning the Springfield Seminary. On the one hand, a painstaking survey, which sought to make a thorough, honest, and unprejudiced appraisal of Springfield's position in Synod's educational organization, has yielded the conclusion that the continuation of a seminary in Springfield is not advisable. On the other hand, the enthusiasm and deep concern with which those who are most directly attached to, or associated with, Springfield contend for its continuation as a seminary is equally plain. Whether the latter interests shall outweigh the educational factors involved is a question which your Board for Higher Education does not feel commissioned to decide. The problem is one to which your Board respectfully calls attention and which it must submit to Synod for decision.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The recommendations concerning the seminary at Springfield, pp. 61-62, were not adopted by Synod. The convention adopted the recommendations of Committee 1 and resolved:

1. That Springfield be retained as a training school for pastors, its enrollment, however, to be restricted to students from special groups, such as foreign tongue, Finnish, Slovak, etc., advanced age, and such as have limited aptitude for ancient languages.

2. That the minimum entrance age for 1945 be eighteen years; for 1946 nineteen years; and thereafter twenty years; such limitations, however, not to affect existing agreements with sister synods.

3. That no additional college year be added and no additional building be erected by Synod.

Table 17
ENROLLMENT
CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Year	Total	Sem. Only	Year	Total	Sem. Only
1941-42	139	79	1907-08	235	132
1940-41	125	78	1906-07	221	132
1939-40	131	74	1905-06	214	133
1938-39	120	74	1904-05	193	107
1937-38	116	75	1903-04	194	104
1936-37	115	73	1902-03	183	93
1935-36	131	78	1901-02	157	93
1934-35	123	77	1900-01	124	85
1933-34	126	80	1899-00	151	98
1932-33	149	86	1898-99	161	104
1931-32	169	95	1897-98	169	127
1930-31	172	109	1896-97	195	158
1929-30	188	124	1895-96	227	176
1928-29	200	142	1894-95	281	184
1927-28	228	151	1893-94	292	178
1926-27	251	170	1892-93	253	151
1925-26	263	165	1891-92	130	148
1924-25	258	144	1890-91	208	99
1923-24	214	129	1889-90	210	106
1922-23	219	102	1888-89	167	117
1921-22	172	87	1887-88	210	159
1920-21	153	99	1886-87	225	176
1919-20	151	100	1885-86	236	165
1918-19	181	110	1884-85	224	137
1917-18	196	127	1883-84	199	118
1916-17	204	129	1882-83	139	82
1915-16	196	124	1881-82	112	65
1914-15	206	131	1880-81	87	57
1913-14	193	118	1879-80	87	58
1912-13	211	127	1878-79	98	63
1911-12	226	137	1877-78	98	68
1910-11	225	146	1876-77	111	77
1909-10	215	150	1875-76	113	86
1908-09	214	133	1874-75	94	71

Estimate of Total Economies

Adoption of the recommendation to eliminate the physical plants of Concordia College, Portland, Oreg., St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., and Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., would result in the following reduction of operating and maintenance costs:

Table 18

	Annual Operating Costs	Estimate of Future Annual Operating Costs and Maintenance	Future New Construction
Portland	$10,000	$15,000- 20,000	$100,000
Concordia	25,000	35,000- 40,000	125,000
Springfield	30,000	35,000- 40,000	.....
Total	$65,000	$85,000-100,000	$225,000

Future Plans for Pretheological Students

Table 19
CONSTITUENCIES AFTER CLOSING OF INSTITUTIONS

	Communicants	Recommended Output 1/7000	Recommended Output 1/6000	Recommended Approximate Total Enrollment	
Milwaukee	250,000	36	42	250	300
Fort Wayne	215,000	32	38	215	270
Winfield	150,000	21	25	130*	150
St. Paul	140,000	20	23	140	170
Bronxville	90,000	13	15	95	110
Oakland	32,000	5	5	33	40
Edmonton	19,000	3	3	20	25
	906,000	130	150	893	1065
			* Austin	25	30

The seven remaining junior colleges might be expected to supply candidates for St. Louis in numbers proportionate to their constituencies. The Board for Higher Education could designate the total freshmen desired for St. Louis, e. g., 130 or 150. If the former, one candidate would need to be supplied by each college for every 7,000 communicants in the school's constituency; if the latter, one for every 6,000. The second column of Table 19 shows the desired school output under these conditions. While rigid regulation would perhaps be undesirable, it would be of value to set up the ideal toward which we should strive.

The last column of the table shows the approximate total enrollments required at each institution to supply the desired output. The larger number is based on past loss ratios, the smaller on the basis of anticipated reduction of losses.

Three of the institutions, Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., would have sufficiently large enrollments to provide low per-capita costs. The remaining four and Austin would also enroll non-theological students and thus reduce these costs.

Publicity for pretheological students in each area would be guided by the size of each institution's pretheological enrollment. One area might be vigorously campaigning for students, another directing surplus applicants to a sister institution. Under such conditions of stabilized enrollments, more adequate planning of facilities is possible for local Boards and for Synod.

Better controls of the size of Seminary entering classes are supplied. The Seminary also would be in a better position to estimate its needs in plant facilities and teaching staffs for longer periods of time.

This method would provide Synod with candidates from all sections of the country reasonably proportionate to its constituency. The costs of educating pastors would be equitably distributed, and the various economic and social backgrounds of a class of candidates would be more representative of Synod's total constituency.

B. The Teacher-Training Schools

The teachers' colleges at River Forest and Seward were included in the survey of Synod's institutions and received considerable study. Both of the colleges were visited, the former repeatedly. A detailed study of the organization and operation of River Forest was made together with Superintendent S. J. Roth, with whom we spent some days at the college.

The problems of the teachers' colleges are far more complex than those of the theological training schools. The dislocations resulting from the war have been more severe for these colleges. Several factors have operated to produce an acute teacher shortage. Since the spring of 1943 accelerated programs have been adopted; long summer sessions have been introduced. A large group of St. Louis students attended the Seward and River Forest summer sessions for training in educational methods and is temporarily engaged in parish school teaching. The entire curriculum has undergone shifts and modifications to cope with the emergency.

Unusual difficulties confront the investigator of the future demands for parish school teachers. Losses are increasing, due to transfers of both male and female teachers into more lucrative fields. The number of parish schools in coming years is difficult to assess, since schools will close if a teacher cannot be secured and, once closed, are difficult to reopen. On the other hand, the success of promotional efforts to increase the number of schools or to open jointly conducted schools cannot be predicted at this time with any degree of accuracy. The period of service for female teachers is unusually brief, depending on personal factors to a much greater extent than is the case with male teachers, and any variation in the ratio of male to female teachers will have a vital bearing on the number of teachers demanded.

The future demand for teachers, however, is of basic importance in considering the need for two teachers' colleges or the problem of accrediting Seward as a senior college or even maintaining it as a four-year college.

The difficulty of securing an adequate enrollment at Seward has given rise to the proposal of opening this school for pretheological students. This poses the question of what effect such a move would have on the enrollments of Winfield and Concordia if the latter is maintained. It likewise invites study of the soundness of expanding facilities in an area already oversupplied with schools.

Of even more vital concern is the ultimate effect of combining theological and teacher-training. The ordination of parish school teachers; designating them as assistant pastors; transferring theological students from the Seminary to teachers' colleges for their education courses and teacher-training students to St. Louis for theological studies; complete elimination of the differences in training teachers

and pastors for the high school years, perhaps even for the junior college years—all these touch problems of far-reaching consequence. They involve ultimately the possibility of a basic change in the type of Missouri Synod's clergy.

Then there is a host of minor problems: eight years on one campus at these schools, co-education on the high school level, the extent of general education on both levels, accreditation, etc.

The parish school is of such great importance for the Church that the problems affecting the training of teachers for it deserve thorough and painstaking study. The war has beclouded the picture of parish school teacher requirements and made it impossible to define policies for the future at this time. Various broader issues are involved, which present problems beyond the scope of this survey.

It was not possible, to our regret, to deal adequately with these problems of the teachers' colleges and to gain a mature judgment in them. Hence, no recommendations are made concerning the teachers' colleges, and the completion of their study must be left to others.

V. SHALL THE SYSTEM OF PRETHEOLOGICAL TRAINING BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE A FOUR-YEAR LIBERAL ARTS COURSE?

A. Various Proposals

Many voices within Synod have urged the reorganization of our traditional six-year preparatory school—four-year seminary course. A full four-year liberal arts training with the A.B. degree, it is claimed, should be the prerequisite for the professional theological studies of the seminary level.

The reasons underlying this suggestion vary. It is the opinion of some that the present system does not offer in quantity or quality a sufficiently good basis for theology. Others feel that the so-called "pre-theological year" at St. Louis should not be offered on the same campus with the theological studies and that it is unwise to organize our education into this unique pattern. Others again have little or no fault to find with the quality of the preparation for theological studies, but find conformity with the prevalent American organization of Protestant theological training desirable. They see in the Bachelor of Arts degree certain prestige or practical value for graduate university studies, for Army and Navy chaplaincies, and the like.

A multitude of plans for attaining this goal have been advanced. Among those that have come to our attention we list the following, with no judgment as to their feasibility:

a. Creating an upper-division college as a separate unit of St. Louis, a 4-2—2-3 organization. (4-year high school plus 2-year junior college on one campus, and 2-year senior college plus 3-year Seminary on another campus.)

Eliminating the pretheological year at St. Louis and

b. Creating an upper-division college to which all preparatory school graduates transfer. This would yield a 4-2—2—3 organization.

c. Adding the St. Louis year to the existing preparatory college curricula, possibly eliminating grade 9; thus 4-3—3, or 3-3—3.

d. Converting several institutions into four-year colleges, either retaining the high schools, or eliminating grade 9, or 10, or all the high school; thus 4-4—3, or 3-4—3, or 0-4—3.

e. Designating one school as a four-year senior college; thus 4—4—3.

B. The Proposals Examined

In evaluating the soundness of the proposal to extend our pre-seminary training to the A. B. level, the primary consideration, it seems to us, should be the quality of the preparation provided for the ministry at the present time rather than conformity in external

organization to the prevalent pattern. Can our system as now organized into two years of junior college and one pretheological year in St. Louis supply a training adequate for the majority of the candidates for the ministry?

A comparison of our theological training with that which prevails in other Protestant circles does not appear to be decisively significant. Recruitment for the ministry in other Protestant church bodies, as a rule, is undertaken at the end of high school, often during, or at the end of, college. This procedure, wholly different from our own, has peculiar weaknesses. The high school and college training of students entering their seminaries is highly diversified and frequently consists to a large extent of courses not suitable as basic for theological study. Although the Bachelor of Arts degree is customarily required for entrance to their seminaries, the B.S., B.Ed., B.Mus., or any other current Bachelor's degree is accepted by some of their theological schools.

The minimum list of required fields of study in general education, prepared by the national accrediting association, the American Association of Theological Schools, includes ten subjects to be taken through a total minimum of 42 semester hours—less than one and one-half years of college work. It is well known that not all the accredited seminaries assess deficiencies in terms of this list. In practice, then, the pre-seminary education does not generally consist of four years of liberal arts studies. In other words, the mere introduction of the A.B. degree into our pretheological system of education without a thorough study and evaluation of the nature and quality of work for that degree would be meaningless. It would be merely the adoption of a prevalent pattern without direct and practical reference to Synod's needs which must always be of paramount importance.

Furthermore, the frequent elimination of exegetical languages from Protestant theological training is based both on theoretical considerations and on practical necessity. Little time is available for study of the rudiments of ancient laguages, nor have the students on the whole had that degree of linguistic training during early adolescence which makes it easy for them to acquire a language mastery during their twenties. A further outcome of this type of recruitment is the persistent lack of sufficient candidates for their needs.

C. The Strength of Our System

Our system, on the other hand, recruits the students at the time of confirmation. This supplies us with an ample number of ministerial students. Most important, it gives us the opportunity to provide an integrated curriculum. It makes possible a six-year pre-seminary conditioning in spiritual attitudes and outlook. In spite of the rather heavy load of ancient languages, our students receive a rather comprehensive background of general liberal arts courses. Twenty-one units of high school work and seventy-four semester

hours in junior college, and in addition a pretheological year at the seminary provide the opportunity for paralleling the liberal arts requirements in other Protestant circles.

Thoroughly integrated for the six-year preparatory school period and closely articulated with the work in St. Louis, the synodically adopted curriculum excels those of most other Protestant church bodies. In our opinion the difference in length of one year existing between our liberal arts training and theirs is offset to a large degree by the integration of our own courses from beginning high school through Seminary. There is then little enough reason for urging an extension of our own work because of the prevailing standard of a bachelor's degree in other Protestant bodies.

No one familiar with our system will claim that we have made full use of the opportunities provided by the present organization of six years of preparatory school work and an additional pretheological year in St. Louis. In spite of the excellencies of the synodically adopted curriculum, the institutions in many instances have not yet introduced it. The actual outcomes of the training leave much to be desired, it is admitted.

The following sections of this report will discuss the weaknesses in detail and will suggest methods for improvement. At this time we merely point out the following as major deficiencies: there is all too frequent failure to use every means to establish the proper attitudes in the students; too many incompetent and lazy students are carried along; instruction is often ineffective; standards of admission and promotion are frequently too flabby; college men are spoon-fed; failure to develop an interest in reading and an awareness of the contemporary scene is rather widespread.

It will be noted that none of the weaknesses can be corrected by a mere lengthening of the course required for the pretheological training. If some members of Synod feel—and rightly so—that our pre-seminary education is not satisfactory, it cannot be assumed that this is due to our failure to provide a complete four-year liberal arts education. It, therefore, seems sound policy to defer any judgment as to the adequacies of the present seven-year pretheological training until we have brought it to full effectiveness. It appears to us that the remedy for inadequacies consists, not in an extension of the courses at this time, but in thoroughgoing readjustments and improvements within the existing framework. If, then, the training is found still to be inadequate, Synod may proceed to lengthen the course. That, however, should be the second step, not the first.

D. Recent Trends in American Education

Conformity in external organization to the American system of requiring a four-year liberal arts basis for pre-seminary work, furthermore, is not adequate reason for the creating of a senior arts college. It has been pointed out in the preceding paragraphs that even if

Synod would adopt this type of organization, it would not *per se* provide all that Synod would require. This is, however, another valid reason for Synod to approach this problem with great caution and much thought. The entire trend in pre-professional education in this country has been in the direction of a new organization into a shorter and more compact period of study. It is well known that the four-year liberal arts training, though formerly required for entry on professional studies, has with the passing years itself become highly specialized in its final year. The fourth year is frequently so definitely professionalized that it serves as a base for credits both for the liberal arts degree and the professional degree.

In addition, there has been a strong trend for some years to professionalize also the third year of the liberal arts college. Increasing emphasis has been given this development by the University of Chicago and an allied group of institutions. While colleges generally do not follow the University of Chicago's practice of awarding the Bachelor's degree at the end of the first two years of college work, the cleavage between the junior division (freshman and sophomore) and the senior division (junior and senior) is becoming increasingly pronounced in American colleges. The growth of the junior college movement, particularly in the past twenty years, (see table), has given a powerful stimulus to this development. A definite trend toward completion of general education at the junior college level is noticeable in the theological schools themselves.

This entire development in American education, so recent that its full implications have not yet reached the general public, may be of utmost importance to Synod's entire educational system.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that our Lutheran Church has pioneered in the development of the junior college. For a half century our preparatory institutions have been organized on the pattern of a four-year high school and two-year junior college. We have retained this organization to the present day. Others have formerly considered a four-year college education a necessary prerequisite for entry into professional schools. With the increase in educational efficiency on both the elementary and high school levels, educators have come to realize that it is possible to lay an adequate foundation for professional work on the basis of a junior college education. In other words, American professional education in general is moving toward the adoption of a pattern similar to our historic Lutheran organization. The war has definitely accelerated this trend. Since we have pioneered in the junior college organization, and since others are now finding this very organization so feasible that they are adopting it, would it not be most imprudent for Synod at the present time to introduce the four-year college while others are growing increasingly doubtful of its need and its efficiency? Shall we forfeit our position in the advance guard and take it up as rear guard?

Any observant person will be fully conscious of the enormous

dislocations in all levels of America's educational system resulting from the impact of the war. Profound changes are in the making. It may well be that after the war American education will universally accept junior college training as an entirely adequate basis for professional studies. Would it not be the course of wisdom to continue our own organization of junior colleges at least until such time as will see a clarification of the current confusion? Meanwhile no time would be lost irreparably. The intervening years could most profitably be employed in bringing our schools to the highest peak of efficiency. If Synod found it desirable, the transition into any new pattern would become much easier than it would be today.

Table 20

The Growth of Junior Colleges

Year	Number of Junior Colleges	Enrollment
1917	132	4,000
1922	207	16,000
1929	403	54,000
1934	514	104,000
1939	556	156,000
1940	575	197,000

E. The Transition Year at St. Louis

At the moment the year of liberal arts studies at St. Louis is admittedly somewhat unique in theological education. At the same time it provides unusual opportunities for greatly increased effectiveness in the training of pastors. While these opportunities may not have been fully realized since the additional year has but recently been introduced, it is to be hoped that the next five years will witness a thorough study on the basis of actual trial of the important advantages that might be gained. It must be given a fair trial under optimum conditions. So, for instance, the students of the pretheological year in St. Louis could be quartered in separate dormitories together with tutors or housemasters. Far more intensive student guidance and personnel work would become possible. This year could, in reality, contribute extensively to conditioning of students in attitudes and in other ways. This entire development is already being watched with great interest by other theological schools, just as they have recognized the unique effectiveness of the intern year at our seminaries.

At the end of the first year on the campus of the theological seminary further selection of students could be made on the basis of their fitness for the work of the pastorate. In consequence of these procedures, the actual theological training at the seminary should gain considerably in tone and purposefulness, and in genuine effectiveness.

Casting of our ministerial training into this mold naturally has some disadvantages and difficulties. Pioneering always does. So,

for instance, our Army and Navy Commission may have difficulty in placing permanent chaplains in the Army and Navy because the students do not have the A.B. degree and then three additional years of theological study. In the past this has been the requirement of both Army and Navy permanent chaplains. However, these difficulties seem not to be insurmountable. At any rate, it would not be justifiable to impose the requirements of a four-year liberal arts course on 100 per cent of the Seminary students in order to meet the requirements of, perhaps, less than 5 per cent. Undoubtedly, ways and means can be found to encourage some Seminary students to secure the necessary 30 semester hours of credit at summer sessions of other colleges, particularly of Valparaiso University, to qualify for the Bachelor's degree.

The difficulties encountered by candidates in entering graduate schools of some universities for work in certain fields has been advanced as a reason for providing them with the traditional A.B. However, this difficulty would not be eliminated by lengthening the college course to four years. It should be realized that the final year of a senior college course under any circumstances would be highly professionalized and definitely directed toward theological training. No large number of elective courses could be provided in Science, Mathematics, History, etc., to meet the undergraduate requirements for specialization in these fields. Synod could ill afford to provide a program of so many electives in the upper division that the varying inclinations of the students could be satisfied. This is especially true in view of the fact that the Church supplies the education without cost to the student. Undergraduate competence in a large number of non-theological fields would still need to be secured by those students who planned later on to major in them.

Under these circumstances it would be better to defer for a number of years any basic change in the present organization of pretheological training and during that time to make wholehearted efforts to improve the effectiveness of the system as it now exists. The junior college divisions could and should be brought to a level of effectiveness that would in all respects be comparable to the best in American college education. We have the men and the resources for the task. On such basis alone can we finally build an effective senior college which, from the very outset, would merit favorable action by regional accrediting associations and which likewise would provide an appreciable advance over the present accomplishments.

Supplying the necessary teaching force at the present time for an upper liberal arts division likewise presents a problem of no small proportion. From this angle also "growing into a senior college" seems to be the wiser procedure, if indeed it eventually would become desirable to expand the system in this direction.

F. Summary

Our conclusion, therefore, is that Synod should not at this time expand the pretheological training to include a senior college division. While the need for more thorough pre-seminary training is quite evident, there are no reasons to believe that the extension of the training in length of time would be the best solution at this moment. We are confident that the work at the junior colleges can be greatly improved and that the pre-seminary year at St. Louis can be made to contribute far more effectively in providing a broad liberal education both for the study of professional theology and for the practical needs of the pastorate.

The American educational system is tending definitely in the direction of curtailing the four-year liberal arts training as a pre-professional requirement. The present state of confusion in American education likewise makes it desirable to retain our present system until educational trends become more clearly defined. Moreover, we are not convinced that complete conformity in educational organization with the current American pattern is necessary or even desirable. We are much inclined to prefer that our Church pioneer in this matter. This is particularly true of the pretheological year on the St. Louis campus. It would be most desirable to give this arrangement a thorough trial over a period of some years, and it may well be that it will be found a most desirable arrangement.

It is, of course, within the realm of possibility that the pretheological year in St. Louis will be found to be not advantageous or that circumstances may arise which will force us to accept the current pattern of American theological training if it survives the present period of testing and re-examination. For the present we consider it an imperative necessity to improve the general effectiveness of education in our preparatory schools, particularly in the junior college divisions. This, in itself, will require a number of years. Should a senior college division thereafter appear to be desirable, it would have the great advantage of being based on a thoroughly effective lower division college education.

All of the foregoing is presented from the viewpoint of average needs of the pastorate. Unquestionably, in the period that lies ahead, Synod will require among a portion of its clergy a greater degree of scholarly attainment than will be provided by our synodical system, no matter how it is organized. This has always been true, at least to a limited extent. To meet this need, specific provision might be made for entry of Seminary graduates into universities. These will, however, always constitute a minority. In its entire study of its educational system Synod should always keep in mind the training of pastors for the actual, practical Gospel ministry and not make major changes on the basis of the needs and requirements of a minority. If the needs, academic and spiritual, of our pastors, working day by day in the Lutheran parish, are always kept foremost in our thinking,

Synod will avoid all hasty responses to changing conditions in the educational world and will build its program of education on solid and distinctively Lutheran foundations.

For the year 1940 the totals consist of 258 publicly controlled junior colleges enrolling 140,545 students, and 317 private junior colleges, with 56,165 students.

ACTION OF SYNOD

(Regarding "F. Summary")

For the present, Synod decided to continue its system of ministerial training, consisting of four years of high school, two years of college on a junior college campus, plus four years at our St. Louis Seminary, the first year of which is rich in cultural content. On the basis of the present ministerial curriculum our St. Louis faculty is entitled to confer, and is now conferring, the A.B. degree.

The Board for Higher Education was requested to make further studies regarding the advisability of changing over to a four-year college course in preparation for entrance upon a three-year course in theology in St. Louis and to submit a report with recommendations to Synod in 1947.

Part Two

INTRODUCTION

The first part of this report has presented the general problems confronting Synod as they relate to all its educational institutions. The second part presents specific problems of administration, instruction, financing, etc. Although it has been considerably condensed from the original report of the Survey Director, it is our hope that no essential facts have been omitted. It presents a clear picture of the status of Synod's educational institutions in all areas.

It should be noted that this report presents the situation as of the academic year 1941-1942. The co-operation of the authorities at our individual institutions has made it possible to introduce a number of the changes and improvements recommended in the report. In some instances, therefore, the recommendations have already been adopted. The Board for Higher Education is grateful for the energy with which our synodical institutions have made use of the opportunity to improve their work in every field.

I. PURPOSES

The president of each of Synod's institutions was requested to submit on the information schedules a statement of the general purposes and the specific objectives of his school. In general the replies to these statements indicated a clear apprehension of the general aims and objectives of each institution, although there was a wide variety in the statement of specific objectives and the scope of instructional purposes and extracurricular activities.

The statement of objectives in almost every instance is given in terms which are altogether too general. Specific objectives usually are not well thought out. Idealized statements not applicable in a concrete way are presented. Undoubtedly a Christian philosophy of education is made fundamental to the entire work of each of the schools, but it is felt that this philosophy would become more concrete and real through the formation of a specific set of objectives. To the extent that the objectives are clear and definite, a truly Christian philosophy of education will become effective at our colleges.

Thus far we lack a comprehensive statement of a Lutheran philosophy of education. It seems essential that it be developed by capable men. The faculties of the institutions likewise should give thought and study to this problem, so that broad generalities may be crystallized into specific aims.

The validity and practicability of the aim to expand in the field of general education is discussed elsewhere in the Survey Report. The general issue of opening all of Synod's schools need not therefore be entered upon here. At individual schools a number of problems connected with the introduction of general education and co-education can be considered with the authorities of the respective institutions.

Recommendations

On the basis of this section of the Survey Report we recommend:

1. That the Board for Higher Education in co-operation with the individual institutions formulate the general aims and objectives of our synodical schools.
2. That the individual faculties give careful study to the formulation of specific objectives of their respective institutions.
3. That the Board for Higher Education institute plans and procedures from which a distinctively Lutheran philosophy of education may be formulated.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The three recommendations were adopted.

II. ENROLLMENT TRENDS

The following pages present tables of the enrollment trends since 1914 for each of the pretheological preparatory schools. Pretheological and total enrollments are shown. The tables are self-explanatory. We merely call attention to the fact that the decline in pretheological enrollments seems to have hit the lowest point in 1941. Several schools have shown increases in 1942, all of them in 1943. The implications of the trends have been discussed in Part I of the Survey Report.

A number of the institutions failed to submit their data, and tables 21 and 22 of vital information are, therefore, we regret to say, incomplete.

Table 21
ENROLLMENT TOTALS—PREPARATORY SCHOOLS
INCLUDING GENERAL STUDENTS

Year	Austin	Bronxville	Concordia	Edmonton	Fort Wayne	Milwaukee	Oakland	Portland	St. Paul	Winfield	Totals
1943-44	60	154	98	60	500	245	131	43	166	211	1668
1942-43	52	166	83	50	450	226	90	23	143	181	1464
1941-42	37	170	75	41	378	205	97	22	130	169	1319
1940-41	31	184	90	29	371	223	107	21	142	193	1399
1939-40	33	177	92	28	361	241	111	33	140	183	1396
1938-39	39	126	109	38	334	209	93	26	145	214	1361
1937-38	32	131	94	40	309	215	75	25	144	201	1266
1936-37	30	124	110	55	298	251	71	19	154	149	1261
1935-36	27	119	124	36	300	248	74	16	170	142	1256
1934-35	31	123	122	32	187	276	67	18	192	138	1186
1933-34	30	142	124	41	185	292	63	20	200	138	1235
1932-33	32	170	138	46	226	327	67	22	218	147	1893
1931-32	35	186	162	42	224	360	89	29	273	160	1561
1930-31	43	167	157	51	221	335	85	32	282	135	1508
1929-30	57	153	156	62	249	319	74	29	276	146	1521
1928-29	51	153	151	72	248	316	80	26	254	144	1495
1927-28	48	143	155	75	260	306	91	33	245	169	1525
1926-27	28	130	164	84	320	321	84	39	270	193	1633
1925-26	....	134	146	68	324	298	101	34	266	227	1498
1924-25	....	132	113	48	332	269	85	41	211	237	1485
1923-24	....	150	108	51	334	238	72	39	221	222	1432
1922-23	....	172	108	38	339	234	71	43	238	195	1451
1921-22	....	164	101	35	292	211	73	27	222	164	1289
1920-21	....	158	98	.....	229	191	65	20	173	166	1100
1919-20	....	132	94	.....	212	167	39	13	153	174	984
1918-19	....	103	119	.....	238	153	22	.....	153	159	947
1917-18	....	104	135	.....	253	183	.....	.....	138	160	973
1916-17	....	101	144	.....	244	181	.....	.....	135	147	952
1915-16	....	115	143	.....	260	201	.....	.....	134	141	994
1914-15	....	125	161	.....	254	202	.....	.....	150	129	1021

Table 22

ENROLLMENT—PRETHEOLOGICAL STUDENTS
PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Year	Austin	Bronx-ville	Con-cordia	Ed-monton	Fort Wayne	Mil-waukee	Oak-land	Port-land	St. Paul	Win-field	Totals
1943-44	28	48	86	26	201	230	40	21	120	101	901
1942-43	32	55	79	20	184	216	31	13	127	84	841
1941-42	20	60	70	21	161	192	28	18	116	83	769
1940-41	17	74	86	29	184	223	31	27	117	83	871
1939-40	15	75	89	28	190	241	31	29	121	79	898
1938-39	23	77	107	36	192	209	29	23	119	81	896
1937-38	20	70	94	36	175	.....	31	19	125	91	876
1936-37	20	78	110	47	189	.....	.....	15	136	87	981
1935-36	21	90	124	33	198	.....	.....	11	152	70	1006
1934-35	21	99	122	31	.....	.....	.....	13	184	80	1054
1933-34	24	106	124	39	.....	.....	.....	17	187	85	1102
1932-33	29	126	138	46	.....	.....	.....	19	207	103	1222
1931-32	31	136	162	40	.....	.....	.....	27	266	103	1397
1930-31	39	115	157	41	.....	.....	.....	28	269	101	1358
1929-30	48	100	156	50	.....	.....	.....	28	261	109	1396
1928-29	35	113	151	52	.....	.....	.....	22	246	111	1375
1927-28	28	115	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	24	229	134	1418
1926-27	16	96	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	33	248	148	1494
1925-26	....	122	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	32	236	169	1476
1924-25	....	120	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	36	199	172	1376
1923-24	....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	33	194	.....	.....
1922-23	....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	39	204	.....	.....
1921-22	....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	195	.....	.....
1920-21	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	147	.....	.....
1919-20	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	130	.....	.....
1918-19	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	129	.....	.....
1917-18	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	115	.....	.....
1916-17	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	118	.....	.....
1915-16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	121	.....	.....
1914-15	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	121	.....	.....

Table 23

ENROLLMENT CHANGES
During Academic Year 1942-43 (October to June)

	Losses		Gains					Total June 1, 1943
	P.T.	N.T.	P.T.	N.T.	P.T.	T.T.	N.T.	
Austin	2	2	0	1	30	7	12	49
Bronxville	4	27	0	8	51	0	92	143
Concordia	6	0	0	0	73	1	3	77
Edmonton	1	2	0	0	20	0	27	47
Fort Wayne	7	14	2	4	182	0	253	435
Milwaukee	5	1	5	0	216	1	8	225
Oakland	2	0	1	4	30	4	69	103
Portland	0	3	0	0	13	5	2	20
St. Paul	9	3	0	3	118	2	14	134
Winfield	1	8	3	8*	86	0	94	180
Total	37	60	11	28	819	20	574	1413

PT: Pretheological
TT: Teacher Training
NT: Non-Theological or Non-Teacher Training

* Includes 3 part time
For the year 42-43:
Net Loss PT: 26
Net Loss NT: 32

Table 24

PRETHEOLOGICAL ENROLLMENT

As of June 1, 1943

	Total	Col. So. 1943	Col. Fr. 1944	H.S. Sr.	H.S. Jr.	H.S. So.	H.S. Fr.
Austin	30	....	....	3	6	11	10
Bronxville	51	14	4	10	10	7	6
Concordia	73	7	8	10	12	12	24
Edmonton	20	3	5	5	4	3	
Fort Wayne	182	15	32	34	33	33	35
Milwaukee	216	18	38	31	43	42	44
Oakland	30	4	4	6	5	5	6
Portland	13	....	....	5	3	1	4
St. Paul	118	16	18	26	24	13	21
Winfield	86	18	19	18	18	11	7
Total	819	95	128	148	153	138	157
Sem. Class		'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53

TEACHERS' COLLEGES

ENROLLMENT CHANGES FOR ACADEMIC YEAR

October to June, 1942-43

	T.T.	N.T.	T.T.	N.T.	T.T.	N.T.	Total
River Forest							
College	21*	6	4	0	151	3	154
High School	7	6	2	0	155	35	190
Seward							
College	14**	2	2	0	40	8	48
High School	4	0	0	0	60	5	65
	18	2	2	0	100	13	113

* 7 withdrew to take teaching positions.
6 entered armed forces.
** 7 inducted into armed forces prior to deferment ruling.

III. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

A. Internal

1. Current Administration

The administrative officers of the preparatory colleges are few in number. Traditionally the president is charged with practically all administrative duties. Unit type of control is in effect, all officers being directly responsible to the president and he alone to the Board of Trustees. This is the most effective type of organization for these schools; it should be maintained in the future.

Until recent years the president or his secretary directly handled all administrative detail in all fields—academic matters, student government and discipline, financial matters including collections and purchases, physical plant maintenance, meal service supervision, relationship with boards, etc. The pressure of altered circumstances arising primarily in consequence of the expansion into general education or of greatly augmented enrollments has resulted in a gradual delegation of certain areas of administrative functioning to subordinates. At this time the process has not gone nearly far enough to provide a thoroughly satisfactory organization at all schools.

The most frequent change has been the appointment of registrars. The schools at St. Paul, Minn., Portland, Oreg., and Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, as yet have no registrars, the president continuing to assume this function. At Milwaukee, Wis., Oakland, Calif., and Concordia, Mo., a faculty member, designated either as secretary or registrar, performs a few, usually rather unimportant functions associated with the registrar's office. The Fort Wayne registrar acts in a somewhat enlarged field. At Austin, Tex., Bronxville, N. Y., and Winfield, Kans., registrars are appointed and have the customary duties and responsibilities. Since Bronxville, N. Y., has separated its high school and college divisions, a registrar is appointed for each division.

The foregoing brief analysis indicates that institutions which have introduced general education have reorganized their administration to include registrars. Apparently they have found it impossible effectively to conduct the schools without additional personnel operating in well-defined areas.

Correspondingly, the larger institutions also, *i.e.*, St. Paul, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis., though they have but the one pretheological curriculum, are in need of registrars if they are to function well.

College deans are present at only two of Synod's preparatory colleges, Winfield, Kans., and Bronxville, N. Y. The former designates this officer as the registrar, but he performs many of the functions of a dean. The latter combines the work of a dean and a registrar in one person. At both schools these officers are faculty members and teach regular class loads. Bronxville, N. Y., and Winfield, Kans., alone of the ten preparatory colleges have entered extensively into

general education on the college level and offer numerous curricula. Neither of them could cope with the multifarious problems of admission, curriculum, course assignment, and student guidance without the appointment of such administrative officers.

The dean in neither of these institutions is involved in student discipline. The president maintains this duty. College deans customarily are in charge of student discipline at the smaller American colleges, but there are good reasons for not adopting this practice in our schools.

Librarians are often considered to be members of the administrative staff. This office will be discussed under Section VII, dealing with libraries.

Financial officers, designated either as bursars or treasurers, are not commonly employed by these schools as full-time individuals. A board member is usually designated as school treasurer, but in no instance is he concerned directly with collection of student fees. At Austin, Tex., Concordia, Mo., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and Oakland, Calif., a faculty member acts as collections officer and maintains the books of account. At Fort Wayne, Ind., and Winfield, Kans., a faculty member together with the president's secretary supervises collections, disbursements, and keeps the books. At Portland the president acts as financial officer. At Milwaukee, Wis., the president does so with the aid of a trained secretary in his office. At St. Paul, Minn., a faculty member handles collections, but disbursements and the books of account are taken care of off campus by a board member. In Bronxville, N. Y., a special bursar, not connected with the academic staff is employed.

None of the schools employs a separate individual as business manager. Usually the purchases are under the immediate control of the president. In most schools the day-by-day food supplies are purchased by the cook.

Physical plant managers in the ordinary meaning of the term are not employed. An engineer is responsible for the heating and lighting plant, but the physical maintenance of the buildings, often the janitorial servicing, are under the direct supervision of the president.

Since conditions vary so much from school to school, uniform organization is not to be expected. It will be clear that any judgment of the adequacy of the internal administration must take into account the particular needs of each school. At the smaller schools the administration is usually effective, and no sweeping changes are necessary. However, there are numerous indications that at the moderately sized and the large schools, particularly at those which do not have general education, it is not nearly as efficient as it should be. This is due simply to the fact that prevailing demands have outrun the traditional organization. It appears urgent at this time, therefore, to reorganize and, in particular, to re-define the scope of the president's duties in the light of these newer conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2. Office of the President

We therefore recommend the following list of primary and secondary duties of the president:

Primary Duties of the President

1. Spiritual leadership of faculty and students—principal teacher of religion and in charge of chapel program.
2. Leadership in academic matters and also executive for putting policies and regulations of boards and faculty into effect.
3. Curriculum supervision.
4. Instructional supervision.
5. Representative of institution with boards, constituency, educational groups and agencies, and public.
6. Vocational guidance of the pretheological group.
7. Student discipline, including general supervision of campus and dormitory life. (Not dormitory inspection and other routines.)

As duties not related to the foregoing and of relatively minor importance, though traditionally associated with the president's office, we list the following:

Secondary Duties of the President

All phases of business management of the school such as

1. Student accounts;
2. Purchases;
3. Plant operation and maintenance;

Various routines pursuant to a fixed policy, such as

4. Student admissions;
5. Student records, including semester reports and transcripts.

Miscellaneous matters, such as

6. Publicity and promotion, catalog;
7. Meal services;
8. Health services;
9. Dormitory inspection, off-campus privileges, supervision of student organizations, social calendar, class absences.

3. Faculty Participation in Administration

One method of giving relief would be through the appointment of an assistant president. Apart from the uniqueness in academic circles of such an arrangement, it does not appear to be sound. It is likely to fail considerably more often than it will succeed. A horizontal elimination of those duties unrelated to the major ones conforms to the American pattern in education and holds promise of relieving the president without disturbing the underlying philosophy of organizing our schools.

It is not considered desirable that every faculty member share in the duties of the president. It would create new problems of super-

vising a host of administrators and of keeping the administration unified; it would be inefficient because relatively few professors have administrative ability; the capable men on the faculties already have numerous extra-teaching assignments; the time and energies of the teachers should be devoted to teaching and the improvement of teaching. It would be far better to concentrate a group of related administrative duties in one or several responsible individuals.

An initial step in this direction would be the appointment at all institutions of a faculty member as registrar. To him should be assigned a very specific area of work.

4. Recommendations

We further recommend that each school, under the supervision of the Board for Higher Education and with its approval, appoint the necessary deans, registrars, or business managers as would be indicated by the specific needs of each institution. The duties of these administrative officials shall be the same as in all American institutions of similar size and organization.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The recommendations under Sections 2, 3, and 4 were adopted.

B. External

1. Functions of Boards of Control

The external administration of Synod's schools is vested in the local Boards of Control, Synod's Board of Directors, and more recently, in part, in the Board for Higher Education. Since the functions of the Boards of Control and their relationship to the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Dirctors is under study by the Committee on Revision of the *Handbook,* this area of institutional administration was not given particular attention under the survey.

2. Function of the Board for Higher Education

We may, however, be permitted an expression of opinion with reference to the functions of the Board for Higher Education. In 1938 Synod created this Board as a central agency to direct the complete introduction and further development of the entire educational program inaugurated in 1935, to study the complex educational problems confronting the synodical institutions, and to assist the schools in their solution.

It is obivous that the problems have grown considerably more complex during this world war, and it has been a blessing that Synod provided this central agency to cope with them. The investigations under the survey have made it clear, on the one hand, that no ready solution exists for many problems; on the other, that numerous procedures proposed, if adopted, will require a period of years for their effective establishment. The problems, furthermore, are in many instances of a nature which demands that they be viewed from a distance, with due regard for the general welfare of Synod, not merely

from the necessarily restricted horizons of the local faculties or Boards of Control. There is also great need of this central agency to assist the institutions with such difficult problems as accreditation, general education, articulation with the Seminary, elimination of certain weaknesses, etc.

It is therefore our considered judgment that the Board for Higher Education should be given full authority as a policy forming board and as a directing agency for the educational programs of the synodical institutions. It should have not only the power to encourage and advise, but also to enforce, if need be, the policies which are in the best interests of Synod. Precise formulation of the functions of this Board should not be a difficult task, and it may confidently be assumed that the management of local affairs and the power of initiative will be preserved for the institutions.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Under "Functions of the Board for Higher Education," Committee 1 recommended the following for adoption:

1. That the Board for Higher Education together with the standing Advisory Board shall be given full authority as a policy-forming board and as a directing agency for the educational programs of the synodical institutions.

2. That the Board for Higher Education shall have the power not only to encourage and advise, but also to enforce, if need be, the policies which together with the Advisory Board it finds to be in the best interests of Synod.

3. That semiannual joint meetings be held between the plenary Board for Higher Education and the Committee on Colleges of the Board of Directors.

4. That a thorough study of the control of Synod's educational institutions be made by this joint group with a view towards clarification and possible simplification.

These recommendations were adopted.

IV. FACULTIES

The results of a comprehensive survey of the faculties for the year 1941-42 in Synod's ten preparatory and two teacher-training schools may be summarized as follows:

A. Composition and Character

1. Every school has a faculty of ample size. An average of one instructor is provided for every ten to eleven students. The maximum ratio of instructors to students is 1 to 14.5 (River Forest) and the minimum is 1 to 5.5 (Portland).

2. Of a total of 94 faculty members, 89 per cent are designated as "professors" and 11 per cent as "instructors" or "assistants". Three schools (Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Edmonton) have only "professors".

3. The average age of all of the 94 faculty members is 47 years. In individual schools the average varies from 39 years (Bronxville) to 56 years (St. Paul).

4. On the average the 94 faculty members have served 15 years in their present school. In individual schools the length of service varies from an average of 9 years (Austin) to 21 years (St. Paul).

5. In the ten preparatory schools 87 per cent of all teachers are graduates of a theological seminary. In the two normal schools the percentage is 42. Synod expects regular professors to be theologically trained and to have five years of experience in the ministry. Although fundamentally sound, these requirements do create, in many instances, the serious difficulty that men past thirty and with families have been called into professorships for which they could not be adequately prepared either by sufficient knowledge of their prospective teaching fields or by professional pedagogical skill and outlook. Trained to be preachers, they remain preachers in spirit and practice and can become acceptably equipped teachers only by laboriously taking courses in universities after assuming professorial responsibilities. Partly because of this, membership in professional educational associations averages less than one membership for every two men; the production of scholarly writings, sorely needed in our Church, is almost completely absent except to some extent in the field of religion; and the quality of teaching, in more than a few cases, is less than Synod should reasonably expect.

Despite these difficulties, it is most commendable that 52 per cent of all faculty members had masters' degrees in 1940, and 7 per cent held doctorates in 1940.

6. In nearly all schools some teachers engage in active preaching —some regularly, some as vacancy pastors, others as assistant pastors, and a few have complete charge of congregations. A few teachers conduct night classes elsewhere, and a few engage in activities wholly unrelated to their vocation. In certain instances, outside activity consumes time and energy which properly belong to the institution.

B. Teaching Fields and Teaching Loads

Teaching loads (hours per week devoted to instruction) of the faculty members in the ten preparatory schools, as measured by a fair and reasonable scientific unit of measure, ranges from a low of 16 hours per week to a high of 36 hours per week. The average faculty load in individual schools varies from 21 hours per week (Austin) to 33 (Edmonton). The accepted average is 25 hours per week. Austin, Fort Wayne, and St. Paul are below this. The presidents of Austin and Edmonton are significantly overburdened with teaching duties.

C. Faculty Functioning

Most schools hold fairly regular faculty meetings. It is observed, however, that in many instances much time is wasted in faculty meetings through ineffective discussions of routine matters. Such meetings unquestionably should be devoted to matters of policy and to discussions of important academic problems, while the execution and application of policies should be left to administrative officers.

It should be said with emphasis that our faculties, as a group, are most sincere, energetic, unselfish, and devoted to their work of service to the Savior. Nevertheless, because they are human beings, called to positions offering life tenure, they could, we are convinced, benefit by the incentive of a definite reward for self-improvement, increased teaching effectiveness, and other academic accomplishments. Such a reward is regularly provided in American colleges by means of advancement in academic rank and tenure. Fairness to them and to Synod suggests that the highly important call to a professorship be made not necessarily for life, but provisionally, until competence and adjustment are mutually disclosed in actual experience.

D. Faculty Salaries

The salaries of married professors range from $1,800 to $2,100 per year, depending on length of service and size of family. Synod also supplies housing but not fuel and light. The salary scale is above subsistence levels, but is much lower than that observed in institutions of other church bodies. More important, unless a professor has supplementary income, investigation reveals that he often is unable to maintain a reasonable standard of living. In the interest of undiscriminatory fairness, Synod has followed a policy of paying all professors alike. However, because the cost of living varies substantially in different localities, a program of uniform salaries actually discriminates heavily against those professors who must live in high cost communities. Careful study of comparative costs of living in those communities where our colleges are located, discloses that these

locations may be grouped as follows: (a) low cost—Seward, Winfield, Concordia; (b) medium cost—Austin, Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, St. Paul; high cost—River Forest, Portland, Bronxville, Oakland. Moreover, the added responsibilities and living costs imposed upon the presidents of institutions do not appear to be properly recognized in the $300 by which their salaries exceed those of professors. Finally, where registrars or deans may have been or may be appointed, salaries at regular professorial rates do not acknowledge the large and sustained demands which their duties impose upon their time and energy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We recommend inclusion, as opportunity presents itself, either by eventual substitution of regular professorships or as additions of one or two assistant instructors on the faculties of all preparatory schools.

2. Adoption of the policy of maintaining an average age of staffs of 40 to 50 years.

3. Adoption of the policy of representing different alma maters on the staffs of the junior college faculties rather than the inbreeding which may result from calling only former graduates of the school.

4. a) Generalization of the "five years in the ministry" regulation so as to read "several years in the ministry".

   b) That instructors or professors who are called to the faculties without having had experience in the ministry be required, if they are Seminary graduates, to gain such experience by assistant pastorates, summer field work, etc.

5. That the teachers be advised to include courses in professional education in their university work.

6. That supplementing the income through outside activities during the academic year, be they of a pastoral nature or otherwise, be kept within reasonable limits.

7. That class teaching loads be adjusted so as to approximate 25 "Douglass Hours" as normal, a moderate amount of extracurricular duties being considered feasible in addition to this load.

8. That the faculties be encouraged to place greater stress in their meetings on the discussion of school problems and policies and that application of the policies to specific cases and individuals be delegated, to a greater extent, to the administrative officers.

9. That the faculties be advised to study a reorganization of their standing committees.

10. That a system of ranking the faculty members as assistant instructors, instructors, and professors be introduced in accordance with the following suggestions:

A. That Three Ranks Be Recognized:

1. *Assistant instructors,* as defined in the past.
2. *Instructors*—called by the Electoral College, without life tenure, without vote in faculty.
3. *Professors*—called by the Electoral College primarily from the ranks of instructors with increased salary and vote.

At least two of these ranks should be represented in the faculties of the small schools, all three in a definite proportion at the larger schools.

B. Criteria for Ranking

1. Academic preparation as expressed in terms of graduate degrees or semester hours of graduate study.
2. Experience in teaching.
3. Acceptable character, attitudes, interests.
4. Scholarly productions related to teaching specialty.
5. Value to the institution as teacher or administrator.

C. Specific Standards for Advancement to Professorship.

1. Master's degree from recognized university or the equivalent in teaching major.
2. In addition, 15-20 semester hours in education.
3. Five years experience in teaching on the secondary or college level, at least three years in the subject matter specialty.
4. Evidence, ordinarily by actual performance at one of Synod's schools, of acceptable attitudes, interests, and ability to teach.

Scholarly productions in the field of teaching specialty or in education may provide an acceptable substitute for No. 1 above.

D. The existing regulations calling professors need not be disturbed to any extent. Electoral Colleges could function as follows:

1. The Electoral College ordinarily calls new teachers to instructorships. Such instructorships do not involve tenure in office. In unusual cases, if the standards have been met, especially No. 4, the new teachers may be called directly to a professorship.
2. On recommendation of an appropriate Board (Board of Trustees), based on the standards, the Electoral

College may advance instructors to regular professorships. This action carries with it

a. Security of tenure in office under the same conditions now applicable to professors.
b. The title "professor".
c. Increase in salary.
d. The power to vote in faculty meetings.

It should be noted that the divinity of the call is not an issue in this matter. The divinity of a call is not conditioned by time limits. A call may be accepted as divine whether it be for a determinate or indeterminate period of time.

The system would become effective more rapidly if it were applied to all teachers now at the institutions. To demand this does not appear wise. Hence it must be made applicable only for future appointments. Prolonged though the process of change will be, the introduction of this system is a step in the direction of progress.

11. That the policy of uniform salary scales for all institutions, irrespective of location, be discontinued and that the salary scales be modified on the basis of living cost indices so as to provide higher salaries for teachers in high cost areas (River Forest, Oakland, Bronxville, Portland); or that three salary scales be introduced, as indicated in the report above.

12a. That the differential between faculty salaries and presidents' salaries be accentuated by means of an increase in the salaries of the latter.

12b. That salary scales of registrars and dean-registrars at the larger institutions, who find it necessary to give a large portion of their summer to administrative work, be increased above the level of the regular professors.

13. That the policy of subsidizing the professors by grants in aid for university study be completely eliminated also in the case of newly called professors if a system of ranking the faculty members, providing gradual salary increases, is adopted. (See recommendation No. 10.)

14. That a system of sabbatical leaves upon the completion of ten years of teaching be introduced, as detailed under Section V, Instruction.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Concerning these recommendations on "Faculties," Committee 1 brought in the following report:

Committee 1 recommends adoption of these recommendations in the following groups:

1. Nos. 1-9: as is.

2. No. 10: as is.

3. No. 11: as is. Note: This also takes care of Memorial No. 805 in *Reports and Memorials.*

4. Nos. 12a and 12b: as is.

5. No. 13 to read as follows: "That the policy of subsidizing the instructors and professors by grants in aid for university study be completely eliminated, also in the case of newly called instructors and professors, when the system of ranking the faculty members, providing gradual salary increases, has been made operative. This provision shall not be applied to those whose program of study has already begun and been made possible by grants in aid.

6. No. 14: as is.

This report was adopted by Synod.

V. INSTRUCTION

A. General Observations

Classes of practically every teacher at the institutions were visited. The purpose of these visits was to secure an insight into

1. The teaching personality of the instructor;
2. The general atmosphere surrounding participation by the class;
3. The instructional procedures, organization, and content of the subject matter.

Obviously the professional ability of a teacher cannot be determined by a single visit. However, the over-all view obtained by class visits, when supplemented by other sources of information, is considered to be valid.

Our observations are as follows:

1. At almost every institution exceptionally excellent instruction was observed in one or more classes. Synod may be proud of the considerable number of unusually able and inspiring professors.
2. With few exceptions, the instructors are thoroughly familiar with the subject matter content of their courses.
3. When one considers the over-all situation, it must be admitted that there is more than a modicum of mediocre instruction. At times instruction was found to be surprisingly poor.

The following deficiencies were observed so frequently that attention should be called to them.

In the High School Division

1. There was apparent a lack of clearly defined objectives on the part of the teacher. About one half of the syllabuses submitted by the instructors of the preparatory colleges do not list either long-range goals or specify aims of their courses. Presumably this is not due to an oversight, but rather to an unfamiliarity with them.
2. Too often there was evident a lack of balance between the memory type and the problem-solving type of activity. There was too much of the hammering-in process, too little reasoning required.
3. There was too little help from the instructors in building meaningful backgrounds as aids to the learning process.
4. In considerably more than half of the classes visited, the giving of new assignments took place at the end of the period. The objectives of the new assignment were not clearly set forth to the students. There was no direction for the method of study.
5. It was all too obvious that in many instances the student was not expected to go beyond the limits of his own textbook.

6. Standardized tests for checking the outcome of the instruction in such fields as German, Latin, English, Mathematics, and Science are not commonly used. Diagnostic tests, *e.g.*, English Reading, Mathematics, are practically never employed. Definite exceptions to this statement are Winfield and Bronxville.

7. Intelligence tests for entering students are used by most of the institutions. Fort Wayne, Oakland, and Portland do not report their use. It is questionable whether adequate use is made of the information which these tests yield.

8. In foreign-language instruction too much stress is placed on grammar, too little use is made of the direct method. There is much evidence that the majority of the teachers in the field are entrenched in traditional aims and procedures. The final outcomes are on the whole as unsatisfactory as one might anticipate.

a) The objectives of German teaching are more or less confused. While it is acknowledged that the German teachers shall train approximately one fourth or one third of their students in a speaking knowledge of the language so that they may later preach in German, the classwork ordinarily is arranged as though the entire class were to meet this aim. Some way needs to be found to replace the current hit-or-miss procedures for supplying a minimum number of students sufficiently trained for the active ministry by means of the German language. Under the present methods the majority of students after six years of language instruction can neither read nor speak the language with any acceptable degree of fluency.

b) The instruction in Latin still errs in the direction of static reading, with infinite detail in grammar, in syntax. The stress is not so much on Latin as a means for the conveyance of thought, but rather on the study of the language as an end in itself.

In the College Division

The criticisms of teaching in the high school in general are also applicable to the college divisions.

In addition it should be recorded that in many instances the instructional procedure had not advanced to the level of the college student in the nature of the material covered, or the teaching methods employed, or the quantity of work to be expected of the student for the next class. One gained the impression that these junior colleges, in more than one instance, were mere glorified high schools.

The ultimate aim of all teaching should be to make the student independent of the teacher. A conscious acceptance of this aim by the professor should be evident at least in the college division. The

student eventually should develop the ability to analyze, to discover causal relations, to draw conclusions, to deal in abstractions, to unify and integrate his knowledge, to think for himself. Too often it is forgotten that students must pay the price for every ability acquired. They must work to become strong, they must think to become thinkers, reason out problems to understand relations. Too often the professor does the reading, the planning, the thinking, the organizing, the talking. All the students do is to remain passive, to listen, to copy, to memorize, to disgorge the crammed information at periodic quizzes or in term examinations. The students are spoon-fed with teacher-selected-and-prepared-and-digested food and fail to acquire the taste for, or the ability to assimilate, mental diets beyond the capacity of infants.

The amount of work assigned for student exertion outside the college classroom was too frequently of juvenile proportions. The standard of assignment in colleges customarily should require approximately double the time of the class period; accordingly 110 minutes of preparation. No such standard is accepted either by professors or by college students in the majority of Synod's institutions. While the class load has been reduced from the former 25 and 30 per week to approximately 16 to 20 hours per week, the assignments have not been correspondingly lengthened. In this respect also we fail by and large to maintain adequate college standards. The forty-five hour work week is not commonly observed. The week ends are not commonly used by college students for serious study. Student tradition considers the time from Friday afternoon until Monday morning to be largely in the nature of a holiday. Unless the student is actually taxed to the utmost, there can be no justification for two weeks of vacation at Christmas, ten days at Easter, and twelve to fourteen weeks in summer.

It must not be inferred from these statements that none of the schools have set acceptable standards for themselves in these matters. At each of Synod's institutions individual instructors are to be found whose assignments regularly consume a full two hours of preparation. There are, however, too many instructors who expect too little from the student or who fail to carry through and correspondingly to adjust their standard of promotion, so that the general situation as just described obtains.

B. Supervision of Instruction

Supervision of instruction in most of the institutions is rather weak. Although the *Synodical Handbook* provides for such supervision by the Board of Control and the college president, the provisions are customarily honored far more in their breach than in their observance. This is understandable. The president in our institutions traditionally has functioned as the *primus inter pares*. Traditionally the

faculties have been charged with far greater responsibility in curriculum matters than one would expect to find in institutions consisting primarily of secondary departments. The president has not been thought of as a principal of an American high school, but more in terms of the director of the German *gymnasium*. In consequence, individual instructors, in frequent instances, are deeply entrenched in the notion that they are a "law unto themselves." It is in the very nature of supervision of instruction that any suggestions for improvement reach most intimately into the beliefs and practices of the individual. In a number of instances the presidents of our institutions probably lack the necessary background and knowledge of administrative procedures, and are not generally familiar with the principles and practices of teaching. Consequently the teachers are reluctant to accept their judgment in matters of teaching procedure. Our presidents, furthermore, at least in institutions of some size, are so inordinately weighed down with a mass of administrative obligations that they have little time for this added function of instructional supervision. Only in exceptional cases do the members of the Board of Control of the institutions possess the necessary abilities to supervise instruction. In the last analysis, effective supervision must be performed by those who are qualified through knowledge of the principles of teaching.

C. Grading Systems

At the close of the 1941 academic year six different grading systems were in use in the ten preparatory schools. Most of their graduates enter the St. Louis Seminary. The great diversity in the symbols for expressing achievement required a great amount of interpolation by the Seminary Dean and made statistical handling of the grades almost impossible. Hence a uniform method of letter grading (A B C D F) in conformity with American college usage was suggested by the Board for Higher Education and is now in use in the college division of all of Synod's colleges and seminaries.

D. Outcomes of Instruction

A rather reliable measure of the effectiveness of instruction is secured by the use of standardized tests. Such tests are particularly useful since they permit a comparison of the average student in our synodical institutions with the average student in hundreds of American colleges and universities. Since the same battery of tests may be given at each of our institutions at a certain grade level, the relative measure of the performance of the average student at Synod's institutions may also be secured.

E. Psychological Testing Program

As a first step in a Synod-wide testing program, it was necessary to gain an insight into the intellectual abilities of our own students. During the first semester of the 1941-42 school year the American Council on Education Psychological Test was given to all college freshmen at six preparatory colleges, the two teachers' colleges and the Springfield Seminary. This test yielded information concerning the quantitative thinking ability and the language ability of all college freshmen. Since 70,000 freshmen in other colleges in this country took the test at about the same time, we can compare the mental ability of the students preparing for the ministry and the teaching profession at Synod's schools with those in 373 colleges throughout the nation. Our college freshmen were again given these tests in 1942 and 1943.

The results of these psychological tests are most gratifying. They indicate quite definitely that we have a superior group of students at our institutions in so far as their mental abilities are concerned, at least by the time they have entered the college freshman class. Their language ability is in practically every instance superior to their quantitative thinking ability. Undoubtedly the large amount of language work which our students take in the lower division, especially in the preparatory colleges, gives them a rather remarkable ability in this field. Quantitative thinking ability is not much above the average.

The one institution scoring below the country's average admits general students, and this group has a lower mental ability than the pretheological students enrolled by this institution. No censure, however, attaches to this school for its policy of admitting this type of student so long as they do not act as a dead weight on the performance of the balance of the class.

F. Sophomore Testing Program

Since the intellectual ability of our students is very considerably above normal, one might surmise that their actual achievement would likewise be quite superior.

In order to secure an objective measure of the actual achievement of our students, an extensive series of tests was given to all college sophomores shortly before their graduation from the preparatory institutions and at the end of the sophomore year at the teachers' colleges. The Co-operative Testing Bureau annually conducts a nation-wide sophomore testing program under the auspices of the American Council on Education. Our synodical institutions participated in the program for the spring of 1942 and 1943. Two different sets of test questions, closely parallel, however, were given

our students. A total of 1,500 questions were submitted to every student for response.

The areas covered by these tests are the following:

1. English (Mechanics, Vocabulary, Effective Use, Speed of Reading, Level of Comprehension).
2. German (Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading).
3. Latin (Grammar, Reading, Civilization).
4. General Culture.
5. Contemporary Affairs.

Each part of the General Culture test measured a particular aspect of the student's background. Separate scores were obtained for Current Social Problems; History and Social Studies; Literature; Science; Fine Arts; and Mathematics. While the scores did not indicate achievement in any specific course, they did provide a measure of the student's cultural background as compared with other college sophomores.

The Contemporary Affairs test had two functions. First, it measured the student's acquaintance with happenings in the world today in the fields of Political and Military Events; Social and Economic Events; Science and Mathematics; Literature; Fine Arts, Music, and Drama; and Amusements (sports, movies, etc.). Second, because the things in which a student is most interested are the things he reads and remembers, this test provided an indication of the fields in which the student's interests are strongest.

Since the Testing Bureau does not issue tests in Greek, no comparison with other sophomores could be obtained. In order to secure some measure of the student's knowledge of Greek, a modified variation of a University of Chicago test in Greek was given to our sophomores at the preparatory colleges in the late spring of 1942. A further check on the same group of students was made through another examination given at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis in the fall. This second Greek test was prepared by a committee of our own professors, Dr. W. Arndt, D.D., Ph.D.; Dr. W. H. Wente, Ph.D., and Prof. V. Bartling. The next class of students (sophomores 1942-43) was tested by means of still another Greek test again compiled by the same committee and administered to the college sophomores in April of 1943

On the basis of a testing program so extensive and twice repeated, we may be reasonably certain that we have an adequate measure of the educational equipment which our students have immediately prior to their entrance on professional, theological, and pedagogical studies.

G. Summary of Test Results by Subjects

1. English

The criteria applied to check effectiveness of training in English indicate that it is generally excellent. Over one half of the institutions score considerably above average. One would expect to find the performance in English, as well as in all other subjects, considerably above average in the light of the great selectivity of the student body, as shown by the psychological test.

Apparently somewhat too much stress is placed on the mechanics of English (punctuation, grammar, capitalization) and not enough stress on increasing the competence to understand what is read. Instruction in the effective use of English is vital for students preparing for pulpit speaking. The results in this area are on the whole quite satisfactory. The student's knowledge of Literature, also, is considerably above the average in most of our institutions.

2. General Culture Test

This was the most significant test of the co-operative group. The results are most gratifying for half of the colleges. Five scored much above average.

Weakest fields are Current Social Problems and Mathematics. The former was inadequately treated in a number of schools before 1942. By 1943 greater stress was placed on it, and the test scores are generally much higher.

Exceptional mathematical ability is not to be expected of students in education or theology, but the current very low scores in so many of Synod's schools should not be accepted as indicative of a satisfactory state of affairs. They should be brought to average for all institutions.

The best performance is in Literature and Fine Arts, the latter field receiving much fuller treatment in our Humanities course than is the case in most liberal arts colleges. This is as it should be.

3. Contemporary Affairs

The six sub-tests of this section provide information concerning the student's interest and knowledge in the current American scene. It will be obvious that a great deal of this information is absorbed outside the classroom.

Essentially the extent of the student's extra-class reading—fiction and non-fiction, news as presented in daily, weekly, or monthly publications, his choice of radio programs, the things he finds interesting and discusses with fellow students in his room or in club meetings—these provide the material of this test.

The 1942 tests revealed great weakness in this matter. Only one, perhaps two institutions could be said to have stimulated student interest in the contemporary scene. The location of the schools is not a really decisive factor. One of the above-mentioned schools is in a small city—the other in a metropolitan suburb.

Apparently, the very low scores acted as a powerful incentive to improve this situation. Facilities for acquainting the student with present-day affairs were provided, clubs have been formed, instructors have consciously introduced more ties with the present in their classwork. This is indeed a splendid indication of the sensitiveness of Synod's schools to weaknesses, once they are brought to their attention.

4. German

Pretheological students of the preparatory college are required to take 3½ to 4 units of German in the high school division and two years (10-12 semester hours) in college. This is generally considered to be the equivalent of four years of College German.

The most charitable interpretation of the German tests would be to designate the German instruction as unsatisfactory. Three institutions performed somewhat below average, one is poor, and three are extremely poor.

One cannot escape a feeling of deep chagrin that in a church body having its antecedents in the Lutheran Reformation, the training of its future clergy in reading German (note well: reading, not speaking) should be so ineffective. Where is the trouble? What are the causes?

Not having had the opportunity to investigate the situation fully, we can give only a tentative explanation. It is based, however, on a number of observations.

1. Since success in teaching a foreign language depends almost entirely on the method of instruction, it may be assumed that the institutions employ the wrong methods.
2. In some cases the choice of texts is not good.
3. In general, instruction on the high school level appears to be better than in the college courses. At some schools the tendency is to overemphasize courses in Literature. The aim becomes familiarity with the history of German Literature rather than the continued progress in reading German.
4. At several schools a good deal of time is wasted (used advisedly) in declamations and "Gestenlehre."
5. In the opinion of the investigator, we have not yet rid ourselves of the shackles of traditional procedures. Few entering students have any appreciable knowledge of German, and the methods, the *Handbuch der Literatur* and the *Grammatik* of a former day appear unsuited to current students.

The entire situation should be given comprehensive study by the German section of the Professors' Conference.

5. Latin

The 1942 Latin test consisted of the Co-operative Advanced Latin Test, higher level.

The results of this test are disappointing. Students of two schools of six show a reasonably proficient ability in Latin reading. If the tests are a trustworthy measure of student accomplishment in Latin, we assuredly cannot continue to refer to the training at our institutions as "classical."

A specific analysis of the reasons underlying this poor performance must be left to others. Our impression is that the teaching methods are not right. In the high school division undue stress appears to be placed on grammar, and the student fails to learn to read Latin with any degree of fluency even after four years of training. At the time the student has completed his college work the grammar has been largely forgotten, and the reading ability has not been developed. Both aims and methods require clarification and adjustments. Student methods of preparation for the classes and testing methods also are in need of revision.

6. Greek

Standardized Greek tests being unavailable, a modified form of the tests used by the University of Chicago at the end of the third quarter's study was given at the preparatory schools in late spring of 1942. It was felt that a test used at the end of one year of Greek at the University of Chicago should not be too difficult for our students having had four years of Greek. This assumption proved to be incorrect. Translation was so poor that actual scoring was not even attempted.

Thereupon a committee, consisting of Professors W. Arndt, H. Wente, and V. Bartling, was appointed to construct a Greek examination for re-testing this same group of students in the fall after they had entered the St. Louis Seminary. The test was given in November, 1942.

The scoring of the papers was quite liberal. It was the judgment of every member of the committee that the test was easy.

If this test is a reliable and valid measure of the student's ability in Greek, then it must be concluded that at only several preparatory schools were the students satisfactorily trained in Greek.

In the final analysis, it seems most likely that the poor performance should be ascribed to ineffective instructional procedures and wrong study techniques (joint preparation in dormitory rooms with *one* student translating for the group, and the looking up of forms distributed among the group—interlinear translation).

H. Recommendations for the Improvement of Instruction

1. A detailed, comprehensive syllabus should be prepared for each course. It should provide a statement of the ultimate goals and the immediate objectives in clear practical terms. Generalities, such as "preparing for St. Louis," are useless. The instructors should be conscious of these aims throughout the year. The entire work of the

course should be outlined, so as to present the scope, the sequences of subject matter, the approximate time given to each unit, and the major procedures to be employed. Those who have prepared syllabuses will testify to the fruitfulness of the effort. Obviously, joint preparation by the instructors working in one subject field on various levels is necessary.

2. Instructional problems might well engage the attention of the entire faculty once each month. A committee might provide the topics for papers and guide the discussion. Properly carried forward, such a program is more productive of good teaching than long discussions of disciplinary matters and the handling of administrative detail.

3. The presidents should be encouraged to exercise a greater measure of supervision of the instruction. This is considered so important a function of the president's office that he should be relieved, if necessary, of other duties to provide the time for it. Existing traditions may make this a delicate and difficult procedure. Unexpected visits at random are not desirable. If both professor and president become aware of the existence of a problem in instructional procedure, and if both sincerely feel the need of a solution, then unobtrusive, friendly visits to classrooms will be welcome. After every visit a friendly conference, less in the spirit of advice giving, more in the framework of joint attack on the problem, will be productive of good results.

4. Semester examination questions, probably together with the corrected examinations, should be filed with the president.

5. At the end of every semester the registrar might post a distribution of the grades given in each course, together with the averages for grades in all courses combined. All too lenient and excessively severe grading both would tend to disappear.

6. The instructors should make efforts to measure the results of instruction more accurately. Standard achievement tests should be used in subject fields for which they are available in order to obtain a comparison with the achievements in non-synodical schools. Objective tests, carefully prepared, might well be combined with the essay type, so as to provide a greater coverage of the field.

7. More use could be made of the scores on intelligence tests. Classes might be divided on the ability basis. Assignments could be adjusted to provide for differences in student capacities, thus providing more individualized instruction.

8. One of the most important measures is teaching students how to study. This might well be started during orientation week, but should be followed up throughout the year. Effective methods of study are not the same for every subject. Each instructor must be held responsible for teaching his own students desirable habits. In general, there should be more diagnosis of students' difficulties, followed by considerably more remedial teaching. So, for instance,

many students have academic difficulties in spite of good intelligence because they do not have the ability to read English. In part, this lag in silent reading ability results from a great amount of handling of unfamiliar languages—five years of Latin, five to six years of German, four years of Greek. Students become habituated to reading by single words; they fail to develop sufficient phrase span. An emphatic attack on this problem is necessary.

9. Specific measures should be taken to increase student's initiative and responsibility.

10. A system of faculty advisers for students might be established at all schools. Properly conducted, this will be of immense value in diagnosis of poor achievement and motivation for increased and better directed efforts.

11. Learning could be motivated by more prizes, honors, and the tying-in of campus privileges with scholarship.

12. Much greater attendance of faculty members at Association Meetings should be encouraged. Our faculties need the stimulus of contacts with fellow teachers of their major subject fields. Membership in state and nation-wide organizations should be held by many more professors. Institutional or synodical treasuries could well afford to pay the annual dues. Copies of the journals which usually accompany memberships could eventually go to the school library. Travel expenses to the meetings might largely be paid likewise from school or synodical funds. A specific budget and a plan of rotating the attendance among the men could readily be worked out.

13. A system of sabbatical leaves should be instituted. The professors of our institutions, particularly of the teachers' colleges and the seminaries need more time for study than they get while they are working. In professional life men do not remain static. The moment intellectual progress ceases, retrogression sets in. Summer vacations do not provide sufficiently long periods of relief from the continuous interruption of campus duty. In numerous instances essential administrative or synodical work is performed by professors during the summer vacation, and thus scant opportunity is provided for scholarly advancement. Unless the men read and study, they do get out of date and will become of less and less value to the school, to the student, and thus to Synod. Hence, such leaves are not charitable gifts, but good investments for Synod itself. A further good reason exists for a periodic breathing spell of extended duration. Freedom from the constant association with adolescent intellects is required to adjust one's point of view. It seems not too much of an expenditure for Synod to grant a leave of absence with full pay for at least one semester, or for an entire year with half pay, to every professor after he has served ten years. For the immediate future it appears feasible to permit 10 per cent of each faculty annually to be on leave for purposes of directed travel or advanced study or scholarly production.

14. Summer study should be encouraged, especially for studies in educational principles and methods, and in school administration. At the preparatory colleges, especially, there is need for study in the field of professional education. Theological training, important though it be, and subject matter competence, indispensable though it be, do not constitute a satisfactory training for teaching in either the preparatory division or in the college division of our pretheological schools or of the teachers' colleges. Teaching is a profession, and the men should be professionally trained for it. In-service study, that is, university attendance concurrently with teaching, may be feasible under particularly favorable conditions. To encourage it as a substitute for summer study seems unwise. Under the conditions surrounding teaching at our schools, the assumption of any substantial amount of university study is quite likely to result in deterioration of teaching and in class schedule adjustments not in the best interests of the student.

15. Recognition should be given for additional university work. This could be done by periodic increases in salary upon completion of a specified number of graduate credits. A further incentive would be advancement in rank. This would be more equitable than the current procedure of directly paying tuition charges only for those teachers who request it.

16. In rare instances a reduction of teaching load appears to be advisable. Professors carrying a considerable amount of administrative work obviously should have a correspondingly reduced teaching load and should be supplied with the necessary—and in the long run, cheaper—secretarial help. Distribution of a large amount of administrative detail to all staff members is not a desirable method of unburdening the president. Appointment of one or two administrative assistants and sufficient secretarial help are more efficient.

17. It should be self-evident that assistant instructors work under the immediate and continuing supervision of the regular professors teaching in the same subject matter field.

18. The library facilities should be considerably improved in many institutions. Rehousing the book and periodical collection, greatly augmenting both, relocating or refurnishing the reading rooms, supplying at least a part-time professionally trained librarian are essential programs in the development of better instruction. The recasting of classroom procedures so as to insure greater use of the library will then follow quite naturally.

19. The morale of the instructional staff should be built up wherever necessary. Every instructor should recognize as a conscientious duty the obligation to make full use of all opportunities for growth.

This general principle is, above all, applicable to the daily, intensive use of the Holy Scriptures, so that the instructor may become ever more firmly grounded in the truths of God. We consider this of central and supreme importance in the task of making our faculties

distinctive and unique in the modern world. All our teachers must ever remain sound Lutheran, Biblical theologians.

20. *Testing Programs.* It is of great importance to secure a measure of the student's mental ability. Hence, the incoming student in the high school should be given an intelligence test (Terman, Otis, etc.) to determine his I. Q. The administration of each institution should be encouraged to conduct these tests annually.

It would be even more desirable to continue participation in the A.C.E. Annual Psychological Tests for college freshmen to secure a further, perhaps more reliable, measure of student ability and comparison of the intellectual caliber of the freshmen admitted with those of hundreds of colleges in the country.

Good reasons may be urged for a system of comprehensive tests at the end of the six-year preparatory course. Unfortunately we apparently do not have the facilities to undertake construction of really satisfactory comprehensive tests of our own in the various fields of instruction.

The Co-operative Testing Bureau of New York City annually conducts nation-wide tests on the college sophomore level. After some years of experience with this program we feel confident that it will serve our purposes reasonably well. The General Culture Test, the Contemporary Affairs Test, and the English Test are widely used and could profitably be continued at all preparatory colleges and the teachers' colleges. Annual participation would provide

(a) each student with an accurate measure of his own ability in numerous subject fields in comparison with thousands of sophomores in other colleges. This self-knowledge is an important step in the student's progress in learning;
(b) the instructor with a similar comparison of the achievement of individuals and of the class as a unit. This will lead to critical self-analysis and thus tend to improve instruction;
(c) the administration of the institution with similar knowledge as a basis for faculty discussion of teaching procedures, curriculum emphasis, grading practices, etc.;
(d) the administration of the St. Louis Seminary with a wealth of objective measures for each entering student.

Standard achievement tests with carefully prepared norms are also available for Latin and German. As a general measure of achievement at certain levels in these languages they are of great use. Perhaps they do not offer as refined a measure of accomplishment at the end of our own courses in Latin and German as one would desire. They could be supplemented by additional tests prepared under synodical auspices.

Suitably comprehensive tests in Religion and Greek are not on the market. They should be prepared by a group of our own professors.

In order to maintain reasonably comparable conditions under which these tests are to be given, it seems highly desirable to have this program under central direction. The results of the annual programs also will require extensive analysis and summary. Hence it is suggested that the Board for Higher Education appoint a committee on testing to administer the psychological tests, the Sophomore Cooperative Tests, and such other tests as may seem appropriate. In fields for which no standard tests are available, *i.e.*, Religion and Greek, tests should be prepared under the guidance of the committee. In general, the committee should be charged with the continuing study of comprehensive testing procedures.

ACTION OF SYNOD

As to "Recommendations for the Improvement of Instruction," Synod resolved:

1. That recommendations 1 to 11 be referred to the Board for Higher Education to be made effective.

2. That the matters referred to in Nos. 12 and 13 be worked out by the Board for Higher Education with the Board of Directors.

3. No. 14 was received as a report.

4. No. 15 was taken care of by previous action.

5. Items 16-20 were referred to the Board for Higher Education to be made effective.

VI. CURRICULA

A. Pretheological Curriculum

1. Evaluation by Subject Fields on the Basis of the Synodically Adopted Curriculum of 1937 Recommendations

The synodical convention of 1935 (Cleveland) directed a revision of the high school and junior college curriculum at the preparatory colleges. A committee of the Board for Higher Education and the respective institutions, after prolonged study, issued the so-called curriculum of 1937, and this was adopted by Synod in 1938.

This 1937 curriculum provided Synod with an unusually effective program of work, leading directly into the theological studies at the Seminary. Many professional educators have examined it and have, without exception, expressed their admiration of it. It is no exaggeration to claim that no Protestant church body in this country has so effective a plan for the training of its future clergy on the high school and junior college level.

Since its adoption by Synod, all of the institutions, without exception, have made numerous modifications of their curriculum. A few schools have so adjusted their curriculum that they meet the synodical requirements rather fully. Others have made but minor adjustments. In some areas the adoption of essential changes has been made in name only. Comparatively little thought was given to the essential shift in aims, methods, and course content. It was quite apparent on the visits to the schools that these phases of the 1937 curriculum were rather remote in the minds of the teachers; a few were unacquainted with the curriculum report itself.

A study of the institutions reveals specific deviations from the curriculum, some of which strike at the very core of the ideal which the committee had in mind. The following specific cases might be enumerated.

Religion

The aims of the curriculum as they pertain to religion are not fully met. Some misunderstanding seems to exist concerning the term "historical Christianity." Some institutions dwell extensively on the beginnings of the Missouri Synod. One institution devotes a semester in college to the study of the U.A.C., lodges, and religious denominations. Work in liturgics and hymnology is offered by others. Such topics are better treated in the theological seminary. The function of the preparatory colleges is to lay the foundation and not to enter upon such professional study. In view of the complaint that students entering the Seminary in St. Louis are largely unacquainted with proof passages and their location, it is imperative that more stress be placed on fundamentals.

The Humanities

Clearly, this course should be given during the final year at the preparatory schools. Three institutions give it in the college freshman year. Mere *pro forma* acceptance is indicated by one large junior college when it discusses its humanities course in the following terms: "This course is essentially a history of modern Europe. The political aspect serves as the background."

It was to be expected that a wide variety of courses would be built up in order to satisfy the humanities requirements. Uniformity was not at all envisioned. A number of the humanities courses as given seriously lack balance.

Considerable teaching equipment is required if the goals of this course are to be achieved. Library book collections must be provided and also a rather extensive collection of reproductions of masterpieces. Thus far only two schools have a well-organized collection of reproductions of sculpture, paintings, and architecture; the meager beginnings only are present in most of the colleges. Considerably better use could be made of available aids, such as art galleries, museums, and library exhibits.

Greek

Greek is so vital a course for work on the seminary level that complete uniformity in aims appears most desirable. The student must acquire a reasonably extensive vocabulary and a sure ability to identify verb forms. Apparently the aims are not generally realized.

In view of the achievement of Greek students in other colleges, the aims stated in the 1937 curriculum appear to be not at all unreasonable. Further clarification should result from a re-study of the entire matter by the Greek professors of the colleges. There is also an urgent need for uniform terminology of syntax.

German

The general aim of German instruction is to provide both a reading and speaking knowledge, not preaching ability for all students. The unsatisfactory outcomes of German instruction have been reported under the section dealing with instruction.

History and Social Studies

Organization of the work in this subject field and effectiveness of instruction are excellent, with only minor exceptions. There does appear to be need for greater integration of the work in the social studies on the college level, especially when two teachers are engaged in the field.

Usually at least two semesters are given to the study of modern history. Some of these courses place considerable emphasis on

political science. Unless this is done, a separate unit of comparative government and international relations should be offered as indispensable for the future pastor.

Economics courses at some of our schools deal chiefly in pure economics, *i.e.*, principles. Since instruction in this field is limited to one semester, it would be more effective to give a problems course, with the necessary principles introduced at the appropriate times by the instructor. This is the approach suggested by the 1937 curriculum.

English

The treatment of English throughout the six-year course generally is excellent. In one major area a definite weakness exists. The English instructor presumably is charged with the major responsibility of developing the reading habit in the students. By and large, our colleges are producing non-readers. The testing program gives ample evidence that this is, in fact, the situation.

A further weakness to be noted is the over-stress on the mechanics of English and a corresponding under-emphasis on the development of creative writing ability.

In spite of the fact that the high school level offers courses in types of literature, it is most desirable that prose literature be studied also in the college.

In general, there is an apparent over-emphasis in the mid-central schools on forensics. Less training in formal debate, more in round table discussion is desirable. Really effective work in this field is done by very few institutions. The broader field of speech training, of such importance to the pastor, is left to lie fallow.

Science

The 1937 curriculum envisioned a very specific curriculum pattern for the sciences. The first year of science instruction in high school was to include materials from the various fields of science in a general science course. Chemistry was suggested for the third year or fourth year of high school as the preferred laboratory course.

The college courses were to consist of a physical science survey and a biological survey. They were thus to eliminate departmental lines, to provide a great amount of demonstration and very little laboratory work, and were to stress the practical applications rather than technical detail. They were not to be presented from the viewpoint of the subject matter specialist.

Comparatively little progress has been made in the acceptance of the committee's viewpoint on curriculum as it pertains to this subject field. Perhaps less than one half of the institutions have adjusted their curriculum to include two science survey courses in college. At

present time approximately seventy-five per cent of the students entering St. Louis receive their science instruction largely according to the former traditional organization.

The situation existing in science instruction may then be summarized as follows:

1. The curriculum organization conforms closely to the synodical curriculum at only two of Synod's institutions, Concordia, Mo., and Bronxville, N. Y. These two institutions provide not more than 20 per cent of Synod's future clergy.
2. The absence of instruction in chemistry imposes handicaps which will materially reduce the effectiveness of instruction on the college level because of a lack of necessary background, and chemistry is an important science in its own right.
3. The restriction of the physical science survey to one-half year at so many of the institutions is a thoroughly undesirable practice. Any attempt to survey the field in so short a course is bound to be highly superficial and therefore of limited value. If this half-year course is restricted to astronomy, then a serious gap in the knowledge of other fields remains.
4. Limitation of the instruction to zoology over-extends the work in one field at the expense of general knowledge in others.
5. The continuance of individual laboratory work in connection with the so-called survey course at a number of the institutions indicates that the traditional specialist organization is still maintained.

Briefly, instruction in the field of science does not in general follow the established synodical pattern and must be judged to be far more ineffective than is desirable.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that each of the institutions proceed to introduce survey courses on the college level consisting of one entire year of physical science (exclusive of mathematics) and one entire year of biological science, in accordance with the ideals and aims of the 1937 curriculum. These survey courses should be given at each of our junior colleges irrespective of the teaching of biology in the high school division.
2. It is recommended that general science be taught in the high school in place of biology unless the State authorities definitely insist on biology.
3. A course in chemistry with laboratory work should be given in the high school division at each of Synod's preparatory colleges. Synod should provide the necessary equipment. Wherever

high school physics equipment is at hand, it could be transferred to the college division's physical science survey course.

4. In general, wherever equipment for individual laboratory work exists (*i.e.*, duplication of pieces used by students), the equipment should be transferred by sale or exchange to such institutions as require it for the non-theological student.
5. Synod should make available the basic equipment for survey type courses. Equipment should be acquired after the necessary studies of each individual institution's needs have been made, and it should be purchased under specific supervision of the Board.
6. It is estimated that an expenditure of approximately $20,000 will provide very satisfactory equipment for the college survey courses at all of Synod's preparatory colleges. No satisfactory estimate can be given at this time concerning the cost of chemical equipment for the high school couse, since the location of the laboratory room, the size of the class, and other factors are undetermined. Ordinarily standard laboratory tables for individual work for thirty-two students, instructor's table, and the necessary chemicals and supplies would amount to about $2,500 per school. Three schools lack chemistry laboratories at present: Austin, Concordia, Milwaukee.

Mathematics

The 1937 curriculum restricts the teaching of mathematics to the first two years in the high school. Customarily, elementary algebra and plane geometry are given. No mathematics is provided in the college division except a four- to six-week lecture course included in the physical science survey. The intention was to introduce the student to the concept of the calculus and other higher mathematics.

It is clear that the student's mathematical knowledge when he arrives at the college level is so scant that it is impossible to meet the aims of the approved curriculum with any appreciable success. In fact, a great deficiency exists in performing elementary algebraic operations, to say nothing of quantitative thinking ability. In many cases, even the rudiments of decimals, fractions, and other arithmetic processes are missing. In part, of course, this may be ascribed to the practice of giving mathematics instruction to an assistant instructor in the lower high school classes. Irrespective of the teacher employed, it is a common failure to disregard the single available unifying element of the first two years of mathematics instruction, *i.e.*, the function concept. Furthermore, with the stress on the social studies in grade school and corresponding flabbiness in mathematical training, increasing numbers of students entering our lower division are ignorant of basic arithmetic skills. A good deal of preliminary instruction in arithmetic, therefore, becomes necessary in the algebra course. All too frequently the algebra instructor finds no time for the required remedial instruction. Eventually the student

...ives in the physical science survey course with inadequate back-...ound for the work.

One solution of this difficulty would be to introduce in the upper ...gh school or freshman college a one-semester course in funda-...entals of mathematics.

2. Revision of the 1937 Curriculum

Six or seven years have elapsed since the studies underlying the ...resent curriculum were made. Nevertheless, there is little need for ...weeping revisions. The 1937 curriculum is considered to be ex-...eptionally effective for theological training. Suggestions for im-...provement in several areas are as follows:

1. The important field of religious instruction should be further clarified, especially in terms of course content and methods.
2. Attention has been called to the desirability of re-study of the objectives and methods in Greek in order to make them more specific and more effective.
3. The Latin requirement should be re-examined in order to explore the feasibility of reducing the maximum (three years of high school, nine semester hours in college) without reducing the minimum requirement (three years of high school and four semesters in college). In this connection the possibility of providing an elective between German and Latin to the extent of four to six semester hours should be studied.
4. A revision of the curriculum to expand mathematics somewhat, either in the upper high school or the college freshman course, is desirable. The physical science survey minimum time requirement (three semester hours) should be expanded to five or six hours.
5. A one-semester course on the college level in comparative government and international relations should be made obligatory, unless this field is given emphasis in the courses in modern history.
6. A syllabus setting forth the specific aims and methods of training in speech should be provided. Thereafter, trained personnel must be secured at the institution.
7. The maximum permitted loads in both high school and college should be revised. The present curriculum permits eighty semester hours in the junior college in two years' time and in excess of twenty units in the high school. This is excessive. Several of the institutions have adopted the maxima in almost all subject fields, resulting in a total load that is much too large. Accrediting agencies would not permit this; the student himself is incapable of performing according to our American college standards. In addition to these 76-80 credit hours, the student customarily is required to take physical education, public speaking, and music appreciation without credit. Consequently the foundations are laid sufficiently wide but not

sufficiently deep. The poor performance in certain subject fields, such as languages, may be ascribed in part to the excessive class load which the student must carry. The commonly accepted American standard of thirty semester hours per year in academic fields should be more closely approximated. Seventy semester hours in two years should be our maximum if we expect our schools to be junior colleges in the accepted meaning of the term.

In the high school division 21 to 22 units are usually required. The public high school demands sixteen. Supervised study periods and dormitory life make it possible to exceed the public school load; however, not to the extent of an additional 40 per cent of work. Reduction of the maximum to twenty units is desirable.

Obviously any reduction to more reasonable limits poses a question: "What subjects may be eliminated or reduced?" It appears most feasible to reduce the requirement in Latin and/or German. After meeting a new minimum in each of these two languages, the students could be given the option of continuing in either of the two fields. With proper guidance, we would thus be training a future clergy one part of which would be more competent in German, another in Latin.

8. Recent years have indicated the need for training students for Spanish language missions. Both Austin and Oakland, therefore, have introduced courses in Spanish. Thus, a fourth language is added to the student's high school curriculum.

This step introduces some difficult problems. The instruction in Spanish must be integrated with the balance of the curriculum. The level on which it is to be given must be determined, as well as the language (German or Latin) for which it substitutes, and the extent to which it may do so. A sound basis must be found for selecting students for Spanish mission work. The future demands of the field must be studied and the supply adjusted to the demand if we are to avoid a great over-production. The number of institutions which are to provide Spanish instruction must be limited.

As far as the 1937 curriculum is concerned, it will be necessary to add a new section defining the position of Spanish in the total educational experience of the student and indicating aims, method, and content.

3. Alternation of Courses

At the smaller synodical institutions the practice of offering courses in alternate years has existed for some time. This is a most desirable means of increasing the general efficiency since it makes better use of teacher strength by increasing the size of classes. More institutions should be encouraged to adopt this practice of alternating courses such as science surveys, English, religion, and social studies

particularly in the junior college, if the class enrollment can be held below 30. Combining classes working on different levels in foreign language is ineffective. Humanities should be given each year in the sophomore class in order to preserve the function of unifying the educational experiences of the student.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Matters pertaining to Section VI, A, "Ministerial Curriculum," were referred to the Board for Higher Education for making them effective, after further study in conjunction with committees of specialists of the Professors' Conference.

B. Non-Theological Curriculum

1. High School Division

It will be interesting to examine the course offerings for the non-theological student at those institutions which have expanded into general education.

Only five schools offer courses in support of a curriculum for the general student. In addition, Edmonton provides a number of general courses. At the schools in Milwaukee, Wis., Concordia, Mo., Portland, Oreg., and St. Paul, Minn., there are no general course offerings sufficient to justify the establishment of separate non-theological curricula.

Extensive provision is made for the general student at Fort Wayne, Ind., where the Lutheran High School is maintained on the college campus.

One of the most important and at the same time most neglected fields at our educational institutions is the field of music, especially the great music of the Lutheran Church. We have an increasing number of men who have made a thorough study of our musical heritage. They should be given every opportunity to give our students an appreciation of the deeper values of Lutheran music and a due regard for the same. We therefore recommend that at all of our institutions an increasing emphasis be placed on thorough choral work, acquaintance with our *Lutheran Hymnal,* and study of our great musical heritage. A more scholarly and sympathetic approach should be fostered. Fortunately Synod already has a number of musicians who have given this matter much study.

We recommend that a committee be appointed by the Board for Higher Education for the purpose of making recommendations concerning the development of music training and study at our synodical institutions.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 this recommendation was adopted. (Under "B. Non-Ministerial Curriculum.")

Table 25

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION
PRETHEOLOGICAL CURRICULUM

Junior College Division
Credit Hours

	Religion	English	Soc. Stud.	Science	Mathematics	German	Latin	Greek	Human.	Total Credit Hours
Bronxville	8	8	12	12	...	10	8	10	6	74
Concordia	8	12	6	12	....	12	6	12	6	74
Fort Wayne	8	12	9	9	3	12	6	12	6	77
Milwaukee	10	12	12	9	3	12	9	12	...	79
Oakland	12	12	3	6	...	12	6	12	3	66
St. Paul	8	12	12	9	3	12	6	12	6	80
Winfield	8	10	12	9	3	12	6	12	5	77
									Mean	75.3
Edmonton*	8	12	14	....	....	20	8	16	8	86 *

*35-minute classes

In addition at some: Physical Education, Music Appreciation, Public Speaking } No credit allowed

High School Units

	Religion	English	German	Latin	Greek	Soc. Stud.	Science	Mathematics	Total
Austin	2.4	4	3	3	1.5	2.5	2	2	20.4
Bronxville	2	4	3.6	3	2	3	2	2	21.6
Concordia	1.6	4.5	3	2.6	1	3	2	1.9	19.6
Fort Wayne	2.4	3.5	3	4	2	3.5	1.5	2	21.9
Milwaukee	2.4	4	4	3	2	3	2	2	22.4
Oakland	2	4	4	3	1	3	2	2	22.0*
Portland	1.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.8	20.0
St. Paul	1.6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	21.6
Winfield	1.6	3	3	3	1	2.5	2	2	18.1
								Mean	20.8

*Incl. 1 elective

Edmonton operates under Provincial Educational Law and is not comparable with Synod's other schools.

Winfield ranks next to Fort Wayne in quantity of general offerings. It provides 15 units, 6 of which consist of music. Traditionally, music is stressed at St. John's College.

Oakland offers 10 units of general work. These consist primarily of business subjects.

Bronxville offers 7 additional units of work, Austin 3. Neither of these two schools accepts girls in their high school division, and in consequence there is little demand for business courses. Bronxville's 7 units are entirely college preparatory type; vocational courses are non-existent. This is in accord with the institution's present aims.

In general it is apparent that broad offerings to meet the requirements of the large group of students who will not continue to college are provided at only one of Synod's schools, namely Fort Wayne. St. John's high school offerings are reasonably satisfactory in breadth as are Bronxville's. By no means do these two institutions serve the needs of the general student who must complete his formal education for life by means of a high school course. When viewed in this light, Synod's schools make but a trivial contribution to the broad field of general education of our Lutheran boys and girls on the high school level.

Table 26

COURSE OFFERINGS—HIGH SCHOOL DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO CATALOGS IN TERMS OF UNITS FOR SCHOOLS HAVING GENERAL EDUCATION

	Total	Religion	English	German	Latin	Greek	French	Spanish	Slovak	Science	Math.	Social St.	Shorthand and Typing	Business	Music	Shop	Speech and Public Speaking	Home Economics
AUSTIN—																		
P.T.	23.9	2.4	4	3	3	1.5	....	2	....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	....
N.T.	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....
BRONXVILLE—																		
P.T.	21.6	2	4	3.6	3	2	....	....	....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
N.T.	7	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
FORT WAYNE—																		
P.T.	23.5	2.4	3	3	4	2	....	....	1.6	1.5	2	3.5	....	....	....	....	.5	....
H.S.	16.9	1.6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1.8	1	.5	4	1	1	4	....	1
OAKLAND—																		
P.T.	22	2	4	4	3	1	....	1	....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
N.T.	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
WINFIELD—																		
P.T.	18.1	1.6	3	3	3	1	....	....	....	2	2	2.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
N.T.	14.9	.4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3.5	6	....	....	1

P.T. denotes Pretheological.
N.T. denotes Non-theological.

2. Junior College Division

It is appropriate to speak of general education in the college division with reference to only two institutions.

Bronxville and Winfield offer a very substantial amount of work for the general student. The former offers 184 semester hours of strictly nontheological work—twice as many as it offers for theological training; the latter 268 semester hours, three times as much work as it provides for theological students. In spite of these comparatively large offerings, there is no indication that either of the two schools has over-extended itself.

A study of the type of general offerings indicates that these two junior colleges distribute the emphasis on the various courses in entirely different manner.

This variance in emphasis indicates a wide divergence in fundamental aims of the two schools. But this is to be expected in view of their location and their traditions. Winfield emphasizes the terminal nature of junior college work. Bronxville, on the other hand, experiences a demand for pre-professional training, since a large proportion of its graduates go on to other colleges.

The courses at Winfield have been organized under 17 different curricula, at Bronxville under 8. Winfield could well afford to scrutinize its curricular offerings with a view toward consolidating a number of them. Minor variants in one or two courses hardly warrant the establishment of a separate curriculum.

The curricula would gain in strength if the four major fields of English, social studies, foreign language, science, and mathematics would each receive their proper emphasis in every curriculum. If three hours of typing and five of shorthand are assigned 8 semester hours of credit the educative value of these mechanical-skill subjects is over-stressed, and the student is deprived of other liberal arts courses, since his semester hour load is limited. Moreover, the inclusion of too many vocational courses, some highly specialized, seems somewhat inappropriate at the junior college level. Too early specialization without adequate foundation is not desirable. A curriculum permitting in excess of 50 per cent of vocational subjects does not appear to merit the Associate in Arts degree awarded at Winfield.

Another field worthy of re-study is the curricular organization from the viewpoint of the number of courses required, the semester hour value of the courses, and the provision of courses which will carry the student from the elementary to the more advanced level in a given subject-matter field. Several of the Winfield curricula are built up of numerous two-hour courses, and in consequence the student is required to work in too many fields at a given time. Two-hour courses are also generally considered to be disproportionately less effective than three-hour courses. Most important, when a curriculum is built up of many elementary courses, each of a single semester's length, learning is likely to be fragmentary rather than integrated,

and it will definitely lack depth. The teacher-training and the church-workers curricula in particular at St. John's College have this weakness.

St. John's offerings of 80 semester hours in music are not related to the size of the enrollment. Few students actually complete one of the curricula announced in this field. However, a large number of students take work of some type in music in connection with the work in other curricula. This is very commendable. Winfield is unique among Synod's theological schools in the emphasis it gives to music, in the unexcelled instructional facilities it provides, both instrumental and vocal, and in the large measure of success it has had in giving its students a genuine appreciation of fine music no less than the urge to develop latent musical abilities of their own. The music tradition at Winfield deserves every encouragement.

It will be appropriate at this time to comment on the relationship of the non-theological curricula to the work of training future pastors. Providing an adequate number of courses to meet the demands of the general student requires a very substantial increase in the size of the faculty. This will naturally increase the cost of operation of the institution. There will then be a constant temptation to make existing pretheological courses serve the non-theological student and vice versa. In certain fields this may be feasible, *e.g.*, English, social studies, elementary languages, mathematics. In others, *e.g.*, religion and science in the college, it is not. The specialty courses in science which are provided for the general student must not be made to serve ministerial students in place of survey courses. These pitfalls have not always been avoided. Caution must also be exercised in the allotment of plant spaces for courses serving the general student. Lecture rooms and laboratories must be made to serve Synod's needs first of all. In other respects also, such as assignment to dormitory quarters, emphasis on library purchases from synodical funds, the needs of the pretheological student deserve primary consideration.

A final observation: the great extent of non-theological offerings at both Bronxville and Winfield for even their limited student bodies should give clear indication of what lies ahead in the opening of all of our institutions to general students. Neither of the two institutions have over-extended themselves in their offerings. In fact, there is good reason to suppose that neither has attained the optimum of offerings for its constituency. The obstacles in the way of general education are not insurmountable, but assuredly they are by no means inconsequential.

TABLE 27

COURSE OFFERINGS IN COLLEGE DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO CATALOGS IN SEMESTER HOURS

	Total	Religion	English	German	Latin	Greek	French	Humanities	Soc. Stud.	Psych.	Science	Math.	Logic	Business	Music	Education	Home Economics
BRONXVILLE—																	
P.T.	90	8	8	10	16	18	....	6	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
N.T.	184	12	13	20	2	....	6	....	12	6	42	21	3	32	15	....	....
Total	274	20	21	30	18	18	6	6	24	6	54	21	3	32	15	....	....
WINFIELD—																	
P.T.	85	8	12	12	14	12	....	5	12	....	9	3	....	....	....	....	....
N.T.	268	16	11	28	....	....	....	....	15	3	13	10	....	50	80	22	10
Total	355	24	23	40	14	12	....	5	27	3	22	13	....	50	80	22	10
OAKLAND—																	
P.T.	85	8	12	12	6	23	....	3	9	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
N.T.	19	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	11	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Total	104	8	12	15	8	23	....	3	20	....	12	3	....	....	....	....	....

P.T. denotes Pretheological.
N.T. denotes Non-theological.

VII. LIBRARIES

In most of our preparatory schools the housing of the library is inadequate. Under the present limitation of floor space at the majority of our schools, the management is compelled to resort to such expediencies as installing the library on an upper floor, combining chapel and library, or utilizing several small unconnected rooms. A separate building for the library, like the excellent structure recently erected at our Milwaukee Concordia, is an ideal yet to be realized at our other institutions.

Most of the school libraries lack some of the facilities that make for comfort, smooth-running management, and satisfactory coverage of the students' needs, such as good furniture, magazine racks, display cases, and accurate cataloguing.

Book collections in our libraries are generally not up to the requirements of the accrediting agency. To a large extent they consist of gratuitous accretions of standard classics and other books wholly unrelated to the purposes of the schools. Outdated reference material needs replacement. Periodicals, while sufficiently supplied in number, are not always advantageously chosen.

Besides supplying students with the necessary educational aids, the college library has the additional responsibility of promoting proper reading habits, imparting methods of research technique, and creating a general desire on the part of the students to make full use of the library's cultural and recreational resources. The achievement of these ends requires a program of continuous publicity and promotional effort on the part of the library staff and faculty.

In most instances the college librarian is also a member of the faculty and as such has responsible instructional duties and many domestic and social obligations besides that prevent him from being on hand at all times when the library is open. Where this situation obtains, his student substitutes should be carefully trained in standard library technique. A few of our preparatory schools are fortunate in having a full-time professionally trained librarian.

Certain improvements in library service, affecting especially the small schools, will require expenditures in excess of the annual allowance granted by Synod. In such cases effort should be made by the administration of the school to obtain appropriations for the library "from local incomes under control of local Boards of Trustees" (synodical resolution, 1941) and from the prescribed collection of student library fees, before petitioning Synod for further aid.

Recommendations

It is recommended:

1. That, as soon as feasible, a full-time librarian, trained according to the standards of the regional accreditation association, be appointed in our large preparatory schools.

2. That Synod at this time plan for postwar construction of library units at Oakland and Bronxville, also at Portland and Concordia if these schools are to be continued.

3. That the faculties of all preparatory schools plan necessary improvements of library equipment and service according to the standards required by the regional accreditation association.

See also Section XVI. Financial Matters.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Concerning recommendations under "VII. Libraries," it was resolved:

1. To adopt recommendation 1.

2. To strike out recommendation 2 on account of other action.

3. To adopt recommendation 3.

VIII. RECORDS AND REPORTS

Satisfactory record keeping and reporting of factual data are essential to the efficient administration of a school, not as ends in themselves, but as sound devices for facilitating educational activities, preserving data for future reference, and supplying indispensable information to the Board for Higher Education for the planning of its policies for educational improvement and advancement. The system now in practice at our preparatory schools is deficient in spread, accuracy, and uniformity.

According to synodical resolution (1941), the Board for Higher Education was directed "to develop a plan and devise means for bringing up to date each year those sections of the survey for which annual changes will be of value." This assignment practically covers the entire recording and reporting system. In compliance with this synodical resolution the Board for Higher Education has prepared a list of required records and reports and submitted copies to all preparatory schools and teachers' colleges for study and final installation. The proposed system of recording covers all significant activities of the school and its personnel—no more, no less. With accurate maintenance through the years it will prove itself a mine of invaluable information for the future development of our colleges and academies.

The cost of introducing a satisfactory record system may be too high for our small schools, and synodical aid may be necessary. Maintenance costs for forms, etc., can be met by fees for registration, diplomas, and transcripts.

For the proper execution of the educational functions assigned by Synod to the Board for Higher Education it is a reasonable arrange-

ment that this Board shall have control of the entire record system at our preparatory schools and teachers' colleges, excepting those records assigned by synodical action to other boards and agencies, but exclusive of the Student Health Record, now in charge of the Board of Directors, which is properly the concern of the Board for Higher Education.

Recommendations

It is recommended:

1. That the system of records and reports devised by the Board for Higher Education be made mandatory for all preparatory institutions and teachers' colleges.
2. That prior to the installation of the new system of records the respective faculties submit the plan for revision to the Board for Higher Education for inspection and approval.
3. That, when necessary, financial aid may be sought from Synod through the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors.
4. That the Health Record of Students, now prescribed by and returnable to the Board of Directors, be placed in charge of the Board for Higher Education.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The recommendations 1 to 4 under "VIII. Records and Reports" were adopted.

IX. CATALOGS

A college catalog is an essential official document and as such serves as a prospectus for entrants, is a source of information for synodical officials and educational agencies, forms a contract between school and student, and serves as a directive for both faculty and students. The content should include succinct but clear descriptions of curricula, courses, graduation requirements, and all other important information usually contained in the best school catalogs.

Most of the catalogs issued by our schools are generally satisfactory. However, all have deficiencies of some kind. Catalogs are published by two schools at five- to ten-year intervals, some lack essential information on curricula and courses, graduation requirements, tuition or special fees, etc., while here and there exaggerated statements of advantages offered by the school and occasional borrowings from catalogs of sister institutions are in evidence. Careful planning and editing by the committee in charge of the publication will remove these blemishes.

X. ACCREDITATION

Only two of our pretheological schools are accredited with their respective regional agency, one for the high school department and the other for the college division. Nine schools have acquired satisfactory scholastic standing with their State Department of Education or the State University, and the one remaining school has no official accreditation at all.

State accreditation is generally invalid outside the State boundaries, and graduates from these schools who become professionally employed in other States or abroad have difficulty in establishing their credentials.

Accreditation with one of the regional accrediting associations is valid anywhere, and it is this form of professional recognition our schools should seek and eventually acquire. All of them are making efforts in that direction. The time limit for accomplishing accreditation is relative to the kind and number of inadequacies to be removed. Some institutions with many shortcomings will require several years to eliminate all of the weak areas.

There need be no apprehension that the accrediting agency will in any manner interfere with the purposes of the school, its religious instruction, or its educational philosophy. All it asks is "That it be the best possible school of its type." There is a clear statement safeguarding the character and control of our schools in the *Revised Manual of Accreditation* of the North Central Association of Colleges.

Accreditation will give our schools their proper standing in the scheme of American education and act as a potent incentive for the introduction and maintenance of educational facilities and sound instructional procedures.

Recommendations

It is recommended:

1. That all schools plan for full accreditation with their respective regional agency.
2. That, as a first step, they be instructed to evaluate the entire educational program of the institution in the light of the requirements of the accrediting association.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The two recommendations under "X. Accreditation" were adopted.

XI. STUDENT BODIES

A. Composition and Background

Of the 1,429 students enrolled in our preparatory schools and the Springfield Seminary in 1941, a total of 832 came from cities, 453 from small towns or rural communities, and 132 were of mixed rural-urban origin.

A second investigation along similar lines yielded the information that of the 769 pretheological students enrolled in that year, 337 were from parsonages and 60 from teacherages.

At first glance these data seem to be of little or no moment in the affairs of our schools, but the first analysis indicates a shift in the home environment of our students, paralleling general population trends from rural to urban communities; the second offers information helpful in student counseling.

No less interesting and significant is the tabulation of the previous educational preparation of our students made from data contributed by eight of our institutions. Out of a total enrollment of 834, almost half had attended a Lutheran parish school for five years or more, 99 for a period less than five years, and 326 had received their elementary training at public schools. In late years the latter group has shown a steady increase.

More than 80 per cent of the students enrolled at Bronxville, Winfield, and Portland spoke only English in their home intercourse, and about 40 per cent of the students at Milwaukee and Edmonton spoke German to a variable extent. Apparently it should be more difficult to achieve good results in the teaching of German at the former schools than at the latter two. The remaining six schools had predominantly English-speaking groups.

As may be expected, the students at our schools are almost exclusively Lutheran in their church affiliation. For the three years, 1941-1943, Austin, Milwaukee, Concordia, Portland, and St. Paul report an enrollment one hundred per cent Lutheran. The other schools represented in the census had an enrollment of non-Lutherans ranging from 6 to 13 per cent. The acceptance of non-Lutheran students is inevitable as the institutions open their doors to general education. There can be no valid objection to their admittance so long as they can conscientiously conform to the routine of the school, including chapel attendance and participation in religious courses. It is understood that Lutheran students will be given preference when facilities are limited.

Of the 1,319 students enrolled in 1941 in the preparatory schools, 769 were classified as pretheological and 550 as non-theological. The growth of the latter group has gone on apace since five of our institutions were given a wide scope of general education. Bronxville and Oakland reported over 60 per cent of their students as non-theological and Fort Wayne, Winfield, and Edmonton above 50 per cent. By

Contrast Milwaukee and St. Paul had less than 10 per cent of this classification.

It cannot be denied that the presence of a considerable number of students who do not have the ministry as their vocational goal creates numerous problems that require continued study and control. The future will undoubtedly witness a steady increase in the percentage of non-theological students at the so-called "open" schools.

B. Character and Attitudes of Students

The following estimate of the character and attitudes of the students at Synod's institutions is based, of a necessity, on the personal observations of the surveyor and the members of the Board for Higher Education on their visits to the schools and on the opinions of other competent observers. With this limitation in mind, it can be reported that, as a whole, the conduct of the students is in keeping with their nurture in the Christian faith. While this is the general situation, candor demands the qualifying statement that in particular instances there is a code of reprehensible conduct pervading the student body, marring the character and tone of a Christian institution of learning and vitiating its first purpose. Awareness on the part of the administration and the faculty of such disorder is imperative and should be followed by vigorous remedial measures.

The most important trait to be sought in students preparing for the ministry is their insight into the meaning of Christian life, the purposes to which they devote their energies, and the clarity and firmness of their resolve to enter the ministry. Numerous conferences with students, alumni, and student leaders give ample support to the conviction that there is a large proportion of students in the high school department and the college division, and to a minor extent in the seminary, who have not at all decided to dedicate their lives to service in the Lord's vineyard. An alarming percentage of this group, thirty-five per cent in the freshmen high school classes and diminishing through the intermediate stages to twelve per cent in the sophomore year of college, drop out permanently.

There are, of course, extraneous reasons for this indecision, notably parental pressure, youthful instability, and the inclination to follow the path of least resistance. Added to these there are others within the confines of the institution itself, such as a lack of *esprit de corps* among the pretheological students as a group, the subtle influence of the differentiated aims of a large number of non-theological associates, and, above all, the lack of planned student counseling by faculty advisers. A declaration of a student's intention to enter the ministry should be made not later than the close of his sophomore year. The systematic recording of such intention is now in practice at our institutions.

Intellectually our high school freshmen appear to be the average of their age group having a similar educational preparation. There

is, however, considerable variation from school to school in the intelligence quotient of entering groups. Some areas consistently contribute applicants comparatively low in intelligence rating. Many of these are admitted. Most of them are gradually sloughed off as they struggle through the curriculum, but a few survive in the final culmination of their endeavors. Usually the elimination of this type is almost completely accomplished before the college level is reached, and in consequence of this clearance our college freshmen have an intelligence rating markedly superior to that of the average college freshman in this country. A close scrutiny of an applicant's intelligence score and other qualifications that will insure successful accomplishment of the institution's educational and social demands seems to be in order. A recently devised form covering all necessary data of an applicant's eligibility to admission will greatly aid our institutions in obtaining a select body of students.

C. Dormitory Life

Socially the students at the majority of Synod's institutions are not paragons of refinement, courtesy, good manners, and other like characteristics of well-bred youth. Adolescent ebullience, teen-age indifference to the amenities, and a flair for copying the social crudities of the varsity campus may be tolerantly urged as extenuating motives for conduct wholly incompatible with the character and high aims of a Christian school. These are contributive factors, no doubt, but the main causation lies largely in the lack of a planned development of student leadership, in the want of a program of student counseling, and in the laxity of faculty supervision of all student activities, particularly in the dormitory, often the fertile source of objectionable behavior patterns. Placing a young instructor or an upper classman in charge of a dormitory housing 50-100 lively boys is an expedient that cannot achieve desirable results in student training beyond a semblance of quiet and orderliness. The approach to this problem lies in the provision of proper dormitory personnel, a matron for the lower high school dormitory, and a housemaster for the college dormitory, both mature, capable persons devoted to the cause.

D. Student Employment

While our students have always engaged to a moderate extent in remunerative off-campus employment, the present labor shortage has opened up unlimited opportunities to them to increase their incomes on time borrowed from their school obligations. In most of our colleges a large percentage of students are now in gainful, part-time employment off the campus. The situation constitutes a serious problem, involving careful study of individual necessity for such work and in all permissible instances strict regulations pertaining to the kind of work conformable to the institution's character and requirements, and to a proper apportionment of the time a student

may devote to this temporary privilege without serious interference with his scholarship and injury to his health. At some of our schools there is need for a planned procedure for permitting and supervising outside student employment.

An effective means toward the induction of new students into the ways and duties of college membership is a program of orientation days. Casual talks will not accomplish the purpose. The program must be well prepared and should familiarize the bewildered entrant with the ideals and procedures of the school, with the library and its use, with proper methods of study, and with all other important phases of his new environment and responsibilities. To be really effective, orientation ought to continue for one semester at least; it cannot be completed in three or four days. Only two schools out of ten are employing this procedure for acquainting entrants with their new surroundings and the purposes and activities of the school.

Recommendations

It is recommended:

1. That the faculties take vigorous measures to eliminate infractions of the rules of decorous conduct.
2. That the faculties give more thought to the problem of maintaining and strengthening the student's determination to enter the ministry.
3. That every institution introduce a system of faculty advisers.
4. That the faculty study the problem of the social development of the students and devise ways and means for producing a socially more acceptable group of graduates.
5. That to this end an experiment be made at the larger schools in employing a matron or a housemaster to take charge of the dormitories.
6. That every institution be advised to introduce a series of orientation days for the induction of new students at the beginning of the school year.
7. That, where necessary, the faculties be advised to improve their admission procedure.
8. That at institutions where it has not yet been done, a faculty member be appointed to take charge of off-campus student employment.

ACTION OF SYNOD

All eight recommendations under "XI. Student Bodies" were adopted.

XII. RELIGIOUS LIFE OF STUDENTS

A vital personal religious life is critically important for a student of the ministry. Coming to our schools with varying backgrounds and experiences, the religious life of our boys and young men must be developed and maintained. That is the grave responsibility of the faculty. Not all schools are discharging this duty with equal effectiveness, although all of them provide similar opportunities for promoting the personal religious development of their students.

Daily chapel exercises are perhaps the most important means of promoting the religious life of the student. At four of our institutions the president conducts the morning chapel exercises. The central point of the devotional program is a well-prepared, five-minute address by the president, especially designed to meet the daily spiritual needs of the youths assigned to his care. The chapel is the heart of a Christian college, vitalizing and sustaining the spiritual life of the students. The more the chapel exercises approach the dignity and order of a church service, the greater will be the benefits derived. A perfunctory, routinized devotional program must be avoided. While stressing communal worship, the encouragement of private devotions must not be overlooked.

A second opportunity for religious growth is a regular attendance at church by all students and their active participation in its auxiliary activities. All of our schools report favorably on the observance of this Christian duty and on general participation of their students in practical church service, such as Bible class and Sunday school instruction and affiliation with youth organizations sponsored by the Church.

The course in Bible and religion offer a third direct means of enlarging a student's religious experiences and deepening his faith. The major portion of these courses is usually given by the college presidents, who are fully aware of the opportunities they offer. Courses in Bible and religion at our schools are more than mere academic disciplines with objective outcomes. Their content must function as an inspiring personal message to each participant, penetrating into and broadening his spiritual life.

Hardly less important than the above promotional measures to safeguard and quicken the faith of the students is the bond of friendly Christian co-operation and intercourse between student and teacher that finds its best expression in private counseling, trustfully sought and kindly given. Pre-eminently, on account of his responsible position, the president is the "Seelsorger" of his flock and in this capacity can most effectively meet the religious problems and perplexities that eventually confront every student. Much more can be done at some of our schools to bring about this happy relationship between the students and the faculty.

XIII. EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

The unusual heavy class schedules carried by the students of our colleges and the compulsory evening study periods limit their leisure time to a bare minimum. The free time at their disposal is usually spent on the baseball field, the basketball court, or in similar competitive group athletics. The skills acquired in these games do not carry over to adult life, and a wider range of physical recreation played by two or three participants, such as tennis, handball, and golf would provide lasting skills for recreation in later life.

Our schools also need a greater variety of intellectual leisure-time occupations, such as organized groups for literary appreciation and creation, debating, forensics, science, nature study, orchestra, choral singing, and many other worth-while activities of cultural value that have student appeal.

All extracurricular activities should be promoted, organized, and conducted under supervision of faculty sponsors or, in the case of sports or music organizations, by a qualified assistant to the faculty, if available.

Recommendations

It is recommended:

That the faculties study the extracurricular activities at their schools with a view toward stimulating or providing a larger and more varied program adapted to the age level of the students and guided by faculty sponsors.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The recommendation concerning "XIII. Extracurricular Activities" was adopted.

XIV. PHYSICAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

With the exception of obsolete classroom buildings at Portland, Oreg., and Concordia, Mo., Synod has provided excellent plants for its preparatory colleges. In practically all aspects they are very serviceable and are in a good state of repair.

It cannot be expected that the existing plants will fully meet every one of the requirements of the institutions. Many of the buildings are more than a quarter of a century old, and when the plans for them were drawn, it was impossible to anticipate the future shifts and changes in school-building design. It is, therefore, understandable that here and there the provision for laboratories is not at all ideal, that facilities for housing the book collections and workrooms for the librarians are not adequate, that office facilities for administrative staffs do not always provide the necessary privacy for counseling students. A further shortcoming, in the light of current trends in school-building design, is the lack of small classrooms. Nearly all of the synodical institutions have classrooms to accommodate thirty to fifty students.

The provisions for social rooms at most of the institutions are quite inadequate. Students do have visitors, but very few institutions provide facilities for meeting the visitors other than the dormitory rooms of the students.

The janitorial servicing of the educational plants, and most particularly of the men's dormitories, is far from good. This represents one of the weakest conditions at Synod's institutions.

In external appearance the campuses of our institutions, on the whole, present an ungroomed impression. The landscaping has never been properly done. It is recognized that shrubs and trees are expensive, but they should be viewed as a necessary cost and one which will be offset by the prestige which the school receives through an attractive campus. The external environment, no less than the internal environment, all exert their subtle influence on the student.

Recommendations

It is recommended:

That the local administrations of the schools in question be directed to improve the general orderliness, cleanliness, and attractiveness of their buildings and grounds.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The recommendation concerning "XIV. Physical Plant and Equipment" was adopted.

XV. MEAL SERVICES

A. Analysis of Present Practices

As auxiliary enterprises the meal services are not specifically connected with the education of young men for the pastorate. They occupy an important place, however, in the thoughts of every boarding student and are, indeed, of considerable importance in the development of a physically vigorous clergy. Hence they were given careful study under the survey of the schools.

Detailed bills of fare were submitted for the first five months of the year 1942 by the institutions, together with daily meal counts. At several institutions, where the books of account made this possible, a detailed examination of food costs was undertaken. The dining halls and all facilities in connection with the meal services were personally inspected. Innumerable meals were eaten at the schools. Although your Survey Director has had experience in the management of food services, he consulted with several dieticians and submitted all available facts to Miss S. Wuerffel, dietetic supervisor at a large midwestern university. Her judgment and her recommendations underlie this report.

It is, of course, recognized that those who are in charge of the meal services at our institutions are beset by many difficulties. Up to the time boys leave home to enter our colleges, most of them have been accustomed to considerable parental care and supervision. In most cases this means that the boys have done little choosing for themselves. Their food has been planned and set before them with frequent admonitions of what they should and should not eat. When the break comes and close supervision disappears, the young person feels a sense of freedom in making these momentous decisions for himself. The vegetables he has never liked he will give up, and he will specialize in pies, doughnuts, and ice cream, of which he never before has had all he wanted.

The student stores or lunch rooms provide an ample supply of these palatable, but less desirable substitutes for the regular college meals —at times an hour before the regular mealtime.

Furthermore, adequate facilities are lacking at several of the institutions. Without mechanical devices certain food items cannot be satisfactorily prepared in large quantity. Low salary schedules present difficulties in securing the right kind of help. Budget allowances for food, in some instances in the neighborhood of twenty cents per day, impose severe restrictions on the person responsible for the meals.

But in spite of these difficulties, a far better type of meal service can reasonably be expected at over 50 per cent of the colleges.

The outstanding deficiencies are listed below:

1. Bills of fare in themselves do not provide a complete basis for a sound judgment concerning the adequacy of meals, but they are highly revealing with respect to such items as nutritional balance, variety, use of leftovers, economy in selection. A common fault brought to light by their study is the lack of variety. The monotonous repetition of the same item of food on the same day of each week and of the same foods in the same combinations at each meal, is representative of the poorest type of menu planning. Very few of Synod's fourteen institutions are reasonably free from this basic fault.

2. At a considerable number of the institutions a serious unbalance of nutritional elements exists. Carbohydrates are served far too often, fruits and fresh vegetables all too infrequently. Constipation, vitamin and mineral deficiencies are extremely likely to occur under these circumstances. Carbohydrates are, of course, the cheapest food group; certain vegetables are unpopular with students. And yet, the good health of the students should be protected. Bad teeth, poor eyesight, and undue fatigue are handicaps which should not be permitted to exist in consequence of unsatisfactory diets.

3. The preparation of the meals, on the whole, is shot through with deficiencies. Primarily this is due to a lack of the "know-how." Most of the cooks have come by their knowledge of quantity cookery by the trial-and-error method, attempting to apply their knowledge of family cookery to groups of one hundred, two hundred, or more. Even without appreciable increase in the food budget, the meals could be greatly improved by more expert preparation. To some extent, self-convenience lies behind the poor service. The desire for ease has resulted, for instance, in countless suppers requiring practically no cookery whatsoever; canned or frozen vegetables supplant cheaper fresh vegetables, the absence of individual salads, etc. At half of the institutions mechanical equipment of one kind or another is lacking for adequate food preparation for one to three hundred servings.

4. The dining hall service at five of the institutions is below acceptable levels. The environment and atmosphere under which meals are eaten has a remarkable effect on the satisfaction produced, the quantity eaten, and the digestion. At some schools the dining hall accessories are in bad taste. Table tops are unsanitary, or table linens are soiled. China and cutlery are of the cheapest types. Paper napkins should be, but are not, supplied. Flies and cooking odors at a few schools are present in annoying quantities. Sticky chairs and stained floors add to the generally unappetizing atmosphere at others. Thoroughly in keeping with this environ-

ment are students with dirty hands, sloppy clothes, and atrocious table manners.

5. A very prevalent deficiency is the absence of adequate budgeting procedures for the meal services. In most of the institutions the accounting for dining halls is inextricably interwoven with the educational accounts of the institutions. In consequence, no clear-cut estimate of daily food costs is made in advance; no periodic analysis is made to determine the actual costs of all foods for a thirty-day period; extravagant meals alternate with very cheap meals; not infrequently a sizable deficit appears at year's end.

6. The heaviest meal is usually served at noon, with classes following soon thereafter. This only accentuates the mid-afternoon doldrums and encourages poor planning of suppers. Institutions serving lunch at noon and dinner in the evening are highly satisfied with the change. Convenience of the kitchen staffs is no good reason for not adopting this plan.

Administration of Dining Halls

Supervision of the meal services at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and at the two teachers' colleges is in the hands of the business manager. At Edmonton a professor is in charge. At all other institutions the responsibility rests squarely on the presidents. In one way or another they maintain direct supervision of the cooks, at times prepare the menus, and directly purchase the food supplies. In all cases they approve payment of bills and have large control over the food budgets and the hiring of the personnel. They are present at mealtime and can observe the preparation and serving of food. They are in a position to make recommendations to the Board for improving the mechanical facilities for food preparation.

It should, of course, be kept in mind that the presidents are so busy with other matters that they cannot be expected to acquire the necessary dietetic knowledge or devote much time to the supervision of meals. On the other hand, definite improvement is necessary at many of the schools. In our opinion this requires delegation of meal supervision to another person who has or will rapidly acquire the necessary competence. The very small schools are exceptions. (Cf. Section III. Administration.)

Deficits

In recent years—preceding the war—a number of institutions have permitted very large deficits to grow in their dining-hall accounts. Practically all instances this could have been avoided had there been an adequate system of accounting (separation of meal services and true educational costs in the books of account), proper food purchasing, storeroom control to make possible a periodic analysis of food costs, experienced purchasing policies, adequate supervision of

the menu, and an enlightened handling of student accounts. Once these deficits are incurred, other funds, such as general dormitory equipment, library, laboratory, etc., often are called on to defray the deficits, and the schools to that extent fail to maintain and improve their educational facilities. This provides another good reason for a more satisfactory system of management of the meal services.

Some Thoughts on Reducing Costs

High costs are associated with:

Poor selection of workers—("cheap help is never an economy");
Inadequate or incorrect training;
Poor wages or lack of an incentive;
Unsatisfactory working conditions;
Lack of suitable equipment or materials;
Dishonesty of workers, of collusion with supervisors;
Excess labor or idle time of labor.

Prevention of Wastes:

Purchasing of good quality of food at best price;
Proper refrigeration and adequate storage;
Competent and efficient kitchen arrangement and good equipment.

Excessive Waste Sought for Under Heads:

Unpopularity of foods;
Unpopular combination of foods;
Bad cooking of foods;
Poor method of handling food;
Too frequent servings of same food;
General unattractiveness of dish.

Biological chemists and nutritionists have made most remarkable advances in the field, which prove conclusively that the nutritional state of the human individual is intimately related to physical health and efficiency. A large percentage of physical and mental disorders are wholly unnecessary if the human body receives adequate supplies of essential constituents in the form of food. A great responsibility rests upon anyone managing food service in an institution housing growing, able-bodied men.

Recommendations

1. Only competent persons should be entrusted with preparation of menus, purchases, and cooking. It is recommended that incompetent cooks be dismissed irrespective of consequences and that competent persons be engaged, if need be at considerably higher salaries. Poor help is never cheap. In general, the presidents have more vital duties to perform, and a dietitian, a business manager, or other person should be engaged for meal service supervision. A dietitian could supervise the entire

services, including menus, purchase, storeroom control, accounting, cooking, serving.

2. The general accounting system of the schools should be changed to provide segregation of all auxiliary enterprises from the educational costs. Food budgets should be set up at each school. Storeroom control should be instituted. Adequate records must be kept, as detailed in Miss Wuerffel's report. Periodic "post periods" should be instituted and analyses made of costs.

3. Menus should be prepared by *competent* persons, and convenience of the kitchen personnel should be largely disregarded. This is the practice in hotels and restaurants and should be in our schools.

4. Purchasing policies should be materially improved in over 50 per cent of the schools. It is not generally good policy to permit cooks to make the purchases without close supervision.

5. The Board of Trustees of (Fort Wayne), Bronxville, Oakland. Edmonton (Springfield, Concordia, Portland) should be advised to plan for better layout and design of their kitchens and more adequate mechanical facilities for food preparation. St. Paul, St. Louis, and Seward are models to be followed.

6. The dining-hall atmosphere should be improved. The decorative accessories, table linens, china, cutlery, require considerable improvement in 50 per cent of the institutions. Rigorous measures should be taken to improve student dress, decorum, and table manners at most of the schools.

7. The teachers of hygiene, biology, and chemistry should contribute to the formation of a specific mind-set in order to assist in the elimination of food dislikes on the part of the students.

8. The food budgets should be materially increased at several institutions.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The eight recommendations pertaining to "XV. Meal Services" were adopted.

Postscript:

This report on meal services is written from the viewpoint of conditions existing in 1942. Improvements in equipment and services have been made here and there since 1942. During the months since elapsed, acute shortages of many foods, difficulties of securing help, general rationing, and rising prices have created many new problems. This, however, should not indicate that action concerning the meal services should be postponed until normal conditions return. During this emergency the meal services require considerably greater attention to avoid accentuation of former deficiencies and recurring deficits in the school treasuries.

XVI. FINANCIAL MATTERS

A. Business Management

1. Organization

The organization of the business administration and recommendations for change have been discussed under a previous section and will not require further comment at this place.

2. Collection of Student Fees

The collection of student fees during recent years has been placed on a much sounder basis than formerly. Comparatively few accounts remain unpaid at the end of the year. An increasing number of schools is gradually shifting its collection procedures from the monthly to the quarterly basis. This should be the universal practice.

3. Supervision of Student Organization Finances

Athletic organizations, musical groups, the student store, the school paper, as well as individual class treasuries often collect and disburse sizable sums of money. If left to their own devices, students usually keep their books of account in a most slipshod manner. The need of continuing and rigorous supervision by the faculties of all student finances should not be overlooked. Not all the institutions are as alert in this area as they should be.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

1. All institutions be urged to adopt the general regulation of requiring payment of student fees on a quarterly basis. Monthly payments should be reserved for exceptional cases.
2. The faculties be urged to exercise stricter control over student organization finances.

For recommendations concerning business managers and purchasing see Section III. Administration.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Concerning "XVI. Financial Matters, A. Business Management," Synod resolved to leave recommendation 1. in abeyance and to adopt recommendation 2.

B. Synodical Policies

1. Support of Institutions

The major policies with respect to the financial support of the institutions are well known. They are quite generous and fair.

In some respects the colleges have leaned too heavily on synodical support and have not contributed a reasonable share of the costs by

means of adequate assessments on students. This is particularly the case with library and science laboratory costs.

2. Libraries

The failure to charge adequate fees for library has been commented upon in Section VII. Synod annually appropriates $350 for junior college libraries, $200 for those of the academies. The schools in most cases do not charge the students library fees in the amount stipulated in the 1941 synodical resolutions.

Table 28

CHARGES TO STUDENTS

1941-42

	Total	Library		Science	Special Fees Athletic and Activities	Medical
Austin	$150.00	$2.00		$ 5.00	$4.00	$6.00
Bronxville	210.00	**		5.00 for P.T. 15.00 for N.T.	***	5.00
Concordia	122.50	2.00	Av.	2.00	3.00	5.00
Edmonton	135.00	2.00	Av.	1.25	3.00	2.00
Fort Wayne	150.00	1.00	Av.	2.00	9.50	2.00
Milwaukee	141.00	1.00	Av.	3.00-4.00	1.50	***
Oakland	144.00*	**		***	4.00	5.00
Portland	115.00	1.00		1.00	2.50	***
St. Paul	140.00	1.00	Av.	2.00	6.00	***
Winfield	127.00	3.00	Av.	2.00	8.00	3.00

*Including books.
**Indefinite.
***None.

Apparently many of the schools do not feel the need of such funds, and we see no good reason why Synod under the circumstances should continue to subsidize the libraries by annual appropriations, except at the very small schools of less than 50 students. An annual student fee of $3 to $5 is so low for the services rendered that it could most appropriately be assessed. Increasing the current fees to this amount would provide more funds in some instances than the schools now receive from Synod, and if annually spent for books and periodicals the libraries would fare better than under the present arrangement. It is considered to be a better policy for Synod to discontinue these small appropriations annually distributed to ten schools and to lump them into larger appropriations for basic equipment such as display cases, charging desks, book trucks, good lighting fixtures, etc., to be allocated to those schools which are really in need of them. Once this basic equipment is provided, the schools should stand on their own feet.

The St. Louis and River Forest libraries present entirely different problems and should be subsidized even more heavily than heretofore.

3. Laboratories

A parallel condition exists with respect to the laboratories for science courses. While Synod contributes $250 annually, the colleges quite generally charge wholly inadequate amounts to students for laboratory. See Table 28. At least $5 for each science course is required for supplies, for replacement of worn-out or obsolete pieces and for occasional new equipment if the courses are to be of an acceptable quality. Where classes are small (schools with less than 50 students), additional funds will be necessary.

If the reports made by science teachers are correct, several colleges do not annually make available a major portion of the funds designated for science laboratories, with the result that instructional standards are at times very poor and the equipment third rate. Synod should insist that adequate annual expenditures are made for science laboratory courses.

Some years ago Synod provided generous amounts for basic science equipment at practically all of the institutions. It would seem to be a good policy to expect the schools themselves to maintain this equipment from local student fees. A part of the annual fees should be placed in reserve to provide for such major items as table-top replacement, instrument repair, etc. The earmarked funds should be made available when needed. The current practice, not considered proper, is to add all unexpended balances in all funds to the general fund at the close of the fiscal year.

We suggest that Synod discontinue the annual contributions for laboratories. As with the library appropriations, they should be lumped and made available to those colleges that require basic laboratory equipment, such as tables, chairs, piping, electric lines, cabinets, etc. Synod would thus have better control over the purposes for which appropriations are expended, and all of the schools would soon have satisfactory science laboratories. At the same time it should be insisted that adequate charges be made to students for each science course. $5 per course should be minimum.

4. General Instructional Equipment

A different situation exists in the field of general classroom equipment. Fees are not customarily charged to students for this purpose. Synod has made little provision for the acquisition of modern instructional aids. In consequence, the colleges have not generally availed themselves of modern devices for improving their instruction. We might enumerate the following: speech-training equipment (sound recorder and reproducer); sound motion picture projector, easily accessible for classroom instruction during daylight hours; a library of good educational films, owned by Synod and made available to all the schools, or funds for rental from commercial distributors; display cases and a live, usable collection of exhibits—not museum curios; an extensive collection of reproductions of masterpieces of

painting and sculpture, of church architecture, etc., for the humanities courses; a collection of music recordings. In this connection, though not direct instructional equipment, attention might be directed to the need of electronic intercommunication systems to the various offices and buildings of the larger schools.

5. Tuition Transfer to Synod

Tuition fees collected from non-theological students are usually transmitted to Synod. However, special arrangements have been made for partial retention of fees by Oakland, Winfield, and Bronxville. None of these arrangements appear to be realistic or appropriate under present conditions.

In Bronxville the current year collections are retained for use in the following year, and then the surplus is transmitted to Synod. This arrangement tends to encourage the complete expenditure of the fees with small balances remaining for Synod to recompense it for the cost of added professors. Bronxville, on the other hand, is unable to build up reserves to carry it through years of small enrollments and thus must disperse its staff.

At the schools having only pretheological courses and but few non-theological students the practice of remitting all tuition fees to Synod is quite appropriate. At schools having general education a portion of the tuition fees will be required to pay for the added costs of instructors and other services. However, in keeping with the ideals expressed in Part I of this report, Synod should not directly or indirectly carry the costs of general instruction. Since all of the schools having general education now have more synodical professors than are necessary for purely pretheological training, Synod is entitled to substantial returns from tuition fees.

In place of the current procedure of remitting balances, specific amounts due Synod should be determined on the basis of cost analyses. These can be made with no great difficulty if a revised system of cost accounting is introduced at the colleges. This is recommended in a later section. Under this plan Synod would enter into an agreement with the schools, periodically adjusted, on the basis of such cost analyses, for the remission of specific sums to compensate Synod for the extra instructors it supplies.

The new accounting system would also provide a division for capital assets. This would show the annual additions to equipment resulting from general education. Where this equipment also serves the pretheological students—and it very frequently does and hence often makes it unnecessary for Synod eventually to supply it—reasonable credits could be allowed on the sum due Synod. This would provide a sounder and more businesslike arrangement to the advantage of both the college and Synod.

A further benefit would be the improvement of budgetary controls. And finally, the colleges would obtain a much better picture of the costs to be passed on to the student in the form of tuition fees.

In connection with this discussion of tuition fees, attention should be directed to the action of the 1941 Synod temporarily granting Concordia College, Edmonton, the privilege of eliminating tuition charges for its non-theological students (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 85). Since the economic conditions have undergone considerable improvement, it is suggested that the privilege of remitting tuition fees for non-theological students at Edmonton be terminated.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

1. Approximately the same amount as heretofore be annually contributed by Synod to the preparatory schools and teachers' colleges for science equipment and to the preparatory colleges for libraries; provided, however, that these sums be not pro-rated to the schools as in the past, but that they be concentrated in each year for the acquisition of substantial basic equipment in these fields at several schools in the order of need.
2. That these schools be instructed to charge each student an annual fee of at least $3.00 for library and $5.00 for each science course, the total sums thus collected to be made available annually for the above-named services respectively, all unexpended funds at the end of each year to be earmarked for their future use.
3. That the current arrangements with respect to the transmission of tuition fees from non-theological students be re-examined, with the object of arriving at agreements with each college for the annual remission of specified sums determined on the basis of cost analyses and other pertinent facts.
4. That Synod be requested to make available more substantial sums for the procurement of modern general instructional equipment as detailed previously.
5. That the privilege of eliminating tuition fees for non-theological students by Concordia College, Edmonton, be terminated.

For Faculty Salaries see Sections III and IV.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The first four recommendations on page 556 concerning "Tuition" were adopted. As to point 5, the resolution of the last convention is to remain in force for the time being.

C. Institutional Costs

1. Analysis of Costs

The synodical resolution (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 108) directed that the survey include "detailed costs of instruction, operation, administration, and maintenance" for each of the synodical institutions.

We regret that it was found possible to prepare an analysis of these costs for only two of Synod's institutions, Bronxville and Milwaukee.

In order to obtain a picture of costs that would be at all reliable, it was necessary to undertake an entire reclassification of all the accounts of the college. The system of accounting in use at the synodical institutions is of a type which makes this a most laborious undertaking. This was true even in the case of Bronxville, where the financial records were in excellent condition and where a trained accountant acts as a bursar. At most of the other institutions the necessary information simply is not available to undertake an analysis of costs which would be sufficiently reliable to justify the work or which would be comparable from school to school. The analysis, therefore, had to be restricted to the two institutions named above.

Reclassification of the accounts at Bronxville was done with the expert assistance of Mr. Henry Siebern, C.P.A. For purposes of analysis, costs were broken up into the following functions:

1. Teaching costs (including teaching salaries, laboratory supplies, general teaching supplies, and equipment for classwork.)
2. Overhead costs of instruction (including administration, library, plant operation and maintenance).
3. Dormitory costs.
4. Cost of meal services.

Expenditures may best be compared from school to school by reducing them to the amount per full-time student enrolled or, in the case of meal services, to the yearly cost per student served or to the cost per meal day. Such unit costs are supplied for the two institutions.

The cost analyses were conducted according to the general scheme suggested for colleges in *Financial Reports for Colleges and Universities*, by Lloyd Morey et al., University of Chicago Press. This is the standard guide for accounting procedures for institutions of higher learning, and its methods have been adopted by practically all colleges and universities.

Since the identical procedures were used for computing the costs at these two institutions, the analyses are definitely comparable. This is particularly true because both institutions had almost identical dormitory enrollments (159-157) and served approximately the same number of students in the dining hall (173-169). Total full-time enrollment showed a slight variation (221-182). Consequently the unit costs of instruction are slightly favorable to Milwaukee.

Total Instructional Costs

When comparing the total current instructional costs, it must be kept in mind that Milwaukee had but a single curriculum, the pre-theological, whereas Bronxville had multiple curricula to serve also the non-theological student. The total instructional costs for the two institutions are almost the same—$46,245 and $48,314.

In spite of the many curricula offered at Bronxville, the teaching staff was smaller than at Milwaukee. Teaching salaries consequently were lower by approximately $5,000 at Bronxville.

On the other hand, educational administrative costs are considerably higher in Bronxville, due primarily to the requirements of the general student. This increased the Bronxville administrative costs by almost $4,000 over those of Milwaukee.

Dormitory Costs

The cost of dormitory operation: Although the number of resident students was practically the same, costs are considerably higher at Bronxville ($13,800-$7,250). Milwaukee maintained one large dormitory unit and used a second unit in part. Bronxville maintained four separate units, two of them women's dormitories, which are more expensive to operate per capita than the large men's dormitories.

Food Costs

The food costs varied very considerably at the two schools, Bronxville $19,675, Milwaukee $12,250. The number of students served is almost identical for the two schools (175-169). The difference in total food costs is only in part to be ascribed to the higher general cost in the suburban New York area. Undoubtedly a more expensive type of menu has been provided in Bronxville. Dining hall overhead also is slightly higher, due primarily to higher salary scales of employees.

The food cost per meal day was $0.47 at Bronxville, $0.31 at Milwaukee. Which of the two figures represents a satisfactory food cost for the prevailing conditions is a matter of personal opinion. It was perhaps possible to provide a nutritively adequate diet at a cost of $0.31 per day, but it required expert management to have done so.

Summary of Costs

It will be of interest to compare the educational costs at our institutions with those of other church bodies. Since the method of deriving the costs is not altogether comparable, caution must be exercised in the interpretation of the following figures.

The group of thirty-four Methodist-Episcopal colleges studied by Russell and Reeves in 1930 had a median instructional cost of $335.90 per student (range was $200.64 to $493.09). This compares with Bronxville's $254.10 per student and Milwaukee's $218.62 per student. All of the institutions had considerably larger enrollments than our schools. Unit costs in the larger institutions are generally lower than for small institutions. Allowance must furthermore be made for the difference in the cost of living between the two periods for which the studies were made. In 1929-30 the cost of living index stood at 120, whereas in 1940 it was 100. A further difference, of course, exists in the nature of the two groups of institutions. We maintain preparatory divisions and junior colleges, whereas the

Methodist-Episcopal schools were four-year colleges. Strictly comparable figures with institutions outside Synod are not available.

A further important outcome of the analyses is the segregation of the cost of the auxiliary enterprises, such as the meal services and the dormitories, from the instructional costs. Heretofore no accurate study has ever been made of the meal services because the books of account have not properly segregated their costs.

It is interesting to note the percentage of the total cost which is passed on to the student. The pretheological student, although charged variable fees (in Bronxville $190 per year, at Milwaukee $137 per year), pays for 38 per cent of the *total* costs, including meals, at Bronxville, and 37 per cent of them in Milwaukee. If the meal costs are excluded, then it is shown that at Bronxville the pretheological student pays for 7 per cent of the educational and dormitory costs, at Milwaukee 8 per cent. Colleges, in general, assess approximately 50 per cent of the total educational costs to the student, the remaining 50 per cent coming from endowments. Synod paid 92-93 per cent of them for the pretheological student at Bronxville and Milwaukee in 1940-41.

The non-boarding student in our schools is customarily charged with too small a percentage of the costs of his education. Bronxville in this year had no students of this type, but at Milwaukee a considerable number of them were present. They were charged $29.00 per year. This represented 13 per cent of the actual costs of instruction. This situation has now been remedied at Milwaukee, but not at all of the other institutions.

Milwaukee has no large group of non-theological students. Bronxville has an appreciable percentage of them. At Bronxville the non-theological student contributes between 67 per cent and 73 per cent of the total costs if he is a boarding student, 43-55 per cent if he is a non-boarding student. Excluding meals, the non-theological student pays 52-61 per cent of the instructional costs at Bronxville, only 38 per cent at Milwaukee. The general high school student paid 50 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. The percentages are considered to be satisfactory for Bronxville, too low for Milwaukee.

For Bronxville, Synod contributed $372.78 per pretheological student in 1940-41. When this amount is added to the sum paid by the pretheological student himself, it becomes clear that Synod has contributed a greater share per student than is actually warranted. The excess contributions have been diverted for the benefit of the non-theological student and in part cover the costs in excess of student payments for this group. The balance of the costs for this group are derived from supporting organizations. The excess synodical contributions for the pretheological student are in the form of more teachers on the staff than would be actually required if the institution had only pretheological students. The total excess amount contributed by Synod in 1940-41 amounts to approximately $4,000. In

part this is offset by remission to Synod of the annual balance in the tuition fee account. This last item is of considerable importance because it provides a fairly reliable estimate of the cost to Synod of general education at Bronxville for this particular year.

The total synodical contributions to the preparatory colleges for the fiscal year 1941 are shown. They are reduced to per-capita contributions for the entire student body enrolled and for the pretheological enrollment only. The latter figures are of more critical importance than the former. Since major repairs vary greatly from school to school and from year to year, they are excluded, as were rental values of the homes provided for the teachers. Economic costs as represented by plant depreciation were also excluded.

As is to be expected, a definite relationship exists between the per-capita contributions of Synod and the enrollment. The larger the enrollment, the lower the per-capita contributions. They were highest at Edmonton ($439.59), lowest at Milwaukee ($158.09). At Bronxville they were out of line, being higher than expected; at Concordia, Portland, and Austin they were lower. The total educational costs, and to a large degree also this fraction of them contributed by Synod, may be interpreted in one of two ways: either in terms of the quality of the educational program, or in terms of the efficiency of the management. In view of the obsolete plants at Portland and Concordia the educational services are perhaps not all that could be desired. In Bronxville efficiency of the management may not be as good as the quality of the educational services.

2. Charges to Students

It is surprising to note how small a percentage of the total educational costs is borne by the pretheological student. He pays for his meals, but he pays none of the true instructional costs and not even a major portion of the dormitory costs. (Milwaukee 44 per cent of the dormitory costs, Bronxville 36 per cent. Cost analyses of other synodical colleges would presumably reveal similar ratios.)

This being the case, Synod has established the regulation that pretheological students who have received the benefit of these low rates and who drop out of the ministerial course for reasons not acceptable to the Boards, be required to pay tuition arrears of $40 per year for high school and $60-80 for college. These payments would bring the student's share of the total operating costs (exclusive of maintenance and depreciation) for meals, dormitory, and instruction to approximately 50 per cent at Bronxville and Milwaukee and presumably at the other schools. The remaining 50 per cent Synod never expects him to pay.

In the final analysis, this entire procedure is unsound. Human nature finds it very difficult to assume a financial obligation which has grown over the years by small accretions to a comparatively large sum and which, moreover, represents payment for intangible benefits received. Unless resort is had to legal processes—and this is unwise

—only a diminutive percentage of these tuition arrears will ever be collected even with the best of administrative devices. Pay as you go is the only solution.

3. Tuition for Pretheological Students

In general, Synod has pursued a policy with respect to the students at its colleges that is considered to be far too generous. It has assumed altogether too great a proportion of the costs of the student's education over a period of eight to ten years, even to the extent of providing living quarters at a fraction of their true cost. This would be understandable if the expenses at the synodical institutions were quite large, approximating those of other schools offering similar services. When our charges in 1942-43 for a year's education, including room and meals at a private preparatory school or junior college, averaged less than $150 for the ten schools, we had a system unparalleled in the field of church-controlled schools in this country. While it is true that 41 per cent of the students in attendance came from Lutheran parsonages, it is not likely that the *general* economic level of the homes from which our students came was so remarkably inferior to that of other church bodies that the students could not afford to pay higher rates. Furthermore, the very generous contributions of Indigent Student Boards and congregations, exceeding $34,000 in 1942-43, provided all or most of the cost for about 300 of the financially least favored group. This represented over 20 per cent of the total theological students enrolled at colleges and seminaries.

It is questionable whether these low rates are conducive to good student morale. A widespread lack of appreciation is to be observed. It demonstrates itself by the prevalent unwillingness of students to render services to the school unless they are paid. There may be a great deal of truth to the oft-repeated statements that our theological students, in consequence of the paternalistic attitude of the Church, are being trained to expect charity, to receive rather than to give, to think of themselves as making a sacrifice in entering the ministry, rather than as blessed if found worthy of entering this glorious service.

The financial burden on Synod of maintaining so many institutions for contributing so large a proportion of the costs for the training of future pastors and teachers is great. In recent years, in excess of 25 per cent of the synodical budget was allocated to educational institutions. The correction of many weak areas and the adoption of various procedures to make the schools more effective instruments for training teachers and pastors will greatly increase the costs. If in the near future a senior college becomes necessary, the costs of education will mount still higher.

For these reasons it is our considered judgment that Synod should charge tuition to all students, whether general, pretheological, or teacher training. Seminary students should be exempt.

The exact amount to be charged will need to be determined by further study. However, $40 for the high school and $60-80 for the college division do not appear to be unreasonable. These charges would bring the total contribution of the student at Milwaukee and Bronxville to approximately 50 per cent of the total costs on the basis of the cost analysis, reported previously.

Concurrently with the assessment of tuition charges, an on-campus student employment program should be set up to provide an opportunity to earn money for such students as find it impossible to meet these nominal charges. Certainly no student should be deprived of the opportunity of studying for the ministry or parish school teaching because he cannot afford the cost of his education. A great variety of jobs can readily be provided at each of the colleges. We suggest the following as supplying welcome improvements and services to the schools:

1. Library work:
   a. Preparation of clipping file;
   b. Preparation of picture file;
   c. Preparation and check of shelf list;
   d. Preparation of magazines for stack collection;
   e. Dusting of book collection.
2. Inventory of all physical equipment of the school.
3. Planting and care of tree nursery.
4. Complete landscaping, shrubbery and tree planting of campus.
5. Janitorial services for all buildings.
6. Cleaning of light fixtures and shades.
7. Dishwashing.
8. Table waiting.
9. Washing of chairs in dining hall.
10. Snow shoveling.
11. Lawn mowing.
12. Tennis court maintenance.
13. Athletic field maintenance.
14. Requiring some specialized training:
    a. Pamphlet and book binding;
    b. Printery;
    c. Laboratory assistants;
    d. Assistant librarians.

The amount of the funds to be allocated to each school by Synod for this employment program should be determined periodically by appropriate synodical authorities.

Naturally, all of these tuition receipts should periodically be transmitted to the Synodical Treasurer.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

1. Synod transfer to the students preparing for church service a greater proportion of the costs of their education; and,
2. To this end require all pretheological students at the preparatory schools and all teacher-training students to pay annual tuition of $40 per year in the high school division and $60-80 in the college division, all of these tuition receipts to be remitted periodically to Synod.
3. An on-campus employment program be established to provide an opportunity to earn part or all of these tuition fees by students in need.
4. The amounts to be allocated to the schools for the work program be determined by appropriate synodical authorities.

ACTION OF SYNOD

Concerning "Institutional Costs," Committee 1 recommended adoption of point 1; that points 2 and 3 be held in abeyance on account of the acceleration program, and that point 4 be dropped. Synod adopted the recommendation of Committee 1.

D. Accounting Methods

The system of accounting employed by an enterprise has a twofold purpose:

1. To supply information to those entitled to it;
2. To furnish instruments of control for those in direct charge of the finances of the institution.

Synod operates and maintains our educational institutions. It is therefore interested in the books of account, both as a source of information and as instruments of control. The accounting system as now employed is of the type usually designated as financial accounting. It has been designed by synodical officials and serves them most adequately.

The accounting procedures, however, are not designed to meet the needs of other groups who are interested in securing information on the financial status of the schools. Practically all of the institutions are required to supply information concerning their finances to educational agencies, both state and national. The accredited institutions also must supply annual financial statements to the regional accrediting agency. Invariably these reports are based on the accepted system of financial accounting for institutions of higher education as compiled by the National Committee and published in *Financial Reports for Colleges and Universities.* The systems designed by Synod are quite unsuitable for such reporting to outside agencies. A huge amount of work is necessary at year's end in order to prepare these reports, and quite frequently the reports are not accurate, as a

study of the published reports of educational agencies, which also list our institutions, will readily reveal. Such totally erroneous statements are reported, for instance, as the following: "total *educational* expenditures $74,000." This sum included the entire cost of meal services and dormitory operation. The true educational expenditures for the institution for the year in question did not exceed $45,000; or, "receipts for meal services $34,000, disbursements for meal services was $24,000, surplus $10,000." No such surplus in the meal services was ever shown.

Nor does the present system of financial accounting furnish an entirely adequate instrument of control. The expenditures are not properly distributed on the disbursement sheets so as to segregate the auxiliary educational enterprises, such as dining hall and dormitory. The accounting methods do not lend themselves to budgetary control nor to easy preparation of operating statements either for the year or for briefer periods. In fact some institutions report that they prepare only a balance sheet but no operating statement nor combined operating statement and summary budget report. It is difficult to understand how the present methods can serve the local administration effectively as instruments for the early discovery of undesirable trends and their subsequent check.

A further weakness is the failure to provide a division for capital assets. Such major expenditures as several thousand dollars worth of microscopes are treated as current operating expense. Properly such items, and they exist at every one of the institutions, should be transferred from the expenditure sheets to a separate division of capital assets. In consequence of the failure to maintain this division, no really reliable information on the net worth of Synod's institutions is available. Some institutions annually receive substantial gifts from supporting organizations. These also should be capitalized. While these gifts are often prompted by the needs of general education, they also serve the pretheological student and thus tend to offset the contributions made by Synod to the cause of general education. A clear understanding of these factors is essential if the costs of general education are to be equitably allocated.

In connection with the cost analysis at Bronxville, a new system of accounting was developed by Mr. Henry Siebern. The methods employed are wholly of the cost accounting type and are identical with the standard methods adopted by colleges and universities as described in *Financial Reports for Colleges and Universities*. The requirements of the Synodical Office of Audit and Account have been completely safeguarded, so that one section of the disbursement sheets is allocated for distribution of the expenditures in which Synod is interested. The section on receipts also safeguards Synod's interests. Basically this system provides for a division of the accounts under five groups:

a. Current funds;

b. Plant funds;

c. Agency funds;

d. Endowment funds;

e. Loan funds.

When loan funds and agency funds are not handled, these divisions naturally will not appear. It is considered vital, however, that the plant funds contain the complete assets of the institutions as previously discussed. It is also considered of great importance that a record of the existing endowment funds be maintained locally as well as at St. Louis, in order to expedite reporting to the proper agencies with respect to this group of funds. This does not in any manner imply a change in the current procedure of deposit and control of all endowment funds with St. Louis. It is merely considered desirable to have an accurate record also at the institutions.

The current expenditures should be divided into distinct groups, so that educational expenditures are segregated from those of the auxiliary enterprises, such as dining hall and dormitory. If this system were adopted by all of Synod's institutions, cost analysis would become a simple matter and would become strictly comparable from school to school. Cost analyses are considered absolutely essential for the understanding of the involved financing of the institution. For the past two years Bronxville has operated under this method of accounting and has found it quite satisfactory. Details of the plan have been carefully worked out and are submitted in single copy to the Board of Higher Education. Naturally, they cannot be reproduced in a report of this type. Under any circumstances, the institutions should adopt accounting methods which are in keeping with the current practices for American colleges and universities.

It is realized that most of the institutions do not have expertly trained personnel for the maintenance of their books of account. In spite of this fact, the new system would not be beyond their abilities. In fact, it is considered simpler than the one in use. However, this is so important a phase of institutional administration that it would be true economy either to secure trained personnel or to provide training in accounting at synodical cost for the existing personnel. It certainly appears feasible to call together the persons responsible for maintaining the books of account at our schools for a three-day conference in some midwestern city in order to instruct them fully in the procedures to be observed in their accounting. This would cost some money, but more money will be saved in the long run.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the present financial accounting system at all of the institutions be changed to a cost accounting system, that it include divisions for 1) current funds, 2) endowment funds, 3) plant funds—essentially in accordance with the practices adopted by American colleges as set forth in *Financial Reports for Colleges and Universities*, but with due regard for the needs of the synodical Office of Audit; and that on the basis

of these improved methods periodic cost analyses be made for each of the schools.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The recommendation concerning "Accounting Methods" was adopted.

E. Grants in Aid and Scholarships

(Indigent Student Funds)

The various Districts of Synod annually appropriate considerable sums for the support of indigent students preparing for the ministry or for parish school teaching. The total grants by Districts and conferences in 1941-42 for the preparatory college students was $16,255; in 1942-43 for *all* synodical institutions $37,390. Grants reported as received from congregations and societies for students at Springfield and St. Louis were $1,585 additional.

A liberal policy in making awards has been pursued in the past by the Indigent Student Boards. They have perhaps erred more on the side of leniency than on the side of stringency. All will agree that no young man who has the necessary qualifications should be prevented from entering the service of the Church on account of lack of funds for his education.

On occasion, students have received support although their intellectual ability was not promising or their spiritual qualifications outstanding. Some students have been continued on support after their financial status made support unnecessary. But such cases are becoming more infrequent.

The current labor shortage has so greatly increased the capacity of students to support themselves that the total amount of grants should be expected to decline rapidly. It has not declined very much in the past two years. A check on student earnings for the summer of 1942 reveals that many supported students had substantial incomes. It is, therefore, considered to be not inappropriate for boards to make inquiry concerning the student's summer and year earnings. Copies of semester reports from school authorities will indicate when scholastic achievement becomes poor. Decisive action should then promptly be forthcoming.

At least one board does not grant support to new applicants without prior check by the school administration of the applicant's promise of scholastic success. This procedure is a good one and might be adopted by all boards.

Scholarships

Scholarships in the sense of honors for excellence in academic achievement are not common at the schools because of lack of funds. One institution has for many years stimulated scholarship by means of

numerous prize awards at the time of commencement. They range from $25 to $125. This college now also has a number of scholarships up to $175 which are awarded at the beginning of the year to high ranking students. Far more use could be made by the colleges of these devices for stimulating scholastic achievement.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

1. Since the present circumstances warrant it, a careful inquiry be made into students' earnings during the summer and also during the year to determine the need for grants in aid;
2. The boards be encouraged to take prompt action whenever a supported student's academic achievement becomes poor or if his spiritual qualifications for the ministry are doubtful;
3. The college administrations be urged to establish scholarship funds in order to stimulate scholastic achievement.

ACTION OF SYNOD

The three recommendations concerning "Grants in Aid" were adopted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I

Page

Foreword 417

Introduction 418

I. The Survey Procedure
- A. The Synodical Resolutions 421
- B. The Survey Program 424

II. The Problems of General Higher Education and Co-education
- A. A Brief Historical Review 429
- B. General Principles 431
- C. Policy and Practice 432
- D. Conclusions 433
- E. Recommendations 433

III. General Higher Education and the Synodical Schools
- A. Our Recent Experiments 434
- B. Recommendations 440

IV. Application of the Principles of Good Stewardship to Our Educational System
- A. Theological Training Schools
  - 1. General Observations 443
  - 2. Concordia College, Portland, Oreg. 454
  - 3. St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo. 461
  - 4. Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill. 466
  - 5. Estimate of Total Economies 481
- B. The Teacher-Training Schools 483

V. Shall the System of Pretheological Training be Expanded to Include a Four-Year Liberal Arts Course?
- A. Various Proposals 485
- B. The Proposals Examined 485
- C. The Strength of Our System 486
- D. Recent Trends in American Education 487
- E. The Transition Year at St. Louis 489
- F. Summary 491

Part II

I. Purposes and Objectives 493

II. Enrollment Trends 494

III. General Administration
- A. Internal
  - 1. Current Administrative Organization 497
  - 2. Office of the President 499
  - 3. Faculty Participation in Administration 499
  - 4. Recommendations 500

B. External Page
1. Functions of Boards of Control 500
2. Functions of the Board for Higher Education 500

IV. Faculties
A. Composition and Character
1. Size 502
2. Ranks 502
3. Age 502
4. Length of Service 502
5. Training 502
6. Current Activities 502
B. Teaching Fields and Teaching Loads 503
C. Faculty Functioning 503
D. Faculty Salaries 503
Recommendations 504

V. Instruction
A. General Observations 508
B. Supervision of Instruction 510
C. Grading Systems 511
D. Outcomes of Instruction 511
E. Psychological Testing Program 512
F. Sophomore Testing Program 512
G. Summary of Test Results by Subjects 514
1. English 514
2. General Culture Test 514
3. Contemporary Affairs 514
4. German 515
5. Latin 516
6. Greek 516
H. Recommendations for the Improvement of Instruction 516

VI. Curricula
A. Pretheological Curriculum
1. Evaluation by Subject Fields on the Basis of the Synodically Adopted Curriculum of 1937 Recommendations 522
2. Revision of the 1937 Curriculum 527
3. Alternation of Courses 528
B. Non-theological Curriculum
1. High School Division 529
2. Junior College Division 533

VII. Libraries
Recommendations 536

VIII. Records and Reports
Recommendations 538

Page

IX. Catalogs 538

X. Accreditation
Recommendations 539

XI. Stndent Bodies
A. Composition and Background 540
B. Character and Attitudes of Students 541
C. Dormitory Life 542
D. Student Employment 542
Recommendations 542

XII. Religious Life of Students 544

XIII. Extracurricular Activities of Students
Recommendations 545

XIV. Physical Plant and Equipment
Recommendations 546

XV. Meal Services
A. Analysis of Present Practices 547
B. Administration of Dining Halls 549
Recommendations 550

XVI. Financial Matters
A. Business Management 552
Recommendations 552
B. Synodical Policies
1. Support of Institutions 552
2. Libraries 553
3. Laboratories 554
4. General Instructional Equipment 554
5. Tuition Transfer to Synod 555
Recommendations 556
C. Institutional Costs
1. Analysis of Costs 556
2. Charges to Students 560
3. Tuition for Pretheological Students 561
Recommendations 563
D. Accounting Methods 563
Recommendations 565
E. Grants in Aid and Scholarships 566
Recommendations 567

Index of Action of Synod on Printed and Unprinted Memorials

No. of Memorial	Title of Memorial	Considered by Committee	Disposed of in Proceedings
	Unprinted Memorials		**Page**
1.	Placing Work Among the Deaf under the Supervision of Districts	2	185
2.	*Re* Retiring Professors	1	112
3.	Owensville, Mo., Request	20c	356
4.	*Re* Necessary Repairs at Winfield	1	91
5.	Report of Board of Control at Buenos Aires	1	110
6.	*Re* Closing of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.	1	83, 466
7.	Additional Professorship at Concordia Seminary	1	
8.	*Re* Closing of Concordia	1	83, 466
9.	*Re* Closing of Colleges	1	460, 466, 480
10.	*Re* Closing of Springfield	1	52, 480
11.	*Re* Four Years College	1	492
12.	Report of Board of Control at Crespo	1	111
13.	*Re* Closing of Concordia, Mo.	1	83, 466
14.	*Re* Coeducation	1	442
15.	*Re* Closing of Concordia	1	83, 466
16.	*Re* Retirement of Professors	1	112
17.	Report of President Hasse	2	176
18.	Special Mission Board for Missions Among the Blind	2	186
19.	Membership in the National Lutheran Council	3	252
20.	Personnel of Committee on Doctrinal Unity	3	250
21.	Prayer and Intersynodical Meetings	3	251
22.	Statement *re* Withdrawal of St. Louis Resolutions, Etc.	3	250
23.	*Re* Adoption of Memorial 604, 603, and 618	3	250
24.	*Re* Affiliation with N. L. C.	3	252
25.	Open Letter *re* Lutheran Union	3	250
26.	*Re* Withdrawal of St. Louis Resolutions	3	250
27.	Report on Finnish Relations	3	253
28.	*Re* Membership in N. L. C.	3	252
29.	*Re* Memorial 603	3	250
30.	Report of General Secretary of Foreign Mission Board	2	181
31.	House Cleaning Within Our Own Circles	3	252
32.	*Re* Chinese Term Question	7	255
33.	Name of Synod	6	212
34.	Restricting Number of Offices Held by One Person	6	217
35.	Full-Time Editor of *Witness*	6	214
36.	Report of the Committee on Christian Marriage and the Family	4	118
37.	Christian Family Magazine	8	278
38.	Board and Lodging During the Convention	4	
39.	Visual Education	13	364
40.	Changing Name of Synod	6	212
41.	Translation of Dr. Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik*	8	279
42.	Problem of Returning Service Men	14	403
43.	Our Own Veterans' Organization	14	
44.	Putting the Work of Our Army and Navy Commission on a Permanent Basis	14	
45.	Observance of Armistice Day	14	
46.	Postwar Planning	14	403
47.	"Give" is His Command — Not Buy and Sell	8	266
48.	A Request for Clarification	4	
49.	Congregational Debts a Hindrance to Church Work	11	324
50.	Status of the Duly Elected and Called Parochial School Teacher	6	
51.	The New Agenda	9	286
52.	*Handbook* Revision Committee	6	200
53.	Re Changing Name of Synod	6	212
54.	Criticism of Revision of *Handbook*	6	200
55.	National Publicity and Courses in Advertising Technique	13	369
56.	*Re* Sunday School Teacher Training Classes	4	129
57.	*Re* Mutual Broadcasting Company Ruling	14	403
58.	*Re* Synodical Catechism	10	290
59.	Pieper Case	20d	359
60.	Priehs Case	20d	359
61.	Appeal Case	20c	356
62.	Who Pays Convention Expenses for College of Presidents and Pre-Convention Committees?	14	403
63.	Memorials on Institutional Work	1	
64.	Expenses of All Delegates to Synod Be Prorated	6	208
65.	Changing Synod's Name	6	212
66.	Postpone Revision of the *Synodical Handbook*	6	200
67.	Retirement of Professors	1	112

68. Creating a Board of Publicity	13		365
69. To Delay Adoption of *Handbook* Revision	6		200
70. Membership in the N. L. C. Provided All Safeguards Are Observed	3		252
71. Detailed Financial Reports in *Statistical Yearbook*	11		321
72. Pension Plan Allocation to Be Discontinued	12		340
73. Revised *Synodical Handbook*	6		200
74. Translation into English of Dr. Martin Luther's Works	8		275
75. *Re Handbook* Revision	6		200
76. Refer Memorial 525	6		227
77. Name of Synod	6		212
78. *Re* Term Question	7		255
79. *Re* Pension Plan	12		340
80. *Re* District Boundaries	6		
81. On Lutheran Union	3		250
82. On Lutheran Union	3		250
83. About Sending Representatives to Europe	14		394
84. Regarding Closing of Institutions	1	460, 466,	480
85. Union with A. L. C.	3		250
86. Petition *re* Lutheran Union	3		250
87. Publishing Word Edition of Hymnal	9		285
88. Word Editions of Hymnbook	9		285
89. Smith Case Reporter	29b		354
90. Concerning Expenses of Advisory Pastors	6		208

Memorials as Printed in Book of "Reports and Memorials"

I. Seminaries and Colleges:

101. Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.	1	47
102. Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.	1	52
103. Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.	1	52
104. Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.	1	70
105. Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	73
106. Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.	1	76
107. Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.	1	78
108. St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.	1	83
109. Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.	1	89
110. St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.	1	91
111. Concordia College Portland, Oreg.	1	96
112. California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.	1	97
113. Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta	1	99
114. Concordia College, Austin, Tex.	1	99
115. Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil	1	104
116. Chapel at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.	1	47
117. Physical Education at St. Louis Seminary	1	47
118. Petition Not to Close Springfield	1	52, 480
119. A New Library Building at River Forest	1	60
120. A Dormitory for Women at River Forest	1	62
121. Remodeling of Older Buildings at River Forest	1	64
122. Additional Full-Time Professorship at River Forest	1	63
123. Petition Not to Close St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.	1	83, 466
124. New Building at Bronxville	1	89
125. New Buildings for Portland Requested	1	96
126. *Re* Retirement of Professors	1	112
127. Free Professors' Garages	1	114
128. Free Professors' Garages	1	114
129. Report of Board for Higher Education	1	421 ff.

II. Elementary Education:

201. Report of Board for Parish (Christian) Education	4, 8	115 ff., 278
202. Sunday School Teacher Training	4	125
203. Free "News Service" to Pastors and Teachers	8	277
204. Endorsement of Lutheran Education Association	4	136

III. Young People's Work:

301. Report of Board for Young People's Work	5	141
302. Report of Student Service Commission	5	143
303. Traveling Expenses of Student Pastors	11	146

IV. Missions:

401. Report of the Secretary of Missions	2	147, 185
402. Report of the General Church Extension Board	2	170
403. Report of Board for Home Missions in North America	2	165
404. Report of the Army and Navy Commission	14	197
405. Report of the Board of Missions in South America	2	176
406. Report of Board for European Missions	2	192
407. Report of Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind	2	185

[illegible]	Christian Training of Blind Children	2	187
[illegible]	Petition to Appoint a Special Mission Board for the Blind	2	186
[illegible]	Report of the Board of Foreign Missions	2	181
[illegible]	Report of the Board for Colored Missions	2	191
	V. Constitutional Matters:		
501.	Report of Special Committee *re* Article VII	6	204
502.	Clarification of Constitution, Art. VII	6	205
503.	Supreme Authority of General Conventions	6	209
504.	Enlarging Electoral Circuits	6	207
505.	Reduction of Number of Delegates to Convention	6	207
506.	Prorating Traveling Expenses to Synod	6	208
507.	Formation of a Separate Montana District	6	216
508.	Changing Line Between N. and S. Nebraska Districts	6	217
509.	Trustees of Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.	6	218
510.	Changing Constitution, Art. VII. By-Laws VII, C. 2	6	206
511.	Change in Method of Electing River Forest Professors	6	65, 219
512.	Changing Name of Synod. Report of Committee	6	212
513.	Changing Name of Synod	6	212
514.	Department of Public Relations	13	369
515.	Creating a Board of Publicity	13	365
516.	Censorship of *Lutheran Witness*	6	214
517.	A Board of Adult Education Recommended	4	136
518.	To Delay Adoption of *Handbook* Revision	6	200
519.	To Postpone Acceptance of *Handbook* Revision	6	200
520.	To Postpone Acceptance of Revision of the *Handbook*	6	200
521.	To Postpone Adoption of *Synodical Handbook* Revision	6	200
522.	Disapproval of Revision of *Synodical Handbook*	6	200
523.	*Re* Proposed *Synodical Handbook*	6	200
524.	Postponing Acceptance of the Revised *Handbook*	6	200
525.	Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals	6	227
526.	The Proposed *Synodical Handbook*	6	200
	VI. Church Union:		
601.	Report of Committee on Doctrinal Unity	3	250
602.	Memorial on Lutheran Union, Resolutions of 1938, Etc.	3	250
603.	Basis for Lutheran Unity	3	250
604.	To Rescind Resolution 2 of 1938 on Church Union	3	250
605.	To Rescind 1938 Church Union Resolutions	3	250
606.	To Annul St. Louis Union Resolutions	3	250
607.	St. Louis Resolutions No Basis for Union	3	250
608.	Questions on Status of Lutheran Union	3	251
609.	Request of Norwegian Synod	3	251
610.	Supporting Appeal of Norwegian Synod	3	251
611.	*Re* Request of Norwegian Synod	3	251
612.	Committee to Study Objections to Chicago Theses	3	251
613.	Letter to the American Lutheran Church	3	250
614.	Clarification of Synod's 1941 "Prayer Fellowship" Resolution	3	251
615.	What Is Prayer Fellowship?	3	251
616.	Lay Representation on Committee on Doctrinal Unity	3	250
617.	Membership in the National Lutheran Council	3	252
618.	*Re* National Lutheran Council	3	252
619.	A Serious Complaint and an Urgent Petition	7	254, 255
	VII. Publication Matters:		
701.	Report of Concordia Publishing House	8	266
702.	Report of the General Literature Board	8	270
703.	Report of Young People's Literature Board	8	272
704.	Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics	9	286
705.	Hymnal for Children	9	287
706.	Report of the Catechism Committee	10	290
707.	Catechism Correction	10	293
708.	Report of Press Committee	13	367
709.	Report of Committee on English Bible	8	273
710.	Full-Time Editor-in-Chief of *Witness* and *Lutheraner*	6	214
711.	Combining Our Professional Journals	8	276
712.	Free Distribution of Church Papers	11	324
713.	Translation of Complete Works of Luther into English	8	275
714.	Spread of Christian Literature	8	277
715.	Petition for the Publication of a Semiquarterly Devotional Booklet in Braille for the Blind and the Deaf-Blind	2	188
716.	Publication of Lutheran Literature in Spanish Braille for the Blind of Latin America	2	189

VIII. Financial Matters:

801. Triennial Report of the Board of Directors 1, 6, 11 301, 30
802. Report of the Treasurer of Synod 11 30
803. Detailed Financial Reports in *Statistical Yearbook* 11 32
804. More Detailed Financial Reports 11 32
805. Adjustment of Professors' Salaries 1 113, 50
806. Report of Board of Support and Pensions 12 34
807. Pension Plan Allocation to be Discontinued 12 34

IX. Appeal Matters:

901. Report of Board of Appeals 20a 34
902. Appeal of the English District from the Decision of the Board of Appeals 20b 35
903. Statement of Trinity Ev. Luth. Church, Oak Park, Ill. 20b 35
904. Appeal of Western District in Owensville, Mo., Case ... 20c 35

X. Miscellaneous Matters:

1001. Report of Bureau of Information on Secret Societies 7 25
1002. Report of Concordia Historical Institute 14 39
1003. Report on Lutheran Women's Missionary League 2 19
1004. Report on Station KFUO 14 39
1005. Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee 8 28
1006. Invitation to Hold Next Convention in Chicago 14 40
1007. Support of the American Bible Society 11 32
1008. Support of the American Bible Society 11 32
1009. Report of Committee on Church Architecture 14 40
1010. Full-Time Synodical Architect 14 40
1011. Establishment of Lutheran High Schools 1 12
1012. Lutheran High School in Twin Cities 1 8
1013. *Re* the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" 5 14
1014. *Re* the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" 5 14
1015. *Re* the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" 5 14
1016. A "Daily Journal" During Convention 13 37
1017. Report of the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council 14 39
1018. Report of the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education on the Establishment of a Visual Education Department 13 36

Topical Index

PAGE

A

Acceleration Program 44, 45
Accreditation of Colleges ... 61, 67, 539
Adult Education 116, 136
African Missions. (Cf. Missions.)
Agenda, New, Description of 283
American Bible Society 321
American Lutheran Church:
  Letter to 243
  Mendota Resolutions 228
  Unity Endowments 311
Appeal Matters ..... 220, 341 ff.
Appeals:
  English District 350
  Melcher 347, 355
  Meyer 347
  Pannkoke 346
  Pieper 347, 359
  Priehs 359
  St. Stephanus, Detroit 345
  Trinity, Oak Park 349
  Western District 355
Architect, Synodical 400
Argentina. (Cf. Missions.)
Army and Navy Commission:
  Collection Receipts 309
  Commended 13, 197
  Expenditures 196
  Report of 195
  Statistics 196
Austin. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)

B

Bequests. (Cf. Legacies.)
Bible Classes 129
Bible Revision 273
Bible Society, American 321
Blind. (Cf. Missions, Deaf and Blind.)
Board of Appeals:
  Personnel 341
  Procedure 221, 344
  Report of 341
  Result of Election 411
  Scope of Its Duties 220, 341
Boards of Control 409
Board of Directors:
  Bound to Synodical Resolutions 208
  Report of 293
  Result of Election 409
Board of Electors 410
Boards Elected for Coming Triennium 409
Board for Higher Education:
  Closing of Institutions 466, 480
  Function of the Board 500
  Professors 502
  Report of ..... 417 ff.
  Survey of Concordia, Mo. 461
  Survey of Institutions 424
  Survey of Libraries 536, 553
  Survey of Portland 454
  Survey of Springfield 466
  Table of Contents 569
Board for Parish Education:
  Change of Name 136
  Co-ordination of Educational Work 119
  Executive Secretary 115
  "News Service," Free 277
  Report of 115
  Result of Election 411
Board of Support and Pensions. (Cf. Pension.)
Boy Scout Membership 255
Boys and Girls of America 144

PAGE

Brazil. (Cf. Missions.)
Bronxville. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)
Budget Disbursements 305
Budget Receipts 304

C

Candidates:
  Shortage of 154
  Training as Missionaries 41, 166
Catechism:
  Committee Report 289
  Elementary Catechism 291
  Teacher's Manual 289
Centennial Celebration:
  Appropriations 281
  Committee Report 278
  Place 278, 401
  Thankoffering 281
Chaplains:
  Discharged, Financial Security for 198
Charter of Concordia Publishing House ... 295
China. (Cf. Missions.)
Chinese Term Question 255
Church Architecture:
  Full-Time Architect 400
  New Committee 412
  Report of Committee 400
Church Extension:
  Election Result 411
  Financial Report 308
  Loans 169
  Report of Board 168
Church Union. (Cf. Luth. Union.)
Circuits, Electoral, Enlargement of 206
Coeducation 60, 78, 436
Colleges. (Cf. Seminaries.)
Colored Missions. (Cf. Missions.)
Commentary, Lutheran 270
Committees of Convention and Matters Considered 33
Communion:
  Individual Cups Not Sinful 254
  Intinction 255
Concordia, Mo. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)
Concordia Historical Institute 44, 395
Concordia Publishing House:
  Election Result 411
  Financial Report 263
  Permanent Charter 295, 302
  Publications 260
  Report of Board 259
Condolences on Death of Leaders 266
Congregation, Autonomy of 200 ff., 249
Constitutional Matters:
  Article VII of Constitution 200 ff., 249
  Article XIV Amendment Approved 17
  Changing Name of Synod 210
  Committee on, Election Result 411
  Handbook Revision Report 199
  Montana District, Permission for a 215
  Prorating Traveling Expenses 207
  Reducing Number of Delegates ... 206
  Restricting Membership of Offices 217
  Supreme Authority of Conventions 208
  Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals 220
  Wyoming, District Boundary Readjustment 216

Convention:
Calling of, Ratified ... 2
Committee, Personnel of ... 36
Committees ... 33
Daily Bulletin During ... 369
Delegates Present ... 19 ff.
Essays Presented ... 2
Services Held During ... 1
Tabular Survey ... 32
Traveling Expenses Prorated ... 207
Convention of 1947:
Electoral Board for Nominating Committee ... 412
Invitations to ... 278, 401
Co-operation with N. L. Council ... 15
Corresponding Secretary for Foreign Relations ... 409
Crespo. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)

D

Deaf and Blind. (Cf. Missions.)
Death of Synodical Leaders 11, 266, 405
Debts, Congregational, a Hindrance 324
Delegates:
Present at Convention ... 19 ff.
Prorating Traveling Expenses ... 207
Reduction of Number ... 206
Tabular Survey ... 32
Department of Public Relations ... 368
Devotional Booklets ... 269
District Presidents' Expenses ... 403
Doctrinal Essays Presented ... 2
Doctrinal Matters:
Chinese Term Question ... 255
Individual Cups Sinful? ... 254
Doctrine, Definition of ... 231, 250
Draft Exemption for Students 14, 44

E

Editorship of Witness, Full-Time ... 212
Edmonton. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)

Educational Institutions:

Austin:
Faculty and Enrollment ... 100
New Board ... 410
New Electoral Board ... 411
Physical Education ... 103
Report of Board of Control ... 99
Student Employment ... 101

Bronxville:
Charter Granted ... 83
Enrollment ... 85
Faculty ... 84
Maintenance Cost ... 557
New Board ... 409
New Electoral Board ... 410
New Library ... 89
Report of Board of Control ... 83
Requests and Action of Synod 86, 89

Buenos Aires:
Enrollment ... 108
New Board ... 410
Report of Board of Control ... 108
Requests and Action of Synod 109, 110

Concordia:
Closing of, Voted Down ... 83
Enrollment ... 461
Faculty ... 82
New Board ... 409
New Electoral Board ... 410
Request and Action of Synod ... 82
Report of Board of Control ... 81
Student Background ... 465
Survey of ... 461
Valuation of Buildings ... 464

Crespo:
Enrollment ... 111
Faculty ... 110
New Board ... 410
Report of Board of Control ... 110
Requests and Action of Synod ... 111

Edmonton:
Faculty and Enrollment ... 97
Military Training ... 98
New Board ... 410
New Electoral Board ... 411
Report of Board of Control ... 97

Fort Wayne:
Broadcasting ... 72
Faculty and Enrollment ... 71
High School Department ... 71
New Board ... 409
New Electoral Board ... 410
Renovated Chapel ... 73
Report of Board of Control ... 71
Requests and Action of Synod ... 73

Milwaukee:
Faculty and Enrollment ... 74
Maintenance Cost ... 557
New Board ... 409
New Electoral Board ... 410
Report of Board of Control ... 73
Requests and Action of Synod ... 75

Oakland:
New Board ... 409
New Electoral Board ... 411
Report of Board of Control ... 96
Requests and Action of Synod ... 97

Portland:
Change to "Academy" ... 96
Enrollment ... 93, 455
Maintenance Cost ... 456
New Board ... 409
New Electoral Board ... 217
Report of Board of Control ... 92
Requests and Action of Synod ... 96
Survey of ... 454
Trustees from Board of Control 95, 217

Porto Alegre:
Faculty and Enrollment ... 105
Report of Board of Control ... 104
New Board ... 410
Requests and Action of Synod ... 106

River Forest:
Acceleration Program ... 55
Additional Professorship ... 62
Enrollment ... 54
Extension Courses ... 54
Faculty ... 52
New Board ... 409
New Electoral Board ... 410
Professor, Change in Election Method of ... 64, 218
Report of Board of Control ... 52
Requests and Action of Synod 59 ff.
Student Employment ... 57

St. Louis:
Correspondence Course ... 40
Dr. Maier's Leave of Absence 43, 296
Erection of Chapel ... 45, 47
Faculty and Enrollment ... 40
Historical Institute ... 44, 395
Luther Tower Donation ... 297
Mission Department ... 41, 47, 166

Mission House 41, 47
New Board 409
New Electoral Board 410
Physical Education Plant 47, 298
Postgraduate Course 41
Report of Board of Control 40
Residence Acquired 41
Training of Missionaries 41, 166

St. Paul:
Faculty and Enrollment 77
High School Dep't, Action on 81
New Board 409
New Electoral Board 410
Report of Board of Control 77
Requests and Action of Synod .. 78

Seward:
Accreditation 67
Faculty and Enrollment 66
New Board 409
New Electoral Board 410
Report of Board of Control 66
Requests and Action of Synod .. 68
Secretarial Training 70

Springfield:
Closing of, Voted Down 52, 480
Enrollment 48, 481
Entrance Age 52, 473, 480
Entrance Requirements 467
Faculty 47
Finnish Department 48
New Board 409
New Electoral Board 410
Report of Board of Control 47
Survey of 49, 466

Winfield:
Faculty and Enrollment 89
New Board 409
New Electoral Board 410
Report of Board of Control 89
Requests and Action of Synod .. 90

Educational Matters (Secondary):
Accelerated Program 44, 55
Adult Education 116, 136
Calling and Tenure of Professors 42, 502
Candidate Situation 43, 55, 122, 125, 154
General Survey of Institutions .. 421
Libraries, Survey of 536
Lutheran Education Week 120
Lutheran Educational Ass'n Endorsed 136
New High Schools 122, 125
Physical Education 298
Professors' Free Garages 114
Professors' Salary Adjustment 113, 297, 503
Report of Board for Higher Education ..... 417 ff.
Retirement of Professors 45, 112

Educational Matters (Primary):
Elementary Education 115
Executive Secretary of Christian Education 115
Government Aid for Parochial Schools 131
Parochial Schools 122
Part-Time Educational Agencies 125, 130
Report of Board of Christian Education 115
School Statistics 121
Sunday School Teacher Training 127
Visual Education 359
Election Results 409
Electoral Board for 1947 Nominating Committee 412
Electoral Circuits 206
English Bible Revision 273
Essays Presented at Convention .. 2
European Missions. (Cf. Missions.)
Executive Secretary of Christian Education 115
Exemption from Military Service for Students 14, 44
Expulsion from Membership 220

F

Faculties: (Cf. Professors.)
Teaching Loads 503
Salaries 113, 297, 503
Their Composition and Character 502
Three Ranks 505
Family Magazine 118, 278
Financial Matters: 293
Annual Budget 304
Annuity Endowments 311
Army and Navy Commission Funds 196, 309
Detailed Reports 320
Disbursements 317
Earnings 314
Legacies, New 311
Office Building 296, 302
Operating Cost of Institutions .. 306
Pension System. (Cf. Pensions.)
Postwar Fund 302
Synodical Sundries 307
Synodical Trust Funds 300, 303
Treasurer's Report 304
Finnish National Church, Relation with 353
Foreign Missions. (Cf. Missions.)
Fort Wayne. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)

G

Government Aid for Parochial Schools 131
Greetings Received 2, 176

H

Handbook Revision Committee 199
Hawaiian Islands. (Cf. Missions.)
High Schools, New 78, 122, 125
Historical Institute 44, 395
Home Missions in North America. (Cf. Missions.)
Home, Part of, in Education 115
Home, Resolutions concerning 118
Hymnal for Children 287
Hymnal, Word Edition 288
Hymnology and Liturgics. (Cf. Publication Matters.)

I

India Missions. (Cf. Missions.)
Induction into Office of President and Vice-Presidents 2
Institutions. (Cf. Seminaries and Colleges.)
Intersynodical Matters: (Cf. also Lutheran Union.)
Co-operation in Externals 15
Finnish National Church, Relations with 253
Prayer Fellowship 245

K

KFUO: 45, 296
Committee Report 396
Personnel of Committee 397

L

Laboratories ... 554
Legacies ... 311, 314
Libraries ... 59, 89, 536, 553
Literature Board, General:
Lutheran Commentary ... 268, 270
Personnel of ... 267
Projects Initiated ... 267
Report of ... 267
Literature Board, Young People's:
Election Result ... 411
Personnel ... 271
Report of ... 270
Literature for Sunday Schools ... 126
Literature, Theological, Translation of ... 159
Liturgy and Agenda ... 283
Lodge Matters ... 255
Lord's Supper:
Individual Cups ... 254
Intinction ... 255
Luther, Translation of His Works 274
Lutheran Boys and Girls of America ... 144
Lutheran Education Association Endorsed ... 136
Lutheran Education Week ... 120
Lutheran Hour: ... 152, 173
Dr. Maier, Two-Year Leave ... 296
Ruling of Mutual B. Co. ... 403
L. L. L. Endowment Fund ... 319
Lutheran Union:
Basis for Union ... 234 ff.
Chicago Theses ... 242, 251
Intersynodical Conferences 230, 251
Lay Representation on Committee ... 246, 250
Letter to American Lutheran Church ... 243
Mendota Resolutions ... 228
Norwegian Synod's Request ... 241
One Document ... 228, 235, 236, 237
Report of Committee No. 3 ... 248
Report of Union Committee ... 228
Rescinding 1938 Resolutions 235 ff.
Wisconsin Synod's Appeal ... 238 ff.
Lutheran Witness. (Cf. Witness.)
Lutheran Women's Missionary League ... 16, 192
Lutheran World Convention ... 392

M

Magazine for Family ... 118
Melcher Appeal ... 347, 355
Mexican Missions. (Cf. Missions.)
Milwaukee. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)
Miscellaneous Matters:
Concordia Historical Institute ... 395
Creating a Board of Publicity ... 364
Daily Journal During Convention 369
Department of Public Relations 368
Full-Time Synodical Architect ... 400
Problem of Returning Service Men ... 403
Report of Committee on Church Architecture ... 400
Report of National Advisory Emergency Planning Council ... 371
Report of Press Committee ... 366
Report on Station KFUO ... 396
Visual Education Department ... 359
Missionaries:
Shortage of ... 154
Training of ... 41, 155, 156

Missions in General:

Lutheran Hour ... 152
Mission Expansion Program ... 166
Nationalism and Missions ... 155
Postwar Expansion Program 152, 388
Training of Missionaries ... 155, 166
Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund ... 370

Missions (Particular Missions):

African Missions. (Cf. Colored Missions.)
Colored Missions:
African Missions ... 147, 190
Personnel of Board ... 190
Report of Board ... 189
Our Share of Cost ... 146
Work at Home ... 147, 189
China. (Cf. Foreign Missions) ... 5
Deaf and Blind Missions ... 149
Changes in the Field ... 182
Devotional Booklet in Braille 188
Election Result ... 411
Golden Anniversary ... 185
Library for the Blind ... 188
Literature in Spanish Braille 188
Report of Board ... 182
Special Board for Blind ... 185
Statistics ... 184
European Missions: ... 147, 389
Election Result ... 411
Report of Board ... 192
Foreign Missions:
Anniversary Sunday ... 181
China ... 147, 178, 388
Chinese Term Question ... 255
Election Result ... 411
India ... 147, 177, 389
Philippine Islands ... 177, 181
Report of Board ... 177
Hawaiian Missions ... 162, 176
Home Missions in North America ... 151
District Subsidies ... 164
Election Result ... 411
Emergency Planning Council 377
Hawaiian Islands ... 162, 176
Mexican Missions ... 163
Personnel of Board ... 163, 167
Postwar Expansion ... 152, 387
Report of Board ... 161
Report of Mission Secretary ... 147
Trailer Missions ... 161, 380
Mexican Missions ... 163, 167
Philippine Missions ... 177, 181
South American Missions:
Argentina ... 148, 172
Brazil ... 149, 172
Election Result ... 411
Lutheran Hour ... 173
Paraguay, Uruguay ... 173
Report of Board ... 171
Special Grants ... 176
Treasurer's Report ... 175
Missouri Synod:
Relation to Political World ... 160
Montana District, Permission for a ... 215

N

Name of Synod ... 210
National L. Education Association, Dissolution of ... 402
National Advisory Emergency Planning Council:
Conservation Program ... 373 ff.
Its Origin and Functions ... 371
Its Personnel ... 372
War Prisoners, Work among 14, 382, 394
National Lutheran Council:
Co-operation in Externals 15, 247, 385
Membership in ... 247
Prisoners of War ... 382, 394

...ions vs. Missions 155
...Ministry, Training of 155
...Members Received into Synod 36
...Missions. (Cf. Missions, ...eign.)
...ian Synod, Its Entreaty 241

O

...ds. (Cf. Educational Institu...tions.)
...Building for Synod 296, 302
...Membership of, Restricted 216
...Elected 409
...anizations:
...and Girls of America 144
...eran Women's Missionary ...ague 16, 192
...er League 141

P

...oke Appeal 346
...guay. (Cf. Missions, South ...American.)
...chial Schools:
...Revival of Interest 122
...Aid 131
...Statistics 121
...Teacher Situation 122, 125
...Future Need of 445
...sion System:
...Allocation Discontinued 334, 338
...Election Result 411
...Financial Report 310, 319, 320
...Pension Statistics 326, 330
...Report of Board 324
...Support Statistics 325
Periodicals, Free Distribution of 323
Plotenhauer Memorial 295
Philippine Missions. (Cf. Missions.)
Physical Education 298
Pieper Case 347, 359
Political World and Missouri Synod 160
Population Shift 13, 161, 373, 416
Portland. (Cf. Educational Institu...tions.)
Postwar Planning 152, 387
"Power of God" 360
Prayer Fellowship 245
President:
...Action in Calling Convention ...Ratified 2
...Induction into Office 2
...Opening Address 4
...Report of 11
Press Committee Report:
...Appropriation 367
...Election Result 411
Priehs Appeal 359
Prisoners of War 14, 382, 394
Professors:
...Calling and Tenure of Office 42, 502
...Free Garages 114
...Reducing Teaching Load 43
...Retirement of 45, 112
...Right to Vote When Retired 47
...Salaries 113, 297, 503
...Suggestions of Board for Higher ...Education 502
Property, Appraisal of 443
Publication Matters:
...Agenda 281
...Catechism 289, 291
...Devotional Booklets in Braille .. 188
...Family Magazine 118, 278
...Hymnal for Children 287
...Hymnal, Word Edition 288
...Literature in Spanish Braille 188
...Lutheran Commentary 270
...Pamphlet on Personal ...Evangelism 167
...Report of Committee of ...Hymnology and Liturgics 281
...Report of Concordia Publishing ...House 259
...Report of General Literature ...Board 267
...Report of Young People's ...Literature Board 270
Publicity Department:
...Creation of a Board 364
...Report of Visual Education ...Department 359
...Thanked 14, 167, 364, 405
Public Relations, Department of .. 368

R

Radio Broadcasting:
...Convention Radio Address 413
...Fort Wayne Broadcasts 72
...Lutheran Hour 152, 173
...Mutual Broadcasting Co. Ruling 403
...Station KFUO 45, 296
Relief, General, Board of 412
Resolutions Binding on Boards 208
Resolutions of Thanks and Ap...preciation 404, 405
Returning Service Men Problem ...162, 403
Revision of English Bible 273
Revision of *Handbook* 199
River Forest. (Cf. Educational In...stitutions.)
Roster of Synod 19
Russia 391

S

St. Louis. (Cf. Educational Institu...tions.)
St. Paul. (Cf. Educational Institu...tions.)
Salaries, Professors' 113, 297, 503
Saturday Schools 130
Scholarships 566
Schools. (Cf. Parochial, High ...Schools.)
Secret Orders, Report of Bureau .. 255
Secretary of Synod 19, 409
Seminaries and Colleges: 40, 112, 298
...Acceleration Program 44, 55
...Accreditation 61, 67, 539
...Administration 497
...Closing of Institutions 466, 480
...Coeducation 436
...Curricula 522
...Draft Exemption 14
...Enrollment Trends 494
...Enrollments of the Past 448
...Four-Year or Junior Colleges? .. 485
...Functions of Boards of Control .. 500
...Grading Systems 511
...Laboratories 554
...Libraries 59, 89, 536, 553
...Meal Services 547
...Operating Costs 396, 443
...Physical Education 298
...Presidents, Duties of 499
...Property Value of 443
...Requirements for Graduation 530
...Scholarships 566
...Size of Supporting Constituencies 451
...Student Aid 566
...Student Bodies 540
...Survey of 493
Services Held During Convention 1
Seward. (Cf. Educational Institu...tions.)
South American Missions. ...(Cf. Missions.)

Springfield. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)
State Support of Church Schools 131
Statistician 294, 409
Statistics:
Africa 190
Army and Navy Commission 196
China and India 178
Church Extension 168
Deaf and Blind 184
Enrollment in Parochial Schools 121
Enrollment in Sunday Schools 121, 126
Enrollment in Other Part-Time Agencies 121, 130
Home Missions, District
Home Missions Statistics 161
Subsidies 164
"Power of God" 360
South American Work 171
Sunday School Teacher Training 127
Support and Pensions ..... 325 ff.
War Prisoners 382
Student:
Employment 57, 101, 542
Exemption from Draft 14, 44
Religious Life of 544
Scholarships 566
Support 566
Student Service Commission: 142
Change of Name 144
Election Result 412
Traveling Expenses of Student Pastors 146
Summer Schools 130
Sunday School:
Enrollment 121, 126
Literature 126
Statistics 126
Teacher Training 127
Sundries, Synodical 307
Support and Pensions. (Cf. Pensions.)
Survey of Our Institutions 421
Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals 220
Synod:
Change of Name 210
Membership of Offices Restricted 216
Office Building for 296, 302
Officials, Death of 11
Only Advisory Body 201, 293, 249
Report on Trust Funds 300, 303
Treasurer's Report 304
Synodical Convention:
Calling of Convention Ratified ... 2
Committees 33
Daily Bulletin During 369
Delegates Present 19, 32
Essays Delivered 2
Place of Next Convention 278, 401
Service Held 2
Tabular Survey 32
Traveling Expenses Prorated 207

T

Tabular Survey of Delegates 32
Teachers, Shortage of 43, 55, 122, 125
Trailer Mission 161, 380
Transportation Secretary 409
Traveling Expenses:
Delegates', Prorated 208
District Presidents', Defrayed by Synod 403
Treasurer of Synod:
Election Result 409
Report of 304
Trust Funds: 320
Report of Trustees 300, 303

U

Union Movement. (Cf. Lutheran Union.)

V

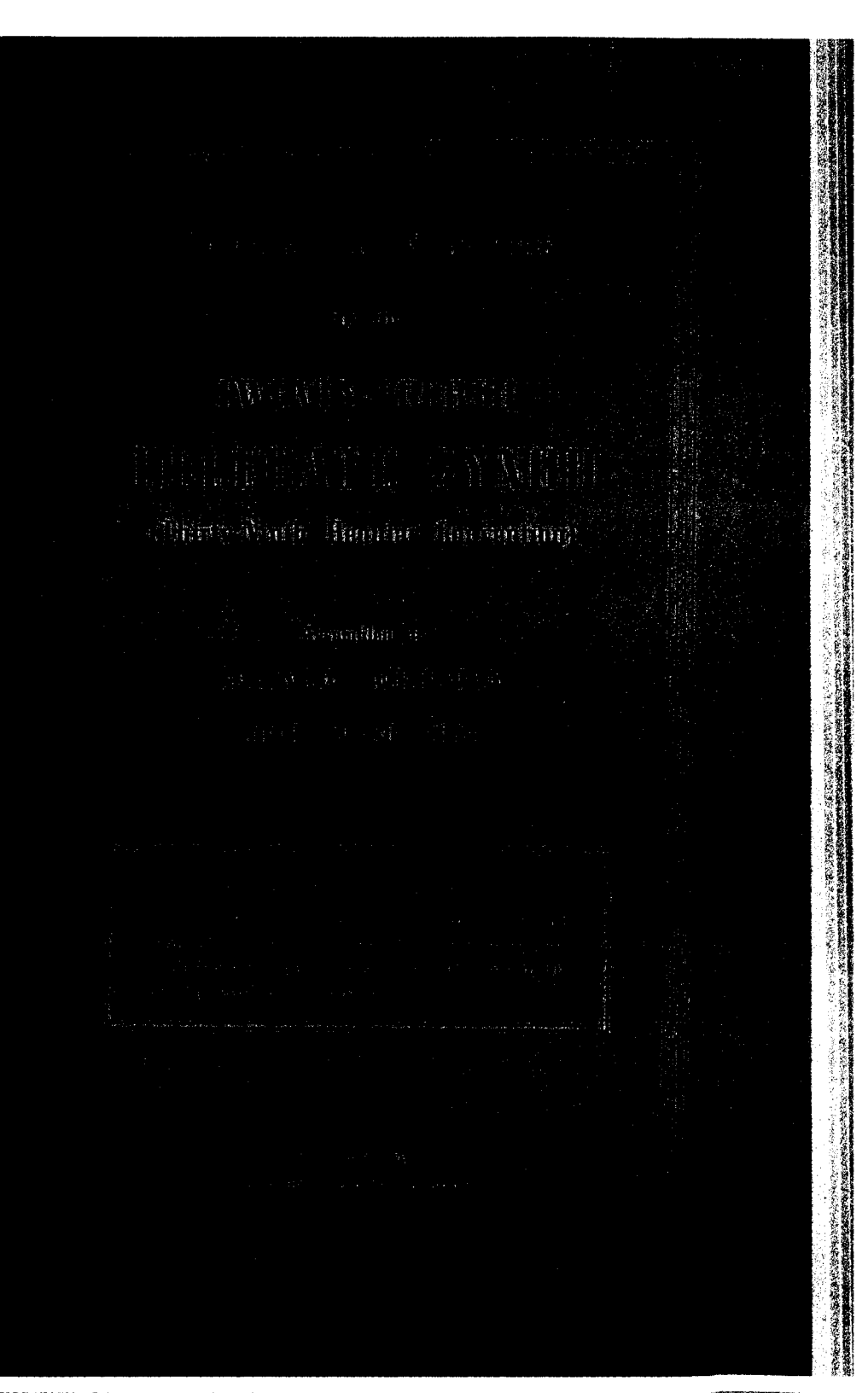
Valparaiso University 296
Vice-Presidents, Election of 409
Visual Education: 359
Catalog 362
Circuit Plan 363
Cost of Operation 361
New Productions 362
"Power of God" 360
Scope of Work 361

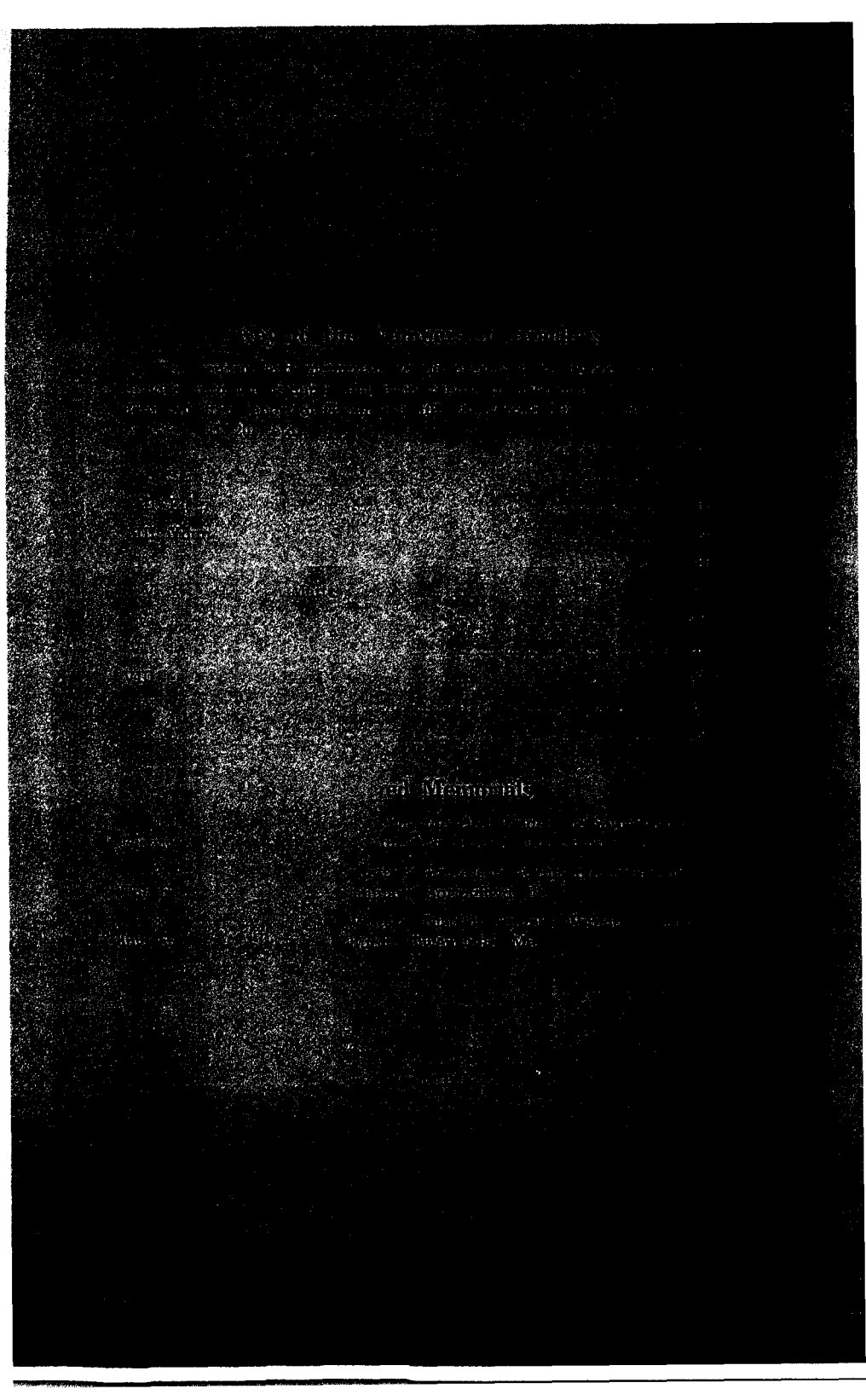
W

Walther League 141
War Prisoners, Work Among 14, 382, 394
Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund 376
Winfield. (Cf. Educational Institutions.)
Wisconsin Synod, Questions of 238
Witness:
Censorship of 214
Election Result 409
Free Distribution of 324
Full-time Editorship 213
Women's Missionary League: 16, 192
Officers of 185
Wyoming, New District Boundaries 216

Y

Young People's Work:
Election Result 412
Literature Board Report 270
Report of Board 137
Student Service Commission 142, 144
Walther League 141





Board of Christian Education
(EV. LUTH. MISSOURI SYNOD)
A. C. STELLHORN, Sec'y of Schools
3558 S. Jefferson Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

A. REPORTS OF BOARDS OF CONTROL

[Report 101]

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., herewith submits its triennial report.

With deep and sincere gratitude we offer our praises to God for the bountiful benedictions bestowed upon our Seminary. Within the past three years we have again seen His guiding and blessing hand upon all the work of our school.

The enrollments during the past three years were as follows:

Year	Enrolled	Present	Absent	Graduates
1941—1942	459	362	97	55
1942—1943	491	387	104	69
1943—1944	480	343	137	95

The greater part of the student body enjoyed excellent health during the three years. During this period over fifty students have discontinued their studies for various reasons. One student, Mr. Reinhard Kaun, Middle Lake, Saskatchewan, Canada, died by drowning on May 24, 1941.

During the past triennium Dr. P. E. Kretzmann continued the Correspondence Course. Fifty-six new enrollments were received. Fourteen certificates were granted for completing a course. 115 students reported, submitting 7,269 pages. Three were granted B. D. degrees.

The faculty has applied itself very faithfully to its lecture work and its editorial work, so that all classes received their instructions regularly, and all periodicals appeared on time. There were three additions to the faculty; namely, Rev. Alex Wm. Guebert of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. L. J. Sieck of St. Louis, Mo., the new President, and Dr. W. R. Roehrs of River Forest, Ill.

In June, 1943, the venerable and beloved Dr. L. Fuerbringer, by the grace of God, completed fifty years of faithful service as professor at our Concordia Seminary. We are moved to deep gratitude to God for the abundant blessings which He has bestowed upon the very capable and untiring efforts of Dr. Fuerbringer. Thousands of ambassadors of Christ have been influenced by the teaching and guidance of Dr. Fuerbringer.

Fourteen professors live on the campus in homes owned by Synod. Five professors live off the campus in homes which are

THE LIBRARY OF
BOARD OF PARISH EDUCATION
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD
3558 South Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63118

rented by Synod. One home off the campus, at 75 Aberdeen Pla
St. Louis, Mo., was purchased by Synod in 1943 at a cost of $12,00

In accord with the resolution of Synod (*Proceedings,* 193
p. 45), the Graduate School was re-organized in 1938. Cour
have been offered both for full-time and part-time graduate stu
dents. The Graduate School Committee has also carried out th
mandate of Synod (*Proceedings,* 1935, p. 44) to institute summe
schools and pastors' institutes. Extension work is offered at Rive
Forest under the direction of Concordia Seminary.

Concordia Seminary should become the center of Lutheran
graduate students. Its aim is to train scholarly theologians who
in later life become the theological leaders in their conferences
Districts, and Synod; to prepare future professors at our synodical
institutions; to equip the missionaries who are to be the theological
leaders in foreign fields; and to develop men for specific tasks a
the occasion may arise.

In conjunction with the Board for Foreign Missions the faculty
has taken the initial steps in establishing a Mission Departmen
according to a synodical resolution of 1938 (*Proceedings,* p. 150)
In the fall of 1941 the following courses were added in the Graduat
School: History of Missions, Missionary Methods, Comparative Re
ligion, Oriental History, Chinese, and Malayalam. In addition to
members of the faculty, Dr. F. Brand, Rev. O. H. Schmidt, and Mis
sionaries (on furlough) A. T. Koehler, E. C. Zimmermann, and
A. R. Raasch have taught classes during the past triennium. The
Emergency Planning Council is financing the teaching of Russian
and Spanish introduced in the current year, with twelve and forty
two students in the respective classes. Four candidates attended
in 1941—1942; five in 1942—1943; seven in 1943—1944 (two min
isterial candidates, three normal school candidates, and two mis
sionaries on furlough from the American Lutheran Church). The
students organized a voluntary Foreign Missionary Society under
the sponsorship of the faculty during the current year to stimulate
interest in Foreign Missions and to study the lands, peoples, cus
toms, and languages of China, India, Africa, South America, Russia
and Japan.

The project has now passed the experimental stage, and the
Faculty and the Board are prepared to make the following recom
mendations for placing the Mission Department on a permanent
basis and for expanding the work:

1. That Synod erect a mission house on the campus of Con
cordia Seminary as soon as feasible. This mission house is to in
clude a mission library, conference rooms, furnished apartments
for missionaries on furlough and for candidates. The cost of the
building should not exceed $75,000.00. Furnishing, equipment, etc.

sary will cost about $25,000.00. The following reasons seem to make the erection of a mission house a necessity:

a. The assistance of missionaries on furlough is absolutely necessary for the language work and other phases of practical preparation; it will be extremely difficult to obtain such assistance unless furnished apartments are made available.

b. We agree with the Board for Foreign Missions that missionaries on furlough should have an opportunity to spend at least a semester in graduate studies to refresh and intensify their theological education; this means that living quarters be provided.

c. The presence of missionaries on the campus will have a wholesome effect on the student body.

d. The anticipated expansion of the Mission Department as outlined in the Book of Overtures, 1938, p. 117 f., and *Proceedings* of 1938, pp. 149 and 150, will require more space than is now available.

2. That the Mission Department be an integral part of the Graduate School of Concordia Seminary and be under the direct supervision of the Faculty and Board of Control of the Seminary.

3. That the cost of administration, teaching, and maintenance of the Mission Department be included in the budget of the Seminary, with scholarships offered by the various mission boards and interested individuals.

At the last convention at Fort Wayne, Synod resolved to introduce a retirement plan for our synodical institutions, according to which men reaching the age of 70 "shall be entitled to honorable retirement," and men reaching the age of 65 shall possibly have their teaching load reduced. (See *Proceedings,* 1941, pp. 105, 106.) In 1943 Dr. L. Fuerbringer was 79; Dr. Theodore Engelder, 78; and Dr. Martin Sommer, 74.

Since the retirement plan prescribed that the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors be consulted, a plenary session was held with the Board for Higher Education and then a meeting with the Board of Directors. Meetings were also held with the Faculty Committee and with Doctors Fuerbringer, Engelder, and Sommer. After the Board of Control had discussed the retirement plan with the three venerable doctors individually and in a brotherly manner, these professors asked that the retirement plan be carried out in their respective cases.

However, Synod also stipulated: "Any continued service after the age of retirement shall be determined by the local Board of Control in consultation with the Board of Electors." Therefore the Board asked the Board of Electors to ratify the recommendation of the Board of Control to engage the three venerable doctors to

teach for one year, but not more than four lessons a week. Doctor Fuerbringer and Engelder were asked to continue their editorial work on the *Lutheraner* and the *Concordia Theological Monthly*. Dr. Sommer was elected at the last convention as co-editor of the *Lutheran Witness* and continues in that capacity until Synod makes another choice.

Dr. Fuerbringer also asked to be excused from the arduous task of the presidency of the Seminary; and the Board granted this request. Dr. L. J. Sieck was elected as fourth president of the institution and assumed his duties as president in September, 1943.

The Board of Control has taken no action up to the present time with regard to the resolution to reduce the teaching load of men who have reached the age of 65.

Since the teaching load of three venerable doctors has been limited to four lessons per week, the Board of Control asked the Board of Directors of Synod to allow the calling of the fourth professor. (See *Proceedings,* 1935, p. 34.)

At the last convention Synod also instructed the Board of Control in consultation with the Board of Directors of Synod and the Lutheran Laymen's League to find ways and means of giving relief to Dr. Walter A. Maier, so that he may devote more time to the Lutheran Hour. (See *Proceedings,* 1941, p. 40.) A number of meetings were held with the L. L. L., the Board of Directors, and Dr. Walter A. Maier, at which the entire project was discussed from many angles. The L. L. L. then asked that Dr. Maier be given a leave of absence. Believing that the Lutheran Hour and Concordia Seminary could best be served by granting this request, Dr. Maier was given a two-year leave of absence, to begin at the time when the newly elected professor takes over his duties at the Seminary.

Dr. W. R. Roehrs of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., was duly called to teach in the Exegetical Department, with the understanding that the call be permanent and that he continue to teach in this department even after Dr. Maier's leave of absence expires and he returns to the classroom to teach. Dr. W. R. Roehrs accepted the call.

It was furthermore agreed that Dr. Maier's salary be paid by Synod — the L. L.L. plans to make a special contribution to Synod — and that Dr. Maier continue to live on the campus and use his office in the Educational Building as heretofore.

When an emergency existed in our Lutheran parochial school system because of a lack of teachers, the Call Committee of Synod together with the President of Synod requested that second-year students of our Seminary be permitted to go out into the field to teach and that this experience take the place of their required

third-year supply work as vicars. The faculty and Board of Control granted this request. Forty students volunteered to teach and were permitted to be absent from the Seminary for one year; and the pastors to whom these students were assigned as teachers were urged to make it possible for the students to participate in pastoral activities as time and opportunity would permit.

The National Headquarters of the Selective Service System in Washington, D. C., issued a directive in January, 1944, amending former regulations governing the deferment of men in pre-theological schools. This directive, which was to become effective March 1, 1944, states:

"Students preparing for the ministry should not expect to enjoy an exemption from training and service and, at the same time, to devote no more time and effort to their training than they would in peace time. Theological and divinity schools should accelerate their courses and place their training on the same twelve-month year-around basis as is necessary in other fields of education during this critical period in our national history."

Pursuant to this directive of the Selective Service Commission, the faculty and the Board of Control together with the Board for Higher Education decided to join hands with our junior colleges in carrying out a program of acceleration. As far as possible, student vicarages will be so ordered as to constitute two trimesters. The Course Committee of the faculty will devise a plan by which the instructors will be given periodical relief. The Easter vacation (except for Good Friday) will be dropped. The following calendar was adopted for this accelerated program for one year:

First semester: June 7 to August 25 (twelve weeks).

Second semester: September 20, 1944, to January 19, 1945 (fifteen weeks).

Third semester: January 22, 1945, to May 12, 1945 (fifteen weeks).

A vacancy was created on the Board when Dr. L. J. Sieck became president of the institution. The undersigned was appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy.

The Board met monthly for its regular meetings and had many special meetings throughout the triennium to transact the ever-increasing amount of business coming before the Board.

The Concordia Historical Institute has now secured the services of a permanent full-time curator in the person of Dr. Karl Kretzmann. This service has been made possible by the resolution of Synod in 1941 to grant the Institute $2,400 a year for this purpose. The erection of the Historical Institute Building has had to be postponed for the duration of the war.

Since the last Delegate Synod, KFUO, which is one of our Church's missionary agencies, has completed its Forward Movement, which entailed the inauguration of full daytime operation, the erection of a tower and antenna system, the installation of a new 5,000-watt transmitter, and the launching of an extensive building program. This Movement also necessitated a large increase in the station's personnel and its current expenses. The enlarged and modernized KFUO was dedicated on Sunday, May 21, 1942.

Requests

1. Two questions have arisen in connection with the retirement of professors at the Seminary; and the Board of Control asks Synod to make some ruling if Synod deems it advisable to do so.

A. Shall a retired professor who is annually re-engaged have the right to vote in faculty meetings?

B. Shall the professor who has been retired but re-engaged to do a limited amount of teaching continue to live on the campus, or shall arrangements be made for him to live in smaller quarters?

2. The Board of Control requests Synod to give Dr. L. Fuerbringer the honorary title of "President Emeritus of Concordia Seminary."

3. Faculty members and students of the Seminary have repeatedly expressed the desire for a chapel on the campus of Concordia Seminary. Since 1926, when the new Seminary was first used, devotional services for the faculty and student body have been conducted in the Seminary Auditorium, which does not lend itself well to this purpose. Students use this Seminary Auditorium for their Association meetings, their Lyceum programs, chorus rehearsals and concerts, and for other social meetings. Therefore the Auditorium is not a place sufficiently set apart for private meditation and public worship; and it does not have an atmosphere conducive to devotion and prayer.

A building which would be churchly in its architectural design, to be used exclusively for private meditation and prayer, and for devotional services would be sincerely appreciated by the faculty and students of the Seminary.

Therefore the Board of Control herewith requests Synod to use a part of the proposed "Thankoffering for Peace" for the erection of this chapel on the campus of Concordia Seminary as a tangible memorial of gratitude to God for His bountiful blessings.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY
GEORGE W. WITTMER, *Secretary*

[102]

Report of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., herewith submits to the honorable Synod the following report, covering the triennium 1941 to 1944.

The heavenly Father's grace and blessing has again been vouchsafed our Seminary in full measure during the past three years, with the result that this year we can look back over ninety-eight years of blessed and fruitful service in preparing young men for the holy ministry in our beloved Church.

Faculty. — There have been changes in the teaching force.

In His wise providence the Lord of the Church saw fit to translate to the Church Triumphant our beloved Professor W. H. Behrens on March 29, 1943. The other members of the faculty cheerfully assumed the added burden of teaching the sainted professor's subjects during the months of his illness and following his passing until the vacancy was filled in January of this year.

The new member of the faculty is Prof. Fred L. Precht, who served in the capacity of assistant at the seminary from September, 1941, to April, 1943.

The Rev. E. C. Pautsch of Athens, Ill., is at present serving as assistant.

The arrangement between the Finnish National Lutheran Church and our Synod, whereby our Finnish brethren made the seminary the center of their ministerial educational activity continues, with the Finnish students under the special supervision of Prof. Alexander Monto.

Board of Control. — Changes also took place in the membership of the Board.

In 1942 the Rev. J. C. Schuelke relinquished the Presidency of the Central Illinois District and was succeeded by the Rev. A. C. Bernthal of Danville, who assumed the chairmanship of the Board.

Mr. E. W. Schulze, who had served as a member of the Board since 1936, was called to his eternal reward on August 11, 1942. Mr. Harold M. Olsen of Springfield was selected to fill the vacancy.

The Board held regular monthly and special meetings, whenever required, and the affairs of the seminary were conducted in the manner demanded by the interests of Synod and the welfare of the institution.

Under the capable direction of President Hemmeter, repairs, replacements, and improvements were made as they became necessary, much of the work being done with student labor, in line with our long-established practice of employing such labor whenever possible.

Student Body: As regards the student body in general, conditions of health have offered no particularly serious problems, and the maturity of the students has made it possible to enforce the necessary discipline without difficulty.

The enrollment during the past three years was as follows:

1941-42:	Missouri Synod	120	
	Wisconsin Synod	5	
	Finnish Synod	9	*Total,* 139
	Slovak Synod	4	
	Norwegian Synod	1	
1942-43:	Missouri Synod	136	
	Wisconsin Synod	6	
	Finnish Synod	9	*Total,* 155
	Slovak Synod	3	
	Norwegian Synod	1	
1943-44:	Missouri Synod	132	
	Wisconsin Synod	11	
	Finnish Synod	10	*Total,* 158
	Slovak Synod	3	
	Norwegian Synod	2	

During the past triennium the Student Mission Society, under the leadership of Prof. R. C. Neitzel, has again carried on institutional work in the public institutions of Springfield and vicinity; and the Concordia Hour, a Sunday evening radio program, was likewise continued.

The Concordia Seminary Guild, an organization of ladies from the congregations of Springfield and vicinity, continues its very worth-while efforts in behalf of the seminary.

Despite war restrictions, our Annual Donation Day has remained an annual event in Central Illinois, with most gratifying results for the seminary commissary.

In addition to serving the District as a focal point for many of its activities, the seminary this year was privileged to play host to the January meeting of the College of Presidents.

In 1943 the 25th anniversary of Prof. R. C. Neitzel's service to the Church as a member of our faculty was fittingly observed.

In March, 1944, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Reverends Marcus Wagner, Herman Meyer, and J. Fred Boerger, all three alumni of our Springfield Concordia.

Survey Report. — The preliminary Survey Report of the Committee for Higher Education states as point 1 under conclusions: "Springfield is not needed now, nor is there sound reason to think that it will be needed in the proximate future to prevent a shortage of candidates"; and point 1 of the recommendations reads: "That Springfield be discontinued as a training school for pastors."

At the hearing held in November of last year in St. Louis the representatives of the Board and faculty, the alumni, and the

Central Illinois District brought their refutation against the arguments and conclusions presented in the Survey Report.

Since your Board has received no assurance that the refutation was given any favorable consideration, it has no alternative but to assume that the Committee for Higher Education in its report to Synod will recommend the closing of Springfield. We believe it to be our duty, therefore, as the representatives of Synod, elected to safeguard the interests of Synod and the Springfield seminary, briefly to point out the following:

Synod and the Springfield Concordia began life together. When Synod was organized in 1847, it asked that the institution, founded in 1846, be transferred to its care. The request was granted. In the very year of Synod's establishment the institution became Synod's property. Through all the years of its existence Synod has enjoyed the blessing of this gift. Springfield is now accredited by the State of Illinois as a teacher-training institution. The mere unsupported statement "that Springfield has outlived its usefulness" does not warrant the destruction of such a source of blessing.

It is an admitted fact — admitted by those who seek to close Springfield — that "the institution has served Synod faithfully and well; that its contribution to the life and work of Synod has been notable; that, in spite of hindrances and handicaps, it has been thoroughly successful in its work." We point out that it is indeed a strange process of reasoning which from these truths leads to the conclusion that therefore the institution must be closed. Since when do notable accomplishments, faithful and exceptional service, successful achievement despite hindrances and handicaps, merit extinction?

It is an admitted fact — admitted by those who propose the closing of Springfield — that the Springfield system represents a legitimate trend in the training of men for service in the Church. No one who has the best interests of the Church at heart wants to bar the way into the ministry to the men whom Springfield serves. The proponents of closing Springfield say that they are not advocating the elimination of the *system,* but merely the scrapping of the physical properties where this system has been operating exclusively. Again we point out that before the system can be separated from the machinery which made that system possible all these years, there must be definite assurance that machinery to carry it on successfully elsewhere is available. *That* definite assurance is not forthcoming. In fact, the experiments which have been tried along this line point to many problems which will require more than mere wishful thinking to solve.

For *ninety-eight* years Springfield has done blessed and successful work. Such a fount of blessing must not be stopped up

unless the reasons for doing so are overwhelming. None have so far been advanced — none are being advanced now except those which time has worn threadbare.

Synod has repeatedly refused to close Springfield for the reasons now again brought forward, and therefore we again ask Synod *to declare decisively that there is not only room in Synod's Educational Program for the system represented by the Springfield institution, but that this system can best be served and its program best be carried out where the necessary experience and the required facilities are available — at Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.*

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF
CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,
B. SELCKE, *Secretary*

---

[103]

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., herewith submits its report for the period of 1941 to 1944.

Board

During the past three years the members of the Board of Control have met regularly and devoted themselves conscientiously to the supervision and care of the campus, buildings, and equipment, and together with the faculty to all possible improvements in the training of day school teachers for the Church's program of Christian education and service.

On March 23, 1944, the Lord called into His eternal rest the Rev. A. W. Bartling, after 15 years of faithful service as secretary of the Board of Control. His place was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Paul L. Kluender of Melrose Park, Ill.

Faculty

On March 13, 1943, our venerable President *emeritus*, Dr. William C. Kohn, was called to eternal rest after a lingering illness.

In the fall of 1942, after 33 years of faithful service to Concordia, Prof. C. W. Eifrig asked to be relieved of his arduous duties and responsibilities. The Board of Control granted him honorable retirement. With Mrs. Eifrig he moved to Florida, where he has pursued his biological research and has continued to serve the Church through his writings, conference essays, lectures, and sermons. In June, 1943, Valparaiso University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, thus recognizing a lifetime of distinguished service.

Pursuant to Synod's resolution in 1941, our three other venerable septuagenarians, Prof. Albert H. Miller, Prof. Henry C. Gaertner, and Prof. E. H. Engelbrecht, were granted honorable retirement at the end of the school year in June, 1943. All three continued in part-time service to our college as the Lord gave them strength and energy. Through a succession of paralytic strokes, which rendered him more and more feeble, the Lord gradually called Professor Engelbrecht away from his activities for the school and finally took him into eternal rest on February 28, 1944.

The new professorship allowed by Synod in 1941 in order to take care of the needs of the library was filled in the fall of 1941 when our assistant professor and acting librarian, Prof. Edwin Wibracht, M. A., was permanently called. Under his leadership both the book holdings and the administration of the library have been greatly improved.

In the spring of 1943 the Board of Control took measures to bring our regular Concordia faculty back to its full strength. Prof. Carl Scaer, M. A., of Luther Institute in Chicago, Prof. Herman Keinath, Ph. D., of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, and Prof. G. Herbert Reifschneider, M. A., Principal of St. John's Lutheran School, Cleveland, Ohio, were called to teach English, Religion, and Social Sciences, and Biology and Mathematics respectively. These men took up their new duties in the fall of 1943.

At this writing two regular professorships remain vacant. As stated above, Professor Gaertner has been granted honorable retirement. Dr. Walter Roehrs, dean of college students and professor of Bible and German, has accepted the call to Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. It is hoped that these vacancies will be filled by the time Synod convenes.

Staff Members in the Armed Forces

In June, 1942, we lost the services of a number of valued workers. Our nurse and supervisor of women, Lt. Adale Stauske, R. N., went to the South Pacific with a local hospital unit. She is now recuperating from a serious illness, which, after a year of hardship and privation, forced her to return home. Our college physician, Major Robert Sharer, M. D., is still in the South Pacific after two years of service. Assistant Professor Herbert C. Albrecht, M. A., instructor in Religion and Languages, entered the service as a Navy chaplain. He was accompanied by his bride, the former Miss Irma Beck, M. A., until then a critic teacher in our training school. Assistant Professor Emory Bauer, M. A., instructor in Physical Education and Biology, was granted leave of absence in May, 1943, and entered the Navy as an ensign.

Enrollments

Though the ranks of the older students were somewhat depleted by the drafting of all non-teacher-training men and the voluntary enlistment of others, some of whom hope to return after the war to finish their training for service in the Church, the Lord has continued to bless Concordia Teachers College with a large enrollment in both high school and college. The figures of the past triennium are:

	High School	College	Total
School year 1941—42	199	165	364
School year 1942—43	201	178	379
School year 1943—44	243	186	429

The enrollment of 429 students is the largest in the history of Concordia Teachers College.

The number of woman students in High School and College reached a total of 104, 115, and 150 in the three successive years.

Summer School and Extension Courses

The vitally important in-service training of our Christian day school teachers again received due attention during the triennium. Each summer a special session of six weeks gave opportunity for teachers in service to do advanced work in fields of their choice or to complete the requirements for their Bachelor of Science degrees. An average of 125 to 150 teachers availed themselves of this service for the full six weeks in each of the three years. Additional courses were arranged for 20 seminary students from St. Louis, who received special training to prepare them for emergency teaching in the field.

Besides the Summer Session, Saturday extension courses were regularly conducted throughout the year on our own campus as well as at Milwaukee, Sheboygan, St. Louis, and Southern Illinois. The enrollment in these courses ranged from 80 to 100 teachers per year. Thus the total number of active teachers from the field in our Summer School and Extension Department has each year far exceeded the number of students in residence at the college.

In addition to one week of Summer Institutes for pastors, Concordia Teachers College has admitted pastors to some of our advanced Summer School courses. Special courses have also been arranged for pastors in Summer Session and in the Extension Department throughout the year as a branch of the Graduate School of Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. The highest enrollment in the Pastors Extension was reached this school year, with 32 pastors registered.

All Summer School and Extension service for both pastors and teachers is performed by the institute without cost to Synod.

Though it is a heavy drain on faculty and administration strength, since it must be done in addition to the regular load assigned by the institution, both Board and faculty feel that it is eminently worth while. The ready and growing response of our teachers and pastors has shown that the institution's efforts are appreciated.

Teacher Shortage and Acceleration of the Teacher-Training Program

The shortage of day school teachers to which attention was called by our representatives at the Synod in Fort Wayne has become alarming and, if it is not relieved, will cause irreparable damage to some of our schools. In order to turn out trained teachers more rapidly, emergency measures were undertaken with the co-operation of Synod's Boards. During the school year 1942—43 a program of acceleration was introduced in the college department, and an additional Summer Quarter of 11 weeks was offered in the summer of 1943. The accelerated Summer Quarter of 1944 will be in progress by the time Synod convenes.

After a year of experience we find that acceleration solves a number of problems and raises others. The tempo of work is increased, required subject matter is covered in less time, and teachers for our day schools are produced somewhat more rapidly. It is too early to state whether the increased strain on the nerves of students due to the necessity of mastering the subject matter more rapidly, the year-round pursuit of study without letup, and the additional financial burden to students and parents will make it advisable to continue the accelerated summer program beyond the duration of the emergency. Meanwhile the faculty, administration, and students have cheerfully carried their heavy wartime tasks to the best of their strength and ability.

Larger Enrollment Needed

Acceleration alone will not take care of Synod's teacher needs. More young men and women must be secured to take up this important work. Though we must keep up and even expand our long-range program by training a larger number of preparatory school students, *we are particularly concerned now with the immediate problem of supplying teachers quickly.* We therefore petition the congregations of Synod to send us an even larger number of intelligent and consecrated high school graduates or young men and women who have had a year or more of college work elsewhere, in order that we may prepare them for Christian day school teaching by means of our regular curriculum and special courses in Biblical history and doctrine arranged for them.

The Student Teaching Program

Concordia Teachers College operates its campus practice teaching in conjunction with the Christian day school of Grace Lutheran Church, River Forest. This school has made rapid strides during the past triennium and now has four well-trained and experienced teachers, two men and two women, who are vitally interested in adding to the experience and training of Synod's future teachers in co-operation with our own Director of Teacher Training. In addition to regular supervised teaching at this comparatively large campus school, students also do a considerable amount of observation and some practice teaching in three fine Lutheran one-room schools of the Chicago area in order to acquaint them with the specific needs of that type of school, which many of them will be called upon to teach when they enter the educational service of the Church. The co-operating schools are: Immanuel Lutheran School, Hinsdale, Ill., Teacher A. W. Obermann; St. John's Lutheran School, Bellwood, Ill., Teacher Milton Eggerding; and the Colored Mission School, Chicago, Ill., Teacher F. H. Colba. The latter school is adjacent to the Ida B. Wells Housing Project, where work is carried on by the Northern Illinois Mission Board as a direct result of a canvass initiated by the Concordia Teachers College Mission Activities Group. As a broadening experience, a limited amount of observation is also done by students in larger neighboring Lutheran schools and in selected public schools of River Forest and Oak Park.

The Board of Control gratefully acknowledges the valuable service rendered by all co-operating schools and their respective teachers.

Extracurricular Activities

The extracurricular program of the college department continues to be more and more closely linked with the life work of the future teacher. The members of the Mission Activities Group, a voluntary organization begun four years ago, assist in spreading God's Word through canvassing, teaching Sunday school classes, serving as organists and choir directors and giving instruction to young people's societies in carrying on mission work. All activities are under the control of faculty advisers and the Northern Illinois Mission Board, under the direct leadership of the Rev. D. C. Hennig, whose services are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

In gratitude to God we note that while all other extracurricular activities have suffered and some have even been discontinued, owing to the accelerated program and the work which many students must do in order to pay their own college expenses, nearly all teacher candidates have found time and inclination to volunteer for mission activity at some period of their college life.

A Future Teachers Organization has recently been begun under the leadership of the Director of Student Teaching in order to give additional opportunity for extracurricular study, observation, and discussion of any subject related to the future teacher's activity in the local congregation or mission field.

As loyal citizens of the community, students, faculty families, and staff personnel have participated in Red Cross work, the sale of Bonds and Stamps, Civilian Defense, and other wartime activities.

Student Employment: Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds

In harmony with the resolution of Synod in 1938, we have continued to give supported students an opportunity for service to the institution. They have gladly co-operated in the work of maintenance and other service to the school.

Due to the skyrocketing wage scale in the Chicago area and the increasing necessity to pay for all or part of their own college expenses, added to the limited working hours of students due to the accelerated program, it has become more and more difficult to secure students for college employment. Much necessary work has, however, been paid for by donations to the Student Employment Fund by the congregations of the Michigan and Northern Illinois Districts. In addition, all students have cheerfully co-operated with the Board of Control by donating a minimum of 10 to 20 hours annually of unpaid service to the institution in addition to the care of their own study rooms and dormitories. Thus, in spite of the scarcity of paid labor for commissary and maintenance, the work of the school has not been seriously handicapped.

Acknowledgments

The Board of Control deeply appreciates the advice and assistance rendered Concordia Teachers College by the President of Synod, the Synodical Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education, and the Electoral College.

We gratefully acknowledge the faithful service of the whole faculty and particularly the untiring devotion of the President and his loyal staff of curricular, business, and student personnel officers in carrying out the program of acceleration and other staggering wartime responsibilities with an inadequate teaching staff, insufficient secretarial, maintenance, and commissary help, and the largest student enrollment in the history of the school.

The continued support of the Student Employment Fund and the Commissary by the ladies' societies of the Northern Illinois and Michigan Districts and the loyal service of the Concordia Teachers

College Ladies' Auxiliary and Men's Club are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

We wish especially to thank the Concordia Teachers College alumni and other teachers and pastors through whose untiring efforts a total of almost $8,000.00 was donated to the Book Fund of our Library during the past triennium.

We wish publicly to thank Pastors Paul Roeder and Enno Gahl, who have rendered valuable emergency service as instructors in Religion in our high school throughout the school year, as well as to Teachers A. Wissmueller and W. Lauing and Mrs. Kristin A. Bruns, who furnished excellent part-time instruction in organ and piano during the protracted illness of Professor Lochner.

To the many individuals and congregations who have contributed amounts, large and small, to all who have supported the institution with their time and talents and their prayers, and finally to all parents who are entrusting to us the training of their boys and girls for service in the Church, we offer our most sincere thanks.

Memorials

A number of recommendations and requests by our faculty and Board are presented in separate memorials:

1. A New Library Building at River Forest.
2. A Dormitory for Women at River Forest.
3. An Additional Full-Time Professorship at River Forest.
4. Memorial Asking for a Change in the Method of Electing Professors at River Forest.
5. Remodeling of the Older Buildings at River Forest.

Conclusion

In conclusion we wish to plead with every member of our beloved Synod to give earnest attention to the Christian education of our youth, to make every effort to support our Christian day schools, and to help enroll an ever-larger number of sincere and capable Christian students at Concordia Teachers College, so that our school system may have enough thoroughly trained Christian teachers. We ask all members of Synod to include Concordia, its students, its faculty, and its Board in their daily prayers.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.

E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

[104]

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

With praise and thanksgiving to the Lord from whom all blessings flow Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., looks back upon 50 years of service in the Lord's vineyard and, pursuant to Synod's regulations, the Board of Control of this college respectfully submits herewith to the honorable Synod the following report, together with a statement of the needs and requirements of the institution.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously endeavored to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to it by the Synod. Besides the regular monthly meetings and several special meetings together with the Board of Electors, individual members of the Board have given much time to the supervision of repairs on the campus. For a good part of the triennium our Board was deprived of the valuable service of Lt. Col. E. A. Jones, whose membership on the Board was, however, retained.

Faculty

During the last triennium the following changes are to be noted in the personnel of the faculty:

To fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Prof. H. B. Fehner Asst. Prof. Herbert Meyer was elected. The presidency was filled by the election of Rev. A. O. Fuerbringer, Leavenworth, Kans. Dr. Brommer has rendered part-time service as instructor. In August, 1943, Dr. H. O. A. Keinath was called to River Forest. The resultant vacancy has been filled by the election of Rev. W. G. Loesel of Lubbock, Tex. The vacancy created by the retirement of Prof. Karl Haase from the full professorship is at this writing in the process of being filled. The members of the faculty have applied themselves diligently to their arduous tasks and are exercising an ever-watchful care not only over the students' professional and vocational activities, but also over their character and personality.

Student Body

Thanks to God's grace, the health of the students in the past three years has been good, and the spirit among them revealed an increasing devotion and consecration to the duties assigned them.

The record of enrollment and graduates reads:

	High School			College			Students
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
1941-42	29	23	52	44	39	83	135
1942-43	37	32	69	34	30	64	133
1943-44	38	40	78	32	34	66	144

	Graduates	Diploma/Degree			Student	Supplies	
1941-42	12/6	3/4	15/10		5	13	18
1942-43	11/7	7/1	18/8		4	21	25
1943-44	5/7	3/2	8/9		1	22	23

NOTE: Diploma, 3-year course; Degree, 4-year course

Summer School

6 to 9 weeks, all college

1941	55	20	75
1942	46	29	75
1943	76	35	111

Viewed from the academic side, Concordia Teachers College must be regarded as having, by the grace of God, weathered the terrific storm of the depression and the great drouth. Not only was our enrollment curtailed because of the lowered income of our constituents, but the teaching profession as a whole was believed to be in an economic stalemate. The last year revealed that our people were willing to send their sons and daughters when God restored the means. In the economic status of our graduates similar improvement has been observed. An unprecedented wave of calls has caused motion as well as improvement in salaries. This tends to reassure parents that the Church deals fairly with their children who are trained as teachers. As a result, our high school classes are approaching normal size. Although the selective service status did not permit the registration of many new men in the upper-college classes, the next triennium should witness further growth also to a full college department. Attention should be called to the healthy growth and development of our summer school, which has now become the summer quarter under the accelerated program.

A wish of long standing was gratified in September, 1941, when Synod's Board of Directors granted our request to convert the former president's home into a residence for women students. This venture proved so successful that a second unit was arranged in September, 1942, in the north wing of our refectory. Another professor's residence became the third women's dormitory in September, 1943. We are happy to state that the costs involved in arranging the first unit have completely been repaid to Synod, and the payments on the others are being made on schedule.

Accreditation

It is but reasonable that States should exercise control over the certification of their teachers. Since our schools enjoy the protection of the Government, we must do all in our power to meet certification standards. One of these requirements which is stressed with greater frequency is regional accreditation, such as with the North Central Association.

While, in general, other activities of our Church are not directly affected by non-accreditation of Synod's colleges, our schools are. Most States have their specific requirements for certification of teachers. Since no college can reasonably be expected to teach all required courses under the exact name specified in the several States, those teachers are most fortunate who are trained in accredited colleges, since States generally recognize regional accreditation agencies. Junior and senior high schools are being planned and established with increasing frequency in various sections of Synod. We are receiving more and more requests to fill positions in these schools. Even as Synod acted wisely in training its elementary school teachers from the very beginning, it will do well to prepare those who will teach in its secondary schools. Here, too, accreditation is imperative. For the sake of our schools we should not delay to qualify.

There has been a steady improvement of conditions in the factors affecting the accreditation of Concordia Teachers College. The library has been strengthened in quantity, housing, and administration. The business management has been centralized in agreement with recent trends. The housing and supervision of college and high school students has been improved through adequate segregation. The instructional staff has been materially strengthened in point of training so that it eminently qualifies.

Requests

The remaining requirements necessary toward accreditation can readily be carried out under the direction of Synod's duly constituted boards. It is highly desirable, however, that Synod at this convention empower these boards to take the necessary steps toward accrediting its teachers' colleges. We herewith request Synod to do so.

More specifically, we petition Synod to take favorable action on the following points:

1. *Librarian.* To grant permission to call a qualified librarian with faculty standing.

2. *Group Requirements.* Past years have shown that some leeway should be allowed faculties and boards of teachers' colleges in arranging an adequate and appropriate program of studies for the individual student. While the basic curriculum fits the general needs, the stipulated group requirements practically nullify educational guidance. It should be possible to adapt the requirements to the special abilities of the student. As it is, a student especially qualified in a given field, *e. g.,* music or social studies, has little more chance for pursuing these studies than any other less qualified student. It is requested that, subject to the approval

of the Board for Higher Education, faculties and Boards of Control of teachers' colleges be authorized to adapt the curriculum most effectively to the individual student by developing various curricula which will meet the needs of the field and of the State.

3. *Languages.* It has become increasingly difficult to make a reasonable language sequence for students entering with one or more units in a foreign language other than German (usually Latin). Our Board of Control and faculty should be authorized to inaugurate such courses in Latin as will meet the student's need.

4. *Secretarial Training.* In view of the nature of modern teaching and of congregational work, it becomes ever more apparent that many of our teachers should learn to type and be reasonably well trained in the use of office equipment. Requests for teachers who have such training are reaching us with increasing frequency. Synod should authorize (a) the college to institute courses in the transcription skills and (b) the proper board to secure adequate furnishings for such training as soon as again available, setting aside, if necessary, a stipulated amount of money at this convention. Synod is also requested to authorize the sum of $5,000 for the conversion of the basement of our Administration Building into classrooms for the teaching of these courses.

5. *Infirmary.* We are seriously handicapped by a lack of proper facilities in attempting to carry out an adequate health program. With a mixed enrollment the size of ours, we must have a properly equipped infirmary, all the more since the hospital facilities in the city of Seward are already overtaxed by the needs of the community. We therefore request the Synod to authorize the expenditure of $11,000 for the remodeling of our old service building, providing for an adequate infirmary on the second floor and various other needs on the first floor.

6. *Women's Dormitory.* At present we have dormitory facilities for housing 62 women students. This is about half of the quota set for us by the College of District Presidents through its Committee on the Assignment of Calls and averages down to eight or nine girls for each class. In view of the commendable general trend throughout Synod to replace non-synodically trained women teachers with such as have attended our teachers' colleges, this number is far too small to meet the demand. We therefore respectfully petition Synod to authorize the erection of a women's dormitory housing 65 to 75 students and costing approximately $100,000, fully furnished and equipped. Since the women students pay room rent (at present the rate is $7 a month for each student), the cost of the erection of this building will be repaid to Synod in the course of the years.

It is presumed that Synod will study the tenure of office of board members in connection with the *Synodical Handbook*. For consideration it is desirable that the present tenure of three years be extended to six years, to be inaugurated as follows: One half of the present board to be elected for three years, the rest for six years. In each succeeding triennium the retiring half shall be re-elected or replaced for a term of six years.

We assume that Synod will also re-study the present method of nominating and electing professors. There are certain weaknesses in the present method which should be corrected in order to insure an adequate number of properly qualified nominees for each position to be filled and the securing of more specific information concerning the men.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
SEWARD, NEBR.
F. WORTHMANN, *Secretary*

---

[105]

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana

ESTEEMED BRETHREN:

With sincere gratitude to our God who has kept our institution underneath the shadow of His wings in these troublous times we are happy to report that the work of our institution has been carried on without serious interruption and with a rich measure of success.

The Board of Control

In the interest of administering the affairs of the institution according to the rules and regulations of Synod, the Board of Control has held many special sessions in addition to the regular monthly meetings, worked in close harmony with the President and faculty, and dealt with numerous problems.

Faculty

One change in the regular faculty personnel took place during the past three years. Prof. Walter C. Kitzerow accepted the call to the vacancy on the faculty caused by Prof. Paul A. Huchthausen's acceptance of a call to Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

The members of the faculty manifest a devotion to duty and in classes and otherwise constantly evaluate the high goal the ministerial students have in view. In the semimonthly meetings some topic on educational matters is presented and discussed regularly. A Planning Committee has been called into being, which is to study and propose measures which will serve the

spiritual, educational, and physical features of the school under such headings as Teacher Personnel; Relations of Ministerial and Non-Ministerial Departments; Physical Developments; School Government and Operation; Student Life and Government.

Student Body

Under the discipline of the Word of God the behavior of the students in general was that of Christian boys and girls, young men and young women.

Enrollment of Ministerial Students: 1941—1942, 158; 1942—1943, 180; 1943—1944, 200.

High School Department

For nine years now the maintenance of a high school on the campus by the Fort Wayne congregations has continued to be a satisfactory arrangement. Time and experience have demonstrated that the high school department does not interfere with the chief purpose of the school, namely, the preparation of young men for the public ministry of the Word. The department has been under the full control of Synod's College Board as to engaging instructors, auditing all accounts, prorating the expenses of such items as heat, light, janitor service, and the costs of Hanser Hall alterations and improvements, to the Fort Wayne Lutheran High School Association; preserving the chief aim and purpose of the school, namely, the education and training of pretheological students.

Mr. Herbert Birkmann, former parish school teacher, assumed his duties as High School Principal in April of this year. He was called to this office by the Board as chief administrative officer of the high school and is directly responsible to the Board and the President of the institution.

Non-ministerial enrollment in high school department: 1941 to 1942: 211 (123 boys and 88 girls); 1942—1943: 256 (139 boys and 117 girls); 1943—1944: 293 (155 boys and 138 girls).

Broadcasting of Devotions

For more than six years the devotional exercises of our institution, conducted by President Ottomar Krueger, were broadcast every week-day over WOWO, the local 10,000-watt station. These broadcasts have given our Concordia the highest type of publicity and have brought the Bread of Life to many thousands of souls. Friends of the institution have financed this important enterprise in its entirety.

Miscellaneous Items

On September 12, 1943, the renovated chapel was re-dedicated to the glory of God in a special service. The renovation included a chancel with all the proper appointments, new pews, and re-

orated walls. The Fort Wayne congregations have thus far contributed $3,824.07 toward this project, interested friends made donations of $1,330.44, and the balance of the total expense of $2,234.51 was met by Synod. The acoustical treatment of the chapel ceiling in the amount of $1,680 was financed through funds granted by the Broadcasting Committee. The churchly appearance of the chapel is conducive to worship and a visible expression of the Christian character of our school. Everyone will acknowledge the importance of appropriate church furnishings and symbolism toward a development of good Lutheran concepts in the minds of our future pastors who are in training here.

The Central District uses the facilities of the institution for its conventions, but compensates Synod for such use by an expenditure of approximately $1,500 at the time of each convention for re-decoration, renovation, and improvement projects.

According to resolutions of Synod, the exterior of the walls of the gymnasium have been repaired; the Center Drive has been widened to fifteen feet; the Maumee sidewalk has been replaced.

The Service Building has not been erected and equipped, owing to wartime building restrictions. This project, however, should be carried out according to Synod's resolutions as soon as conditions permit. The equipment of this building will be supplied by the Martha Society of Concordia College as a Silver Anniversary Gift to Synod. The original estimated cost of the building will no doubt be exceeded, owing to prevailing building cost trends.

A Request

We have only one request. We believe that it is high time that Synod insure the permanency of the floors in the dormitory rooms of Crull and Sihler Halls. We respectfully request that we be allowed $6,000, the estimated cost of laying linoleum covering on these floors. The floors are becoming quite worn, and a uniform floor covering would eliminate all the student-owned undesirable floor coverings.

Acknowledgments

With sincere thanks we acknowledge the gifts and donations made to our commissary department by members of our congregations in the Central and Michigan Districts, and the services and gifts of the Martha Society and of individual congregations and friends. Above all, we acknowledge the divine blessings which were granted in such a large measure to this humble instrument of the Lord during the past triennium and throughout the years.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

[106]

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school.

We thank God for His abundant mercy during the past three years and humbly acknowledge His goodness, which alone has enabled us in spite of war and confusion to carry on the work of His kingdom with little hindrance or disturbance. In fact, the blessings of the last triennium include some of the richest benefits that have come to our Concordia in the sixty-three years of her existence.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control gave generously of their time during the past three years, especially during the planning and erection of the Library Building. In pleasant and harmonious relationship with the faculty the Board has supervised all phases of the school program and has devoted much attention to the ever-present need of repairs and replacements. There have been no changes in the membership of the Board during the past three years.

The Faculty

Blessed with good health and with the excellent teaching facilities of the new library and classrooms, members of the faculty have devoted themselves diligently to their tasks and report fine achievements of their classes, even according to the criterion of normal years. By giving careful thought also to the extracurricular work and the recreation of the students and by planning friendly fellowship with them, much has been accomplished to overcome the restiveness so common among young men in times of war and turmoil. The personnel of the faculty has also remained unchanged during the past triennium.

The Students

It is heartening to report that the enrollment at our school has steadily increased during the past three years from 206 to 231 to 244. The figure for the present year represents near capacity for boarding students. As in former years, all but six or seven students are registered as pretheological. Draft boards have therefore consistently classified them in IV-D. A few have volunteered for service in the Army and the Navy, but only two were drafted. These had come to us after three and four years of high school respectively, and were not within the required twenty-four months of graduation.

Except for the untimely death of a member of last year's

graduating class, Alfred Schiefelbein, the students have enjoyed good health and in times of city-wide colds and influenza have escaped with relatively light cases, thanks to God and to the excellence of our health service.

Requests

For the sake of improvement in teaching and administration, we respectfully petition Synod to grant us the following requests:

1. An additional professor
2. A full-time music director
3. A maintenance man
4. A bookkeeper
5. Equipment for a second laboratory
6. New lighting in the chapel
7. Enlargement and equipment of office

1. Because of additional burdens falling on the present faculty, we request that the group be augmented by an additional man. The problem of fitting in students transferring to us from the high schools became acute at our Concordia later than at some others. More and more time is required of many teachers to help these special students make up their deficiencies in the languages, in religion, and other subjects. As an additional argument for a new professor we urge the extra and continued hard work required by the accelerated program.

2. For two years during the past triennium we enjoyed the services of Mr. Gerhard Schroth as full-time music director. When Mr. Schroth accepted a position with KFUO, we found it impossible to engage another man to take his place. Reluctance on the part of teachers to accept a position without a permanent call was one of the reasons. We have had to be satisfied with three part-time men, and these do not begin to equal the service we received from a single full-time man. Believing the various fields of music to be vital in the education of a minister and that the musical training of our students can best be achieved by the service of a full-time man, we request Synod to extend a call to supply this need and to offer the man an adequate salary.

3. The main buildings of the school and their equipment, plus the faculty homes, represent an assessed valuation of almost $1,000,000. Some of these buildings and homes are more than sixty years old. Repairs are constantly necessary. We are convinced that a permanent maintenance man would find sufficient work to do the year round and that the employment of such a man at Synod's expense would mean a real saving of money to the

THE LIBRARY OF
BOARD OF PARISH EDUCATION
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH – MISSOURI SYNOD
3558 South Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63118

Church. We urgently request Synod to grant us a yearly allowance of $1,800 to employ such a man.

4. The administrative work at our school cannot be done promptly and well without additional office help. Concurring in the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, we therefore request Synod to grant us a yearly allowance of at least $1,500 to engage a full-time bookkeeper.

5. For years our Science Department has been handicapped by lack of laboratory facilities. We have 246 students and only one laboratory. Much time is lost between classes in taking down old displays and setting up new ones. Formerly we had no room for a second laboratory. Since the building of our library we have the old faculty library available for this purpose. We urgently request Synod to grant us $5,000 to equip this room as a laboratory and science lecture room.

6. The lighting in our chapel is entirely inadequate. We need more foot-candles of light and cannot get it with the present fixtures without increasing the already intolerable glare. New fixtures with adequate wiring will cost $300.00. We request Synod to grant us this sum.

7. The college office is too small and too poorly equipped to function well in all phases of administration. It can be enlarged by utilizing all or part of an adjoining room. This work plus additional necessary files and cabinets will cost approximately $10,000. We respectfully request Synod to make these improvements.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
GEO. BEIDERWIEDEN, *Secretary*

---

[107]

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

The Board of Control of St. Paul, Minn., herewith submits its triennial report.

In the year 1943 this institution was privileged to look back over a period of fifty years in the service of Christ's Church. This jubilee was observed with appropriate ceremonies and had as a special feature that on the same day Dr. Theodore Buenger completed a half century of service to the institution, 34 years as president, and 16 years as professor.

With the retirement of the Rev. J. C. Meyer as President of the Minnesota District and with the election of Rev. Robert G. Heyne as his successor, the latter also became chairman of the Board of Control.

A number of changes took place in the faculty. On July 1, 1941, Prof. Lorenz Blankenbuehler resigned as professor in order to become dean of the editorial department at Concordia Publishing House. On July 14, 1941, the Lord called to his eternal rest our revered Dr. H. W. F. Wollaeger, who had been professor of German since 1904. Dr. Theodore Buenger outlived his golden jubilee only a short time and was taken to his heavenly home on the 9th day of September, 1943. In place of Prof. Lorenz Blankenbuehler a call was extended to Rev. E. J. Otto of Ames, Iowa, who accepted the call and began his labors at this institution on the 8th day of March, 1943.

The enrollment figures for the last triennium were the following: 1941—1942: 131; 1942—1943: 147; 1943—1944: 169.

The Board of Directors allowed us enough money for the repairs of our buildings, and we believe they are in good condition.

Acting upon instructions from the College of Presidents and the Board for Higher Education, we have adopted an accelerated program of studies in the college division whereby the members of the present Secunda and the present Tertia will be in school continuously, with only very short vacations at the end of each semester. Thus the members of the present Secunda will graduate on or about February 1, 1945, while the members of the present Tertia will graduate at the end of August, 1945. The high school division will be conducted as heretofore.

Requests

Remodeling: The Delegate Synod of 1941 allowed us the sum of $9,550 for reconditioning the South Building. Part of this money has been used to remodel the basement, in which shower baths and dressing rooms and toilet facilities for the gymnasium are located. We repeat what we said three years ago: With only a very slight increase in enrollment we shall be compelled to use one of the old buildings, and since our South Building is very well arranged and conveniently located, we renew our request for its reconditioning and further hope that funds will be made available immediately for that purpose. The architect estimates that the cost will amount to $8,875.

Co-education: The Minnesota District is coming before this convention with the request that co-education be established in the college division of our school. The Board heartily endorses this overture and requests favorable action thereon.

High School: The congregations of the Twin Cities are coming before this convention with the request that the buildings of Concordia College be made available for a Lutheran high school, to be conducted similarly to the plan now in operation at Fort Wayne,

Ind. This Board also heartily endorses this venture and reques
Synod to take favorable action.

Professors' Residences: Three of our professors are still livin
off the campus. Since it is becoming increasingly difficult to ren
suitable homes for our professors, we request that the Board o
Directors be urged to erect at least one new professor's residence

We thank God for the blessings of the last triennium and as
Him to continue to abide with us with His grace for Christ's sake

BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
ST. PAUL, MINN.
ROBT. G. HEYNE

---

[108]

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

Under the continued guidance and blessing of God, St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., was able to observe its sixtieth anniversary in 1943. Appropriate cognizance of the anniversary was taken at the graduation exercises in June and also on the day of the annual college festival in September.

The anniversary year witnessed a demonstration of the laity's interest in the school through the organization of St. Paul's College Association. This group, whose membership approaches the thousand mark, fosters the welfare of St. Paul's particularly in those areas of activity for which no provision is made by Synod.

1943 was a notable year for St. Paul's also in other respects. Three member of the faculty, Professors A. W. Reese, L. W. Spitz, and E. C. Weis, completed twenty-five years in the service of the Church. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was granted Professor Spitz by the University of Chicago at the close of the summer session.

The Faculty

Several changes in faculty personnel have occurred since the last convention. Dr. W. R. Roehrs was released to Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, in the summer of 1941. Because the vacancy created by his transfer to River Forest was not filled until the following year, Candidate Max Beck, assistant professor since the fall of 1940, remained for his second year as instructor. Professor Lorenz F. Wahlers accepted the call to the chair of mathematics, science, and physical education in the spring of 1942 but did not assume teaching duties until the fall. After having served the school faithfully since 1906, Prof. William Schaller resigned in June, 1942. During the summer of that year Pastor Lando C. Otto accepted the call to the professorship left vacant by Professor

Schaller. Professors Wahlers and Otto were inducted into office on the annual College Day in September. Prof. H. Lobeck, consecrated teacher at St. Paul's since 1905, has been granted honorable retirement, effective August, 1944. At the writing of this report a call has been extended to the Rev. Norman Gienapp of Knoke, Iowa.

With the sanction of the Board for Higher Education, two courses in practical arts and one in fine arts were introduced to meet demands of the Missouri Accreditation Board.

The Student Body

It is to be recorded to the glory of God that the triennium has been marked by consecration and good conduct on the part of the student body. No instances of suspension or expulsion occurred. The health of the students, with but a few exceptions, has been excellent. For all this we are grateful to our heavenly Father.

Requests

The buildings erected in 1884 and 1890 are at present being used only to a limited extent; they could, however, be made serviceable for many years to come, for they are of brick and structurally sound. During the past year we presented to the Board of Directors a plan for converting these buildings to library and office purposes; preliminary drawings were made by Architect Steinmeyer. At the Fiscal Conference held in St. Louis in 1938 it was resolved that the buildings referred to be renovated. We request that this resolution be carried out to provide needed library and office space.

Since 1926 we have come to Synod with the request for an administration building to replace the present structure, which has fulfilled its purpose. In its Survey Report the Board for Higher Education states that a new administration building is a necessity at St. Paul's College. We therefore request that Synod grant an administration building, to be erected either according to plans prepared in former years under the direction of the Board of Directors or according to new plans. Provisions should also be made for central heating facilities.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE BOARD OF CONTROL
CONCORDIA, MO.
WM. O. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*

[109]

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

In grateful recognition of God's unmerited mercies we are happy to report that the past triennium has again recorded important advances in the Christian higher education of our Church's youth at our Eastern Concordia.

Charter

At the last convention we reported that a permanent charter as an accredited junior college was granted to our school in May of 1940 by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. We are now able to report that in May of 1941 — too late for inclusion in our previous report — our school was accepted into full membership of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The representative of this Association informed us that he was very favorably impressed with our school and its facilities, and that he had only the following suggestions to make: 1) that we improve our library service; 2) that we increase the use of our faculty advisory system; 3) that we pay higher salaries to our professors. During the years since our charter was granted our school has lived up to all the requirements of the Board of Regents.

General Higher Education

Inasmuch as the matter of general higher education for Synod's schools will be brought before the convention by the Board for Higher Education, our Board considers it unnecessary to enter upon this subject in its own report.

Our Faculty

A number of important changes in our faculty are to be reported. In the summer of 1941 Synod's Board for Higher Education requested us to grant Professor Theodore Hausmann a year's leave of absence in order that he might serve as director for the general survey ordered by the 1941 convention. This request was granted, and Professor Hausmann left our campus at the beginning of the fall term in 1941. We feel gratified that one of our professors was selected for this important office; however, it can readily be understood that his absence was keenly felt at our school and that we are happy to have him back again as dean of our college department and professor of sciences. During his absence Prof. Emil Luecke took over the office of dean of the college and rendered most capable service in addition to his other duties. Prof. Oswald Hoffmann, who had accepted the call extended to him by the Electoral College, was installed as professor of Greek and Latin in September of 1941.

In February of 1942 President Arthur Doege, who had been a reserve chaplain in the Army, was called into active duty by our Government. With the approval of Synod's Board of Directors, President Doege was granted a leave of absence in order that he might serve as chaplain in the U. S. Army. The Board elected Prof. Albert Meyer to serve as acting president, and he has been ably filling this position in addition to his duties as professor.

In October, 1942, we were privileged to observe an event of unusual significance: the 50th anniversary of Dr. Henry Stein as professor at our Bronxville Concordia. This manifestation of divine mercy which permitted our revered Dr. Stein to serve our school for half a century with such singular devotion, faithfulness, and effectiveness was fittingly commemorated in a divine service at St. Matthew's, New York City.

In June of 1943 Dr. Stein, in accordance with Synod's plan for the retirement of professors, tendered his resignation as professor at our school and was granted an honorable retirement after 51 years of continuous service. However, we are grateful to report that we have not lost his valuable services, since arrangements have been made whereby he is able to teach on a part-time basis.

During the past triennium, as in previous years, we have found it necessary to engage a number of assistants in order to meet the requirements of our varied curricula for our non-ministerial and co-educational students, and especially also to fill the need occasioned by Professor Hausmann's absence. The salaries of such additional instructors has caused no additional expense to Synod.

Our Student Body

The present abnormal conditions, which have adversely affected all institutions of higher learning, have not affected us as much as we had feared. The decreased enrollment of men students in our college department, due to inductions into the armed forces, has been considerably offset by one of the largest enrollments in our history in the high school department, 51 new high school students having entered in the fall of 1943.

Thirty-six college women are enrolled in our co-educational department, twenty-five of whom are freshmen who expect to return next semester. We have reason to anticipate an enrollment of at least an equal number of new women students in the fall. Your Board is grateful that we are able to give a Christian higher education to an increasing number of our Lutheran girls at our school. No unusual problems of discipline have been encountered due to co-education. A faculty advisory system is being maintained at our school which has proved very effective. Since 1941

our Bronxville Concordia and Valparaiso have been endeavoring to integrate their respective curricula in such a manner that students graduating from our junior college could continue their studies at Valparaiso, and we have been actively encouraging our students to do so. The enrollment figures of the past triennium are as follows:

1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944
170	166	154

Concordia Chapel

The space in our Administration Building which served as our chapel in the past has been redecorated and refurnished with the assistance of the Atlantic District, so that it now offers a very churchly atmosphere for the chapel services of our students. However, it must be borne in mind, as we reported three years ago, that this makeshift chapel occupies space which could well be converted into two badly needed classrooms; also that it is too small to serve our student body adequately.

Concordia Congregation has recently acquired property opposite our school containing a large residence which will be used for its own parish activities. At present the congregation is still worshiping in our school chapel but expects eventually to erect a permanent church edifice.

Buildings and Equipment

Your Board has made every effort to keep our buildings and equipment in good repair. The only addition to our buildings on the campus since the last convention was the erection of a refrigerator wing between the kitchen and dining room at a cost of $2,721.

At the beginning of this year it was found necessary to acquire an additional dormitory for our women students, owing to our increased enrollment. We were able to purchase a suitable property and building for this purpose located off the campus directly opposite one of our present women's dormitories. The funds were made available by the Atlantic District.

Our school was host to the Atlantic District conventions of 1942 and 1943 and will again serve in this capacity for 1945. This arrangement has not only afforded excellent facilities for the business of the convention, but has also resulted in very favorable publicity for the cause of Christian higher education as offered by our school.

In addition to many gifts from individuals and societies, particularly from the Lutheran Education Society and the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia Collegiate Institute, our school, in May of 1942, received a bequest of $500 from the estate of Mr. Andreas Dihlmann.

Concordia Place, the roadway serving our professors' residences, which was reported in need of repairs in 1938 and again in 1941, is still awaiting its long overdue resurfacing.

Request for New Educational Building

We herewith beg leave to renew our request for an additional much-needed Educational Building on our campus. This request was submitted already prior to 1938 and again in that year but was withdrawn at the time because of Synod's financial status. We believe the time has now come when we can no longer postpone this long-needed improvement. The new building is necessary, first of all, in order to provide a suitable library. Our present reading room is a makeshift arrangement, badly misplaced on the third floor of our Administration Building, a building little used after classroom hours. It is a room inconvenient of access. It has windows only at the two narrow ends. It lacks the space required by books and periodicals already on hand, to say nothing of future additions to our stock. It affords no provisions whatever for a workroom or a browsing room. We are convinced that the only way in which our needs can be adequately met is by the erection of a suitable building on our campus to house our library and related departments. We therefore again petition Synod to appropriate the funds necessary for this purpose. The cost of this project, according to our conservative estimate, would be approximately eighty thousand dollars ($80,000).

In addition to a library, we are also badly in need of a new and suitable classroom space for our science department. At present three of our science laboratories are basement rooms with half windows. Facilities now at our disposal do not provide for adequate classroom space, storage space, or workshop space. In consequence the number of students that can be accommodated in our various science courses is decidedly limited. It is our intention to house our science department in the same building with our library for the sake of economy and convenience. However, we shall defray all of the cost of that portion of the building used for science laboratories, equipment, and related purposes through funds contributed by the members of our congregations located in the area served by our school.

Our request, then, resolves itself into this: that Synod appropriate $80,000 for the erection of a suitable library on our campus, with the understanding that an amount at least equal to that sum be raised by our local constituency to provide for additions to the building which shall contain our science department and whatever other features may be found necessary.

Personnel of the Board

Inasmuch as a number of changes have occurred in the personnel of the Board of Control, we append the following brief report.

Present membership of the Board: Pastors Herman J. Rippe and Louis S. Wagner; Messrs. James Kemp, Charles Nehring, and Fred Overbeck. Dr. Arthur Brunn, who was compelled to resign from the Board upon his election as Vice-President of Synod, has nevertheless found it possible to give us his valued counsel and to attend most meetings as Dr. Behnken's personal representative. The Rev. George Koenig, who served Dr. Brunn's unexpired term as President of the Atlantic District, also served as chairman of our Board during the same period. The Rev. Herman J. Rippe became chairman of the Board on his election to the Presidency of the Atlantic District. The pastoral vacancy on the Board was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Louis S. Wagner. Mr. Charles Nehring was made a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the removal to the Middle West of Mr. B. Lessing. In addition to its regular monthly meetings, the Board has held numerous special meetings as urgency demanded.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

---

[110]

St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., herewith submits its report covering the years 1941 to 1944.

The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

1941—1942: Total, 181; boys, 113; girls, 68
1942—1943: Total, 190; boys, 131; girls, 59
1943—1944: Total, 222; boys, 140; girls, 82

The pretheological enrollments were as follows:

1941—1942: 84; 1942—1943: 87; 1943—1944: 102

The health of our students and faculty members, with but a few exceptions, has been very good. No serious epidemic or prolonged illness has interfered with the regular routine. For this we are truly grateful to our heavenly Father.

In September, 1942, Professor Lewis Steiner, who had faithfully served the institution as professor of mathematics and sciences since 1895, retired from his professorship. The vacancy was temporarily filled by the appointment of Candidate Edward H. Stoll as assistant.

In September, 1942, faculty and students observed the 25th an-

ersary of President Carl S. Mundinger's ordination to the holy inistry.

The commercial department has continued to function in satisfactory manner during the past triennium. The department elf-supporting financially; it also makes an annual remittance Synod for the use of its rooms in the Administration Building, nd it offers instruction in typewriting and shorthand without cost pretheological students.

Both high school and junior college have been accredited for number of years with the educational authorities of the State of Kansas. The high school is also a member of the North Central Association. The relations with these agencies have been satisfactory and helpful.

Such needs of the institution as painting and decorating and general repairs have been submitted to the Board of Directors under the heading "Maintenance and Repairs." Present needs as to faculty and buildings are adequately provided for, and the local board requests no special grants and appropriations.

The helpful co-operation of Synod's President, of the Board of Directors, and of the Board for Higher Education is gratefully acknowledged.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
W. H. MEYER, *Chairman*
FRED KRAMER, *Secretary*

---

[111]

Concordia College, Portland, Oregon

The Board of Control of Portland's Concordia spreads out its report for the past three years in a mood of joyful gratitude. For the first time in fifteen years it is relieved of the responsibility of showing cause why its charge should be permitted to continue to exist; at this convention the cause of the school is being espoused also by the very agencies which were instructed by the convention at Fort Wayne "in a special survey carefully to investigate" all facts that enter into consideration in determining the future existence of the institution.

This survey has been made by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education, and the finding is incorporated in the report of the Board for Higher Education. The school is to live.

New Building

The greatest need of the institution is a new building. At this point the Board of Control has consistently been unwilling to compromise even though it was well aware that the cost factor

might tend to sway the balance of opinion against the school at the time when its further existence was at stake. As to the need of a new building, Synod's officials have been of one mind with the Board of Control. At Cleveland the sainted Pastor Hage stated bluntly that a vote for the continuation of the school was a vote for a new building. The record shows that since 192 every convention resolved that Portland should have a new building. The urgency of this need was so apparent at the last convention that Synod deliberately set aside its fixed policy not to erect a building unless the funds are in the treasury and resolved that if sufficient funds were not available, the Board of Directors be instructed to borrow the necessary money for a new building if the survey would reveal that the school should be continued. This resolution granted Synod's Board of Directors complete authorization to erect a new building. The Survey Committee held that since Federal restrictions rendered it highly improbable that building operations could be undertaken in the near future, it might well wait and make its finding a part of the general survey report. Due to the fact that this report appeared shortly before the convention, it was considered the part of prudence to memorialize the convention for a new appropriation. The Board of Control therefore requests Synod to appropriate the necessary funds for a new dormitory according to plans approved by the Board of Directors eighteen years ago.

Board of Control

During the past triennium, two pastors whose names are of the warp and woof of the history of the school entered their eternal rest. Pastor H. H. Koppelmann served as a member of the Board without interruption since 1918; Pastor J. A. Rimbach served intermittently for twenty-nine years. The vacancy caused by the death of Pastor Koppelmann was filled by the appointment of Pastor E. Eichmann.

Faculty

The assistant professorship authorized by Synod at Fort Wayne has been filled by three men. Pastor Lando Otto served for one year. When he accepted a call to St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., Candidate Arnold Lutz taught for three months. When he, in turn, accepted a call, the Board employed Pastor C. Nitz, with the understanding that he take over much of the administrative work relating to student and District contacts.

The Board is convinced that since Synod is committed to the policy of maintaining a school in the Northwest, the teaching force should be brought into line with accepted levels. This is all the more imperative because the three regular professors have for

time carried a heavy load, over thirty periods a week. Furthermore, the Board and faculty have long felt that in the interest of academic efficiency the combining of classes in vital subjects should be discontinued. Moreover, it will be impossible to combine classes in the future because the classes will be too large. Professor F. W. J. Sylwester, who has served faithfully as head of the school since 1905, has frequently expressed the wish that he be relieved of the principalship. The Board therefore petitions Synod to grant a) a regular fourth professor, who is to be president, and b) an assistant.

Student Body

The enrollment showed the following numbers: 22, 23, 43. It was encouraging that all the old students returned this past fall and that thirty new students entered. This large number presented serious housing difficulties. The stationery and one classroom had to be converted into living rooms; the library had to be used as a classroom. The living rooms were crowded.

With a large number of students in prospect this fall, the housing problem will be so acute that a solution must be found. The Board is weighing the advisability of asking permission to purchase a dwelling in the neighborhood to house the overflow.

Support of the District

The support which the constituency provided for the institution was truly remarkable. Each year the District has budgeted $500 for the commissary. When Professor Nitz began his work as assistant, the District purchased a house and placed it at his disposal. The congregations which heretofore had supplied provisions in large quantities continued to do so, and, beginning with 1942, the congregations of Southern Idaho joined this worthy undertaking on a large scale. In that year they sent a truck with eight tons of food; this year a larger truck brought eleven tons, and along with the food came cash donations of $857.30. The commissary presented no problems.

A very active group of Lutheran women from all parts of the District meets on the campus in the fall of each year; it has collected $1,120.50 for the school in the past three years. From various other sources the school received $1,450. Several months ago the school became the beneficiary of a bequest of over $1,000, to be applied to the cost of a new building. The Christians of the Oregon and Washington District have been mindful of their school.

Change of Name

In view of the fact that the Portland Concordia has no college department and that its name is a misnomer, the Oregon and Washington District at its 1943 convention petitioned the Board

of Control to initiate procedure to have the name changed. The Board of Control therefore memorializes Synod to change the name "Concordia College, Portland, Oregon" to "Concordia Academy, Portland, Oregon."

The Board of Control wishes to express its gratitude for the wholehearted and sympathetic co-operation of Synod's Board of Directors and Board for Higher Education.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
PORTLAND, OREGON
E. EICHMANN, *Secretary*

---

[112]

California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

The comprehensive report of Professor Hausmann in his survey of synodical educational institutions gives due attention to your Western Concordia at Oakland, Calif. We feel, therefore, that further description is unnecessary. We would humbly and reverently acknowledge the grace of God, which has not forsaken us since the preceding convention, and which has marked our work with tangible blessings. We would also express our appreciation of the interest which the members of Synod have manifested in our school. Their support has been heartening and fruitful. Finally, we would submit for your kind consideration for outstanding need, as contained in the following paragraphs:

WHEREAS, It is being recommended by the Board for Higher Education that California Concordia College, Oakland, be given the status of a school for general higher education; and

WHEREAS, The physical facilities of the Oakland school are inadequate, particularly with regard to administration, classroom, chapel, and library space; and

WHEREAS, The need for additional space has been recognized by competent representatives of Synod, most recently by Dr. Schulz of the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, This need existed already several years ago and moved Synod in its convention of 1926 to vote the sum of $175,000 for a new administration building; and

WHEREAS, California Concordia College, under God, has a bright future in the development of students for the holy ministry and for the work of Christian education and lay leadership in the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly petition Synod

1. To grant our Oakland Concordia a new administration building with adequate office, classroom, chapel, and library facilities;

2. To empower some responsible agency to proceed with the erection of this new building as soon as reasonable estimates, materials, and labor may be procured;

3. That the present building be thoroughly renovated and altered for dormitory purposes when this becomes feasible.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CALIFORNIA CONCORDIA COLLEGE
ARTHUR BROHM, *Chairman* GEO. W. GAERTNER, *Secretary*

---

[113]

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

Under the gracious guidance and blessing of God the past triennium has been a period of progress and expansion at our Edmonton Concordia. The enrollment has more than doubled; our high school is fully accredited with the Department of Education, and new courses have been added, bringing our offerings more in line with the requirements of the Province.

The enrollment statistics for the last four years are as follows:

1940—41: 29; 1941—42: 41; 1942—43: 50; 1943—44: 63

One change in the faculty has taken place. In 1942 Prof. M. W. Riedel resigned and moved to Milwaukee, Wis. This vacancy has been filled through the calling of the Rev. A. R. Riep of New Westminster, B. C. During the past school year Pastor J. E. Herzer of Winnipeg, Manitoba, has served as assistant, taking over courses in which the students do not earn Provincial credit.

Rising living costs again made an increase in the fee charged for room and board necessary. It has been raised to $140.00, which is the highest in our history. Even so it would not have been possible to make ends meet if it had not been for the kind assistance rendered by the Women's College Committee and other friends who continued to aid our commissary.

Edmonton is co-educational, but the girls do not live on the campus. Those from outside the city stay at the homes of Lutheran families near the college. Most of them take their meals in the college dining hall. This arrangement has proved quite satisfactory and should continue as long as the number of girls remains comparatively small.

In accordance with Canadian law, military training was introduced at Edmonton in 1943. Our male students become mem-

bers of the reserve army and must drill twice a week beside spending two weeks during the summer at an army camp. This arrangement has in no way interfered with the regular work of the college, and our relations with the military authorities are most cordial. No further obligations are involved if students graduate or discontinue their studies.

Due to special circumstances, Synod was kind enough three years ago to grant us permission temporarily to accept non-ministerial students without payment of tuition. This experiment was eminently successful. Though the provincial high school course was introduced in 1939 and this fact was advertised extensively, we did not have one non-ministerial student during the next two years. Then, in 1941, when tuition was canceled, we immediately drew 20. The next year this number grew to 30 and this year we had 38.

This increase enhanced the efficiency of our institution to a very marked degree. A small enrollment tends to have a depressing effect upon teachers and students alike. It is quite generally recognized that there is a minimum number below which the enrollment ought not to fall if the school is to operate efficiently. For some years we were below that number. For this reason we believe that Synod acted wisely three years ago when it took the action it did. The increased enrollment brought new life and enthusiasm into the institution, and this redounded emphatically to the benefit of the entire student body. An abrupt change in policy at this time would, we fear, jeopardize what has been built up in the past three years and seriously interfere with the services the institution can render our Church in Western Canada. In view of this, we feel that action ought to be postponed until the Board for Higher Education can more thoroughly study the special needs and requirements of our institution. Accordingly we very respectfully ask Synod to resolve:

1. That the resolution of three years ago remain in force for the time being; and

2. That the Board for Higher Education survey the entire question during the coming year and be given authority to determine the policy to be adopted in the future.

Since Prof. W. A. Baepler's removal to Springfield in 1936, we have been operating with a reduced staff. Due to the elimination of Sexta and a small enrollment, it was possible to carry on, but it has meant a faculty load of 33 "Douglas hours" for three of the professors and 26 for the Director. An assistant can render only limited service, since he cannot qualify as a high school

cher under the laws of the Province. For this reason we be- ve it is apparent that the vacancy ought to be filled and there- e kindly ask Synod to give us permission to call another pro- sor for Edmonton.

The report of the Survey Director states that our library is ll inadequate for the needs of a full college. We heartily concur this opinion. Years ago a special library appropriation of ,000.00 was voted, but for obvious reasons the funds were never ade available. We are in need particularly of the larger reference orks and therefore ask Synod to again grant us a special library llowance of $1,000.00.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA
W. C. EIFERT, *Chairman*
JOHN ARMBRUSTER, *Secretary pro tempore*

---

[14]

Concordia College, Austin, Texas

Complying with Synod's regulations, the Board of Control of e Lutheran Concordia College at Austin, Tex., respectfully sub- its to Synod its report for the period of 1941 to 1944.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have diligently and nscientiously supervised all phases of work at the institution harmonious relationship with the faculty. Regular bimonthly eetings and several special meetings were held. Our District esident is represented in these meetings by his first assistant, ice-President O. R. Harms. Mr. H. F. Ritter, one of the charter embers of our Board, was seriously ill for several weeks. How- er, God has restored his health sufficiently to enable him to at- nd our meetings and to take an active part in our discussions.

The Faculty

The members of the faculty have recognized their responsibility t only for the student's professional and vocational activities, t also for his character and personality. Doctor Studtmann is real father to the boys, being an expert in fostering a well- haved student body with his impressive and sincere chapel talks d timely admonitions. Only once was the Board of Control lled in on a discipline case. To the glory of God we may say at this meeting proved to be effective and wholesome.

We are very grateful to Synod for granting us a fourth per-

manent professor in the person of Prof. George J. Beto, who, having been assistant instructor for three years, has been called to fill the chair of General Science and Physics. Candidates E. Stoll and Arvin Twietmeyer and Mr. R. Schroeter of Concordia Seminary have served as assistants to the faculty. Mrs. Lillian Greer Bedicheck, teacher of Spanish in Texas University, has been added to Concordia's staff as instructor in the Spanish language.

Our sincere congratulations are extended to our Director H. Studtmann, former President of the Texas District, upon whom the faculty of Concordia Seminary conferred the well-deserved degree of Doctor of Divinity. Professors Viehweg, Neeb, and Beto have earned their Master's degrees. We recognize the favor and benediction of our heavenly Father for the gift of such able Christian gentlemen whose work was handsomely complimented by the State Department of Education's Division of Supervision on several occasions.

The Students

The students, generally speaking, have shown a fine Christian spirit and have studied diligently. They are prompted in their efforts by various awards for scholastic merit on graduation day: for highest and second highest average of the year in all branches of study, for outstanding work in Religion, and for five-or-six-minute original platform addresses in the speech contest. The health of the students during the three years has been exceptionally good, so that the hospital rooms seldom had to be used. The enrollment has to our great satisfaction increased from year to year. From 1941 to 1942 38 were in attendance. During the school year 1942—43 we welcomed 24 new students, making a total of 52, 46 from Texas and 6 from Louisiana, 40 preparing for service in the Church and 12 seeking a high school education. The year 1943—44 filled us with special joy inasmuch as it set up a record-breaking over-capacity enrollment total of 60 boys, 22 of whom were new students. Thirty-eight of these have the intention to prepare directly for the Lord's service in the Lutheran Church. The other 22 have come to acquire a high school education from Christian men in a Christian school.

Business Manager

In order to relieve Dr. Studtmann of some of his heavy load and in accord with the resolutions made by the last Synod and with the directives contained in the revised *Handbook* of the Missouri Synod, the Board of Control appointed Professor M. J. Neeb as Business Manager of the school. Professor Neeb has been treasurer of the college for the past three years and has become familiar with most of the school business connections during that period.

Board Rates Raised

After considering the more than 20 per cent advance in costs of food and expected additional increases, the Board of Control felt constrained to increase the monthly rates for ministerial and teacher students to $17.50 and for general high school students to $22.50, which includes tuition.

College Association

While the Texas College Association has existed for fifteen years, its really productive period dates from 1936, at which time Prof. M. P. Neeb took over the promotion and publicity work and reorganized the group. The annual contributions have grown from $567.76 in 1937 to $2,018.06 in 1943. Thus a total of $7,074.26 has been raised and spent by the Association in the interest of our college during the past seven years.

The College Association has supplied Concordia with considerable tangible property during this time. Its first project substituted sound gravel for the muddy trails on the campus. Two power mowers and several hand mowers have been purchased in addition to hand tools of every description. The Association also pays for the operation (by students) and maintenance of this equipment. It plants shrubs and trees and pays for the care they require. It has paid a share of the cost of a metal school sign, an automatic gong system, and has installed acoustical board on the ceiling of the chapel. The greatest project of all has been the installation of over fifteen hundred feet of steel fence at a cost of approximately $1,000 and the purchase of a light truck. The primary objective of the College Association is to help students who are in need by employing them on school projects. The student employment program requires approximately $100 a month.

A four-page, three-column news sheet named *The Concordia Informer*, going into every Texas congregation in ten thousand copies three times each year with school news and pictures, also illustrates and promotes the major project of the Association for the current year. A contact man (or woman) in each of these congregations solicits small individual gifts from everyone that can be interested in the cause of the Association.

Through the College Association and *The Concordia Informer* efforts are being made to arouse and to retain interest. This effort is being made in all the congregations of the Texas District and in many congregations in the Southern District.

Concordia Gymnasium Fund

"We have a first-class school, except for one thing," said Mr. H. F. Ritter, member of the Board of Control; "we are not properly equipped to care for the Physical Education of these future servants

of the Church." So he and Mrs. Ritter did something about the school's most pressing need. On October 15, 1942, they handed Treasurer Neeb $1,000 to start the Concordia Gymnasium Fund. This generous gift has promptly induced Mr. B. M. Woltmann of Houston to add his check of $1,000 to the fund and has motivated many additional smaller gifts.

In order to speed the day for the erection of a gymnasium at our Austin Concordia College, the lay delegates present at the Texas District convention in July, 1943, presented the following resolution:

"That a collection of War Bonds and other contributions be set in motion as a memorial to all our young men and women serving in the armed forces of our country, especially who have brought the supreme sacrifice of this global war. The goal of this collection shall be $100,000. Unless otherwise specified, 75 per cent of this collection shall flow into the Church Extension Treasury of the District and 25 per cent into a fund designated for a gymnasium at our Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Texas."

Kilian Hall

Through the kindness of friends, our institution has greatly been beautified at no cost to the Missouri Synod. These friends contributed more than $800 for the interior painting of every room on the second floor as well as the corridor and stairwell, besides the downstairs lobby and eight rooms on the first floor, including the new hospital room, reception room, assistant professors' quarters, reading room, stationery, and three classrooms. The color is buff, with green trim on the woodwork.

Through the kindness of the Board of Directors, the first floor corridor and remaining unpainted rooms were brought in harmony with the other part of the building, thus completing the task of painting the entire interior of Kilian Hall.

Science Building

In order to accommodate the large enrollment, two entirely new classrooms were equipped in the Science Building.

The Speech and Bookkeeping Room has also been enlarged to twice its former size. It will now accommodate 25 students.

Dormitory equipment has been increased by the purchase of additional beds, mattresses, chairs, study desks, and other necessary equipment at local expense.

Concordia Chapel Fund

The Lutheran Women's Missionary League of Texas expects to reach its goal of raising $1,000 in 1944 for the purpose of improving Concordia's Chapel. Actual refurnishing and redecorating

be postponed until full value can be expected for the money spent.

A chapel organ fund, with gifts amounting to $257, has also been started. The organ is to be used at 9:15 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. daily to assist our Lutheran students in reaching the fuller devotional life.

Kitchen

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Schneider of Hamilton, Tex., were appointed as building manager and cook, respectively, by the Board of Control to replace Mr. and Mrs. Gus Steglich, who felt it necessary to resign the positions in June, 1942, because of Mrs. Steglich's failing health.

Concordia Color Film

Good friends of Concordia have paid the entire costs of producing the Concordia Movie, the splendid interest builder which Professor Beto has set up in color movies, and which is now available to congregations, organizations, or individuals who have the necessary projection equipment on a cost of showing basis.

Physical Education

Concordia's enlarged student body enables the school to have a richer and more varied athletic program than in the past. Intramural softball, volleyball, touch football, and basketball leagues were formed. Tennis and ping-pong and boxing tournaments were held. Two basketball teams have entered the City Recreation Department winter program, the "A" team winning the city championship. The varsity softball team showed itself to be equally successful.

Field day is the usual climax of the athletic program. This is preceded by an annual athletic banquet.

Commissary

Great cause for thanksgiving by students is offered by the thoughtfulness of congregations, ladies' aids, and individuals who annually make welcome contributions for the college kitchen. We are profoundly thankful!

Reception Room

Through the courtesy of the Brandt family of Fort Worth, Concordia's reception room has been furnished with overstuffed and with solid furniture, all in the attractive Ranch Oak type. The room is available for meetings of student clubs, as a reception for visitors, and as a meeting place for students and parents and friends.

Music Department

Since our College enrolls also students who prepare for the teaching profession, a capable music teacher is engaged annually on a part-time basis. Mr. G. L. Bentrup has served in this capacity during the triennium.

Your Board has attempted to keep the buildings in as good condition as the funds allotted to us made it possible. In order to prevent deterioration, we have again requested an appropriate sum for summer repairs.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE
AUSTIN, TEXAS
F. H. STELZER, *Executive Secretary*

---

[115]

Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil

The Board of Control of the Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil, hereby submits to the honorable synodical convention the report on its activities during the past triennium and at the same time pleads that the request herein made be granted.

Thanks to the bountiful grace of our heavenly Father, the past three years were years of undisturbed labor as far as our institution is concerned. The process of nationalization has been completed for some time in all branches of instruction. By means of much patience, wisdom, and particular guidance from on high the adjustment to new conditions was effected without great difficulties or disturbance. The laws of the State grant us still the exercise and teaching of our faith according to the dictates of our conscience, and it shall be our aim to continue to merit the confidence of the government by faithfully complying with its regulations.

Faculty. — As was already reported, in the year 1940 the former pastor Octacilio Schueler came to the seminary as assistant professor. When Prof. F. Carchia returned from his leave of absence, Professor Schueler remained on the staff because of the urgent necessity of another member on the teaching force. He has meanwhile been elected professor at our seminary, a fact for which we are deeply grateful. This year, however, Prof. F. Carchia finds it necessary to absent himself again, by orders of the doctor, and will not return at all, as it seems, because next year he has intentions to have himself pensioned, having arrived at the age of 60 years, which fact entitles him to an honorable retirement according to Brazilian law. That will necessitate the calling of another professor, or at least the appointment of an assistant, who will have to be a born Brazilian, capable, able to manage the language well,

and a Lutheran in thought, theology, and principles. May God give us the necessary wisdom in this difficult choice, which entails the weal or woe of the seminary and of future generations of pastors and teachers!

Students. — The enrollment in 1941 was 85; in 1942 there were 81 students, and this year (1944) we have 32 in the first year, 19 in the third, 19 in the fifth, 6 in the first theological year and 5 in the third theological year, a total of 81. We need every one of them and ask God to preserve unto us all of them.

The health condition of the student body was good, with the exception of a few cases. Because of disciplinary reasons only one was dismissed, and a few left on their own accord, some who did not pass, of whom several will return or have returned to take the year over.

During the time that this report covers the new wing of the seminary building and the chapel were built, with gymnasium in the basement. No doubt pictures have reached the U. S. showing the completed buildings. The chapel is the church located higher than any other church or chapel in the city. Its lighted cross can be seen for quite a distance.

Regarding these buildings let it be said that they are built practical and that they were completed just in time because of the great number of students this year. For many reasons these buildings have been admired and are appreciated by the students. In our District a collection of funds for furniture, lamps, and the many other necessary accessories is in progress.

As in the past years our fellow Christians are sending collections from the harvest festival and victuals to the seminary, the amounts received in 1943 being almost 44,000.00 cruzeiros. It must be noted that it was possible to meet the demands made on the Indigent Students' Fund only because of the generous assistance lent by our brethren in the U. S. last year. In spite of the recent crop failures the contributions of our members here are commendably high and liberal.

It goes without saying that this Board of Control held its regular monthly meetings and special sessions as it was necessary.

The Lord, who is rich in grace and faithfulness, bless all your deliberations, especially as you plan the extension of His Kingdom in the days that will follow the present raging tempest of global war, for the greater glory of His name among us and in all the earth.

Requests of the Board

According to the *Proceedings* of the synodical convention of the year 1941, page 94, the requests for a sixth professor, a professor's residence, and the completion of the projected seminary

building were granted. The Board of Directors was empowered to act in this matter. The Board of Control of the Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, acknowledges its indebtedness for the promptness in the matter of the construction of the new wing of the seminary building and of the chapel with gymnasium, as also the granting of another professor. However, it made no further overtures in regard to another professor's residence, which will become necessary as the calling of a new professor becomes urgently necessary because of the illness and following pensioning of the Prof. F. Carchia.

A. Professor's Residence. — The fact that only now we petition Synod with respect to another professor's residence will be explained by the situation as it obtained: Assistant Professor O. Schueler lived in the house which originally belonged to Professor Carchia, who, not having a family, lived with a local pastor, the Board paying the rent. Now, however, the situation will become acute if another professor is called who has to live on the campus, in his own residence. (The non-Lutheran member of the faculty also lives off the campus in a rented house, and in case of substituting a Lutheran for him still another residence will be needed.)

The Board of Control therefore considers it necessary to construct a new professor's residence now; for under all circumstances we have to house six professors and their families. The sum necessary for the building of a suitable residence will be $4,500 at the present rate of exchange. Specifications and plans will be forwarded in due time.

Be it permitted to include here a few items that also enter into consideration. The fence around the whole property is sadly in need of repair, if not of replacement. For repairs around $900 would be necessary. And the one professor's residence is showing signs of age and needs to be renovated also in order to prevent further dilapidation. This project entails the closing of a large porch with porticos, which serve hardly any purpose, and costs exactly 9,000.00 cruzeiros ($450.00) at the present rate of exchange.

B. Equipment. — The state laws make it possible for our students to receive state, *i. e.,* federal, recognition for their "ginasio" course taken at our institution by taking the examination given by federal authorities and thereby gaining a certificate which will prove of immense value to them as pastors and teachers, and to the work of the Church. The local faculty with the Board of Control has therefore decided to conform the first four years of our preparatory course to the "ginasio" of the state to enable our students to take the above-mentioned examinations. In general,

our course was very similar already, only adding French, giving more time to the teaching of English. Beyond the Latin, Greek is taught. But in order for our instruction to be effective and efficient and to come up to the standards set by the state for their "ginasios," what is needed is equipment for the laboratory, for the gymnasium, and for "shop" (*physical education* and *manual training* are must courses here, for which we ask also an annual allowance of $50.00 besides the initial cost of acquisitions), materials for physiology, geography, and other courses. Our equipment to date is woefully inadequate. Higher standards of education in general make this investment necessary and warrant it completely for the sake of an educated ministry and efficient teachers. These apparatus will also serve in the teachers' and pastors' institutes held at the seminary for the benefit of all who take part. This summer four teachers took a course in mathematics, pedagogy, history, doctrine, catechetics, symbolics, Portuguese, physical education, and manual training. It is contemplated to have such or similar courses every summer. List with prices will be forwarded.

May the Lord of the Church grant you a large measure of wisdom and foresight; may He give you His Spirit of unity and brotherliness and bless abundantly your decisions for the welfare of our beloved Synod.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE SEMINARIO CONCORDIA
PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL

PASTOR WERNER WADEWITZ — JOAO GOERL
HUGO WAGNER — PASTOR CARLOS H. WARTH
OSWALD SAGER — *ex officio*

B. MEMORIALS PERTAINING TO SEMINARIES AND TEACHERS' COLLEGES

[116]

Chapel at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEREAS, The need for a chapel at Concordia Seminary for private prayer, worship, devotions, academic services, installations, baccalaureate services, and training in leading in worship and liturgy is evident; and

WHEREAS, According to Synod's official publication a "Thankoffering for Peace" is being contemplated; and

WHEREAS, The purpose of such an offering may be manifold, such as missions, education, church extension; and

WHEREAS, Among such memorials a chapel at Concordia Semi-

nary would be something tangible and abiding for generations to come; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Control petition Synod to include a chapel fund in the proposed "Thankoffering for Peace"; and be it further

Resolved, That this chapel structure be erected in keeping with the present design of buildings and that it have a seating capacity of eight hundred people.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY
ST. LOUIS, MO.
GEORGE W. WITTMER, *Secretary*

---

[117]

Physical Education at St. Louis Seminary

WHEREAS, The need for physical education of students during inclement weather is universally recognized in all educational circles; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis Seminary after 18 years at its present location still lacks *all* facilities for physical education during inclement weather; and

WHEREAS, The Seminary's efforts to raise sufficient funds for the erection of suitable buildings for such purposes over a period of years has netted only a little over $8,000 cash and some pledges; and

WHEREAS, Any further delay to provide suitable facilities for physical education of Seminary students during inclement weather would continue to endanger the students' health and well-being; therefore be it

Resolved, That Jehovah Lutheran Church, St. Paul, Minn., petition Synod to provide the money for the erection and equipment of suitable buildings for physical education at the St. Louis Seminary at the earliest possible date.

JEHOVAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, ST. PAUL, MINN.
C. T. AFFELDT, *Secretary*

---

[118]

Against Closing Springfield Seminary

DEAR BRETHREN:

The members of the Southwest Iowa Conference, in session at Villisca, March 3, 1944, wish herewith to set forth pertinent premises subject to a just criterion in the matter to be placed

fore the Delegate Synod regarding the closing of our Springfield ncordia and earnestly plead to reject such proposals, considering e following points:

1. Springfield's original purpose was to educate ministers of e Gospel, a purpose which so intimately concurs with our Savior's nal command — "to preach the Gospel to every creature." We el that the closing of said institution would seriously conflict with e plain statement of Scripture.

2. The closing of Springfield during the present crisis, when we note such a marked dearth and paucity of ministers, may cause harmful disturbance within the congregations throughout Synod, and we plead for re-consideration of said proposal which advocates such a procedure.

3. In our estimation it would appear as both improvident as also ridiculous for praying Christians to speak the Second Petition of the Lord's Prayer, if at the same time a church organization would sponsor principles whereby such a prayer may be seriously hampered or even nullified.

4. To close an institution of this kind on the pretext of Christian stewardship, when moneys are available on an unprecedented scale would, in our estimation, bespeak a false economy.

5. In view of the marvelous blessings which have come to our Synod through the medium of Springfield Concordia, despite the fact that the Seminary has always been treated in the spirit of an orphan, we contend that the time has finally come when it should be fostered properly rather than closed.

6. Our Synod is at this time earnestly seeking to establish unity and concord among all Lutheran bodies for the purpose of closer co-operation, and since this is the case, we deem it is unbrotherly and un-Christian to cause a serious disruption within our own ranks by constantly agitating with the age-old question of closing Springfield.

In recapitulation of premises set forth in behalf of our Springfield Concordia, we may add in closing that the members of our conference are of the unanimous opinion that during the present serious crisis no attempt should be made by our Synod to close any of its colleges.

THE SOUTHWEST IOWA PASTORAL CONFERENCE
THEO. J. VOGEL, *Secretary*

[119] A New Library Building at River Forest

When Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, was dedicated in 1913, the institution offered a teacher-training program of six years to a student body of 188. At that time, space was provided for shelving about 8,000 volumes in a student library and reference room, with seating space for thirty readers.

Today, with an enrollment of 430 students, the curriculum has been expanded to an eight-year program of teacher training. During these years of expansion, Synod has granted additions to the Music Building, Dining Hall, Dormitories, and Administration Building. However, no provision has been made for adequate housing of a comprehensive collection of books and periodicals vitally necessary for the educational program of today. At present the library has approximately 15,000 volumes, but this number should increase very rapidly within the next several years.

The library is now located in three rooms and basement of the Administration Building. The reading room is the former chemistry classroom (now located in the Music Building), and the overcrowded stacks are in a small classroom and basement. Neither room is of fireproof construction. These scattered and inadequate physical accommodations make it extremely difficult to furnish good library service for the proper training of Synod's parochial school teachers. Dr. Russell of the University of Chicago states the following in his report based on a careful study of our school. "The library is at present inadequately housed. As soon as conditions permit and financial resources are available, a new building should be constructed for the library. *This is the most urgently needed expansion of the institution's plant facilities* in the opinion of the survey staff. . . . The deficiency in the library alone would probably be important enough to warrant the examiners for the North Central Association in recommending at this time against the accreditation of the institution."

In its report to the Fort Wayne Convention, 1941, the Board for Higher Education recommended: "That the convention make available the necessary funds, so that the minimum standard for satisfactory housing of library facilities and equipment may be established. Unfortunately your Board is not in a position to state or to recommend a definite sum for each institution without further detailed study as to minimum requirements at each institution. Nevertheless it is urged that a resolution be adopted authorizing the Fiscal Conference and the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, to grant the necessary financial aid during the next triennium as to re-arranging and

equipping the libraries so that a desirable minimum standard may be reached." The first time Professor Hausmann, Survey Director of the Board, officially visited River Forest, he immediately felt it necessary that we plan for a new library building.

By granting a building for library, the shortage of classrooms would be somewhat relieved, since some of the rooms vacated by the library could be used for that purpose.

In view of these facts, we respectfully petition Synod to grant our Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, a new library building.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.

E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.

ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

---

[120]

A Dormitory for Women at River Forest

Though both of the Concordia Teachers Colleges have been training women for service as Christian day school teachers, Seward for the past generation and River Forest since 1938, the needs of the field for teachers of this type have never been adequately met.

While there has not been a sharp increase in the over-all number of woman teachers in our Synod, and while there have been times when more woman teachers were employed than at present, there has been a more and more insistent demand for *adequately trained women.* Congregations want women who are thoroughly grounded in Bible history and Christian doctrine. Some of them need women who are able to assist in the musical program of the congregation in school and church. All desire women who are trained to meet the educational standards of the States and communities in which they are called upon to teach.

Recognizing these trends, Synod in 1938 permitted the introduction of co-education at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, for teacher training only. In harmony with Synod's mandate, the college has admitted no women who are preparing for any other profession than that of service in our Christian day schools. The rigid quota of woman students established in 1938 was adhered to at River Forest (up to 30 per cent of the male enrollment) (see *Proceedings,* 1938, pp. 61, 62). But by 1941 the demand for synodically trained woman teachers had become so

insistent that Synod acceded to the request of the Board and faculty of Concordia Teachers College and turned over to the College of Presidents the responsibility of periodically adjusting the quotas of woman students at River Forest and Seward, according to the needs of the field (see *Proceedings,* 1941, p. 50). This arrangement has worked harmoniously and effectively and should be continued, since the District Presidents, constituting as they do the official Board of Assignments of Synod, know better than any other group what the needs of the field are in each District from year to year and through their Executive Committee on Placement are in constant touch with the Placement Committees of the two teachers' colleges.

Between 1938 and 1941 the woman students were housed in the College Infirmary and in private homes. In 1941 a modest program of remodeling and renovation was authorized on all three floors of the northwest dormitory wing. In the fall of 1942 it became necessary to add another section on the third floor in the south wing, and in 1943—44 the whole third floor of that wing has been occupied by women. With the sharply increasing demand for teachers in general and for woman teachers in particular, it is obvious that more space is needed immediately. Space for both men and women has been overcrowded for the past two years, and only under the grace of God and by the utmost vigilance in supervision have living conditions in the dormitories remained comparatively healthful.

Called in to advice us in our efforts to gain full accreditation, Dr. John Dale Russell of the University of Chicago, an experienced examiner, thoroughly acquainted with the educational and housing standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, wrote in his official report to the President and Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, "The need for new quarters for the library has been commented on in a previous section. *The second most important need is for adequate facilities for woman students.* The present dormitory facilities, both for men and women, are unsatisfactory. Those for men could be modernized without much outlay. Those for women could be best provided by a new and properly arranged dormitory building." Such a dormitory needs not only what could be provided in the present quarters, but adequate laundry and drying facilities, a less barracks-like arrangement of sleeping and study rooms, better provisions for social life and recreation, and in general a homelike atmosphere as an aid in the proper development of the finer sensibilities and attitudes of future primary teachers.

In view of the above facts, we respectfully petition Synod to

grant Concordia Teachers College a new and up-to-date dormitory for women.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

---

[121]

Remodeling of the Older Buildings at River Forest

The older buildings of the River Forest plant have been in continuous use for thirty years. Though they were not nearly as well constructed as any of the synodical college buildings erected in the twenties, they have been kept in satisfactory repair at very little cost to Synod.

Partly due to poor construction and partly to age, many of the walls and ceilings are crumbling and must be repaired. Living and sleeping quarters need to be modernized. The antiquated showers, toilets, and other plumbing fixtures have for many years been a source of labor and expense and should be replaced by modern sanitary units. The lighting, particularly in the classrooms, is altogether inadequate. The corridor floors in the Administration Building need special attention for the sake of safety.

The Board of Control and Faculty of Concordia Teachers College herewith request that Synod empower the Board of Directors to undertake the necessary modernization and repair.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

---

[122]

An Additional Full-Time Professorship at River Forest

For the past five years the total enrollment at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, has stood between 364 and the present figure, 430. This has been due partly to the fact that Concordia has become a full four-year teachers' college. The

growing shortage of Christian day school teachers in the field, which has necessitated an ever stronger recruitment of students in an effort to meet Synod's need, has also contributed strongly to the high enrollment.

The growing enrollment has made it necessary to use all available teaching help to the best advantage. Powerless to call full professors, the Board of Control, with the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education and Board of Directors, has annually engaged a number of qualified full-time assistants and one or two part-time instructors and thus has been able to carry on the work of teacher training. The permanently called faculty has been augmented by only two men. One was allowed at the synodical convention in 1938, and the other in 1941. Thus a whole Senior College Department, offering the Bachelor of Science Degree with a major in Elementary Education, has been provided by the addition of only two permanently called professors.

While the temporarily engaged assistant professors have done very fine work, experience has shown that it is not in the best interests of the school to have so much of the teaching taken care of in this way. Assistant professors have comparatively insecure tenure of office, and the more highly qualified and valuable they are, the more likely they are to be called elsewhere. Nor can Synod expect the solid planning for the future good of the school on the part of the young man whose salary is comparatively low, whose re-engagement is always more or less in doubt, and whose total tenure of office is scarcely sufficient to give him the proper perspective.

Time has shown that Synod's action in 1938 and again in 1941 was wise. The professorship allowed in 1938 has enabled Concordia Teachers College to lay a solid foundation for adequate instruction in Geography, a subject which the world war has brought to greater emphasis than ever in our elementary school system. The professor called in 1941 has devoted himself wholeheartedly to building up and cataloguing the library, with outstanding success and real benefit to students and faculty alike.

Various other areas, particularly Practical School Art, the Manual Arts, Home Economics, and Health Education, in which our synodical elementary school system has been admittedly weak, have either not been touched at all as yet in our teacher-training program or have received but passing attention and no progressive development from year to year.

The field of Art and Art Education is being served by an annually appointed full-time assistant professor who has had many years of experience as a schoolteacher. Since our own Christian day school field, in harmony with the national trend, gives evi-

dence of a strong demand for greater proficiency in the teaching of Practical School Art and the Manual Arts, we respectfully petition Synod to provide an additional full professorship, the incumbent of which will devote at least the major part of his time to developing and teaching these branches. (It is understood that this permanent professorship would be a substitute for the present Art assistantship, which could then be discontinued.)

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

C. MEMORIALS PERTAINING TO PREPARATORY COLLEGES

[123]

Not to Close St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

1. We read Matt. 9:36-38: "But when He [Jesus] saw the multitudes, He was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. Then saith He unto His disciples: The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

That means: There are a great number of people in this world of whom the Lord wishes that they should hear the saving Gospel, in order that they will be saved from eternal damnation. But there are not too many true pastors to spread that soul-saving Gospel; and Jesus wishes many men to spread this Gospel. And our college is to prepare young men for that. But if our Synod decides to close S. P. C., it will act against this word of God. And we know that Satan would rather have *none* to spread out that soul-saving Gospel.

2. If the Winfield St. John's College did not exist, there would be no request to close the St. Paul's College.

3. So many Lutheran congregations are in the neighborhood of the St. Paul's College; more than in the neighborhood of the Winfield College.

4. The Western District is large. It is one of the original Districts of our Synod. Besides Missouri we must also consider Ar-

kansas, Southern Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Eastern Nebraska for this college. The now sainted Dr. Walther and also the now sainted President Pfotenhauer were much in favor of it.

5. We are not against the Winfield College, on account of Matt. 9:36-38.

6. Our college in Concordia is the cheapest for the students of our Synod. So many Lutherans of this neighborhood bring much potatoes and other fruits. REV. F. A. MEHL

---

[124]

New Building at Bronxville

Since 1907 the Lutheran Education Society has supported Concordia Collegiate Institute in Bronxville, N. Y. Throughout these years it has been possible for our organization to render extensive service to the school in numerous ways; by financing the removal of the school from Hawthorne to Bronxville, by endowing professorships, by purchasing necessary equipment for its program of education, especially by undertaking the collection of funds for the erection of Schoenfeld Memorial Gymnasium ($175,000.00), and by providing the funds for one of the women's residences. For almost four decades our Society has assisted the Board of Trustees and Synod in enabling Concordia to meet the demands for ministerial and lay education in the Lutheran Church of the East.

For some time the Board of Trustees, no less than the Lutheran Education Society, has recognized the urgent need for more adequate facilities in library services and in the science courses.

Library. The library is housed in a double classroom most inconveniently located on the fourth floor of the Administration Building. Since the library separates the two classroom wings on this floor, it is impossible to avoid frequent disturbances when students pass through the library from classroom to classroom. The space is wholly inadequate for housing the book collection, and the crowded conditions do not provide a suitable atmosphere for concentrated study.

A single adjoining classroom must house all the general stacks as well as the valuable E. G. Sihler Collection. The stacks extend to the ceiling and are reached by a wooden scaffolding on two sides of the room. In addition, this one room must serve as book bindery and librarian's office. Under these conditions the stacks simply cannot be made accessible to the students.

All of these inadequacies are a constant handicap to teachers and to students; they tend to discourage the use of the library, which is the heart of the school's academic program.

Science. Three laboratories are located in the basement of the

Administration Building and are converted storage rooms. The windows open at soil level and ventilation without surface grit is impossible. Consequently these basement rooms are entirely unsuited for science courses requiring the use of such necessary equipment as microscopes and other delicate instruments. Preparation rooms are wholly lacking. Storage facilities are most inadequate. There is no lecture-demonstration room for the sciences in the whole Administration Building. Two of the laboratories provide inadequate facilities for recitation purposes, since they are crowded with table equipment. The rooms are so small and consequently the laboratory space so limited that in two rooms only 16 students can be accommodated at one time, and in the third only 24. These science rooms are used by all students at Concordia, by the pretheological and the general students.

The needs of the school are apparent. As long ago as 1926 the Board of Trustees of Concordia submitted to Synod a request for an educational building to house science classrooms, the library, and an auditorium. (Cf. *Proceedings,* 1926, page 45). The intervening years have added urgency to the present request of the Board. We believe that Synod can no longer delay in meeting these needs. The Lutheran Education Society recognizes the willingness of Synod to furnish adequate facilities for training its future pastors. As in the past, we wish to continue to assume the obligation of supporting primarily the program of general education at Concordia. We believe that Synod will want to furnish the funds for the new library facilities. The Society pledges, with the help of God, to raise an equal or larger amount for the other necessary facilities.

THE LUTHERAN EDUCATION SOCIETY
E. B. PRIEBE, *President*
HELENE NEHRING, *Secretary*

---

[125]

New Building at Portland, Oregon

WHEREAS, In years past statistics have shown that the percentage of boys from the Oregon and Washington District who complete their ministerial and normal courses is greater than the average throughout Synod; and

WHEREAS, Many of these boys would not be students of a synodical institution if it were necessary for them to attend one still further removed from their homes, especially in the early years following their confirmation; and

WHEREAS, The population is gradually moving westward, so that our Lutheran Church is greatly increasing its membership in this area; and

WHEREAS, The increased need for Christian workers in the postwar period is clearly felt by the Lutheran constituency as is being evidenced by the doubled enrollment of the Portland, Oregon, Concordia Academy with the fall 1943 semester; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Women's College Day Group, in our annual meeting on the Portland Concordia Academy campus on September 15, 1943, do herewith petition General Synod to abandon all further contemplation of closing the Portland Concordia; and be it further

Resolved, That we petition General Synod to make all definite plans for the immediate erection of new buildings as soon as conditions permit it, so that the present overcrowded condition of our Concordia Academy can be remedied.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE DAY GROUP,
MRS. EARL C. MUCK, *President*
MRS. RUDIE RIMBACH, *Secretary*
E. EICHMANN, *Advisory Pastor*

D. SPECIAL MEMORIALS PERTAINING TO PROFESSORS

[126]

Retirement of Professors

WHEREAS, Synod's resolutions on professors' retirement (*Proceedings,* 1941, pp. 105, 106) have been variously interpreted and applied by the several Boards with resultant confusion; and

WHEREAS, The proposed *Synodical Handbook* reproduces the resolutions verbatim; and

WHEREAS, The confusion is caused by the interpretation given the phrase "shall be entitled to honorable retirement"; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education's proposal "That with the adoption of this plan by Synod the retirement age be set at 70," (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 102, paragraph 2) was altered to read, "Upon reaching the age of 70 a professor shall be entitled to honorable retirement," etc.; and

WHEREAS, This action clearly indicates Synod's will to make such retirement not mandatory but voluntary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod to state once again its intention that such retirement at a fixed age is not compulsory, to review the action of the boards of control which have placed professors in retirement, to change section 445, paragraph B, in the proposed

Synodical Handbook to read, "At any time after reaching the age of 65 a professor shall be privileged to retire," deleting the remainder of the paragraph, and to order that professors who have thus voluntarily retired be given the standing of professors *emeriti;* and be it further

Resolved, That we petition Synod officially to accord the title of *President emeritus* to Dr. L. Fuerbringer.

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE
ARTHUR A. YOSS, *Secretary*

---

[127]

Free Professors' Garages

The *Synodical Handbook,* edition 1937, pp. 69 ff., regarding the salaries of the professors at our seminaries and colleges, adds the following statement: "Salaries herein mentioned are understood to include a place of abode."

In the proposed *Handbook* revision now before Synod for approval we find the same regulation expressed in section 436 D as follows: "In addition to the above (salaries), Synod shall provide a suitable residence for each professor."

Twenty to fifty years ago the "place of abode," the "suitable residence," under the then prevailing conditions included also the use of outbuildings, such as coal or woodshed, buggy shed, etc., furnished by Synod. But times and conditions have changed. Residences in our time have not such outbuildings as in former times. Only one attachment is generally connected with the "suitable residence" of the present time, perhaps built under the same roof with residence or erected as a special building as the only outbuilding. It is the shelter for the automobile, the garage. Synod also recognized this change in the regulation recorded in Synod's *Handbook,* p. 65, reading: "Boards of Control and Synod's Board of Directors shall build garages for professors at our institutions whenever it seems necessary or expedient."

The Boards do that at present, as the Boards in by-gone days built outbuildings as needed under the prevailing conditions of former times. But in one respect there is a difference, namely, in respect to the use of the outbuilding. Synod's regulation says, p. 69, 5: "However, the professors are held to pay a reasonable amount of rent for the use of such garages." The former outbuildings could be used by the professors without paying rent for them.

When this ruling demanding rent for the use of the garages was made, there may have been a plausible reason for it, because the automobile was something new and not in use as a common vehicle, which is no longer the case.

Therefore, as the change of time and conditions has outdated the common use of the formerly needed outbuildings, the use of which was given to the professors without rent, this change of conditions has made the automobile a thing of general use in all the communities of our country and makes the demand of rent from our professors for the use of the garage to appear also as outdated, causing difficult situations for the Board of Control in bringing about just and fair settlements.

It is for this reason that the undersigned petition Synod to eliminate the demand for rent for the use of the garage by our professors and to furnish the use of the garage free with the free use of the suitable residence to all the professors of our seminaries and colleges.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
SEWARD, NEBR.
I. C. HEINECKE, *Chairman* F. WORTHMANN, *Secretary*

---

[128]

Free Professors' Garages

In the annual meeting on January 7, 1944, the voters of our congregation adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, We should expect the professors at our institutions to be situated so that they may enjoy the ordinary conveniences of the average American family; and

WHEREAS, The average American family enjoys the convenience of an automobile; and

WHEREAS, Most ministers own automobiles; and

WHEREAS, It is the custom that congregations furnish a garage for the pastor's automobile; therefore

Emanuel Ev. Lutheran Church at Hamburg, Minn., hereby *petitions* the Delegate Synod of 1944 to adopt a resolution to furnish garages for those of our professors who desire to own and operate automobiles.

EMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
L. F. WOHLFEIL, *Pastor*
ERNST ZUMHOFE, *Elder*
HENRY A. BOHLMANN, *Elder*
MARTIN JAUS, *Elder*

E. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

[129]

The Report of the Board for Higher Education appears as a separate volume.

II. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

[201]

Report of the Board of Christian (Parish) Education

The Board of Christian (Parish) Education has endeavored to carry out the resolutions of the 1941 convention, has studied the problems of Christian education which confront the Church today, and is planning a comprehensive and co-ordinated program of Christian education for the parish. With gratitude toward God the Board can report that it has made definite progress in its work during the past triennium.

Shortly after the 1941 convention the Rev. P. W. Streufert resigned from the Board for valid reasons. The Rev. Paul Juergensen was appointed in his place. A year ago the Lord removed from his earthly labors Mr. M. C. Bartels, a faithful member of the Board. Mr. John Goodbrake has been appointed as his successor. In compliance with Synod's resolution (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 345) the Board elected and called the Rev. Arthur C. Repp of San Antonio, Tex., as executive secretary for the Board of Christian Education. The Rev. Repp assumed his duties on June 15, 1943. The calling of the executive secretary enabled the Board to departmentalize the work in the office along more definite lines. Mr. A. C. Stellhorn, as secretary of schools, and Mr. Wm. A. Kramer, as his assistant, devote their entire time to the interests of the Christian day school. The report will reflect the scope of the work in this department. The Rev. A. C. Mueller, as editor, assisted by Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling and Mr. L. Braeunig, *c. r. m.,* are responsible for the preparation of all literature used in the Sunday school and part-time agencies. The Rev. Mueller is in charge also of the Teacher Training Program. The executive secretary plans, co-ordinates, and supervises the entire program of Christian education, and in general serves as executive officer for the Board. The experiences of the past year have convinced the Board that the calling of the executive secretary will, under God, prove a distinct blessing to the Church. It must be stated that there has been a fine spirit of co-operation between the members of the Board and the personnel of the office as well as among the members of the office. All have been working faithfully and diligently at the respective tasks which have been assigned to them, as the following report will clearly show.

The Home

Recognizing that the average home is facing severe tests to a degree perhaps unprecedented in our time, your Board has given increased attention to the study of the needs and problems of the

Christian home in order to help undergird this divinely instituted educational agency. To this end it has carried out the resolutions of the 1941 Delegate Synod (*Proceedings*, p. 149) to study the area, scope, and problems of adult education and to discuss these matters with a representative of the Young People's Board. During the past triennium a number of joint meetings were held in which the attempt was made to define adult Christian education and to analyze the need of a Synod-wide program of education for its adult membership. After due deliberation the joint committee reached an agreement on the following points:

A. The Scope

By adult Christian education we mean every effort of the Church to increase and strengthen the religious knowledge of its adult members, assist them in living a Christian life, help them solve their problems, and train them for more efficient service and leadership in the Church.

B. The Need

1. Adults in general need more adequate Bible knowledge, stimulation for regular Bible study, and guidance in the study and use of the Bible. Many possess only a meager knowledge of Christian doctrine; they have forgotten much of what they once learned, and insufficient efforts have been made to build further upon the foundation that was laid in childhood. In many cases the sermon is the only avenue of Christian teaching which is open to adults of our Church. The Church has spent too little effort upon a plan of education for Christian faith, life, and service which carries along into mature years.

2. The newly confirmed adults need a program of continuous training in the Bible and the teachings and practices of the Lutheran Church in order that they may become strong and well-indoctrinated church members. Adult confirmands are frequently not sufficiently grounded in all matters pertaining to the Christian faith and life, and special efforts should be made to instruct them further by means of adult Bible classes or other study groups for obvious reasons.

3. Christian parents need help and training for establishing and maintaining Christian homes, solving family problems, and providing for the spiritual needs of their children by giving them adequate Christian training in the home. The whole education of children and youth is a problem of parents and adults, and these should be given proper assistance by the Church.

4. Young married adults need special guidance in matters pertaining to marriage and Christian home life.

C. The Program

1. The Board of Christian Education does not contemplate the organization of new study groups for supplying the needs of adults, but it favors the use of existing organizations (Bible classes, men's clubs, women's societies, young people's societies, etc.) wherever possible.

2. The following materials should be made available to study groups, family members, and the home:

a. Study and teaching materials for adult Bible classes designed to meet the needs and interests of adults;

b. Books and tracts to assist parents in the training of their children;

c. A Christian family magazine, as recommended elsewhere;

d. Special courses for parents, parent-teacher associations, young married couples, and other groups or societies;

e. Suggestions and helps for pastors and other leaders for promoting and carrying on the work of adult education in the congregations.

D. The Agency

Since the education of the adult, and particularly of the parents, stands in close relationship to the training of children, and since Synod has assigned to its Board of Christian Education both the task of strengthening the home and providing the materials for the training of the children and youth, it would seem natural and practicable that this same Board should be authorized to promote the work of adult education and provide the necessary materials for adult Bible classes, for the guidance of parents, for the up-building of the Christian home, and for the advancement of adult education in general.

E. Recommendations

1. That Synod authorize the Board of Christian Education to provide the promotional, study, and teaching materials for adult Bible classes, for the guidance of parents, the upbuilding of the home, home-study courses, and other helps for carrying out a Synod-wide program of adult Christian education.

2. That sufficient funds be allocated to the Board of Christian Education to make the necessary studies in this field and provide the needed materials.

3. That the Board for Young People's Work, the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and other organizations be requested to encourage, supervise, and evaluate the educational work appropriate for their respective societies.

The Publication of a Family Magazine

In compliance with the recommendation of the last convention that the Board of Christian Education study the possibility of publishing a family magazine (*Proceedings*, 149, 147) the Board of Christian Education made a thorough study of the project in consultation with the acting manager of Concordia Publishing House.

A. The Need of a Family Magazine

1. There is definitely a need of providing the homes of Synod with a family-type publication issued or approved by Synod with stories of high moral and spiritual value, digests of world affairs and news written from a Christian viewpoint, guidance for the home training of children, solution of family problems, promotion and maintenance of health, suggestions for wholesome recreation and use of leisure time, and other matters of interest and importance to young and old.

2. *The Lutheran Witness*, as the official organ of Synod, sets forth chiefly the teachings and activities of our Church. The scope of the proposed family magazine is entirely different. Nor is it likely that a family magazine will effect a substantial decrease of subscriptions of the synodical organ, because of the Synod-wide blanket subscriptions to *The Lutheran Witness*.

3. *The Walther League Messenger* is published primarily in the interests of the Walther League.

4. With the exception of *The Child's Companion* the magazines issued for children and young people, *e. g.*, *Lutheran Guide*, *Young Lutherans' Magazine*, *Concordia Messenger*, have a very limited sale. Synod has granted Concordia Publishing House the permission to change or discontinue these periodicals. Through the publication of one magazine for the whole family, some of the juvenile papers may well be discontinued.

5. Synod as such has the responsibility of providing its members with sufficient and adequate Christian literature and of counteracting the baneful influence of non-Christian literature.

6. A family magazine of a popular and practical type would serve as one of the most effective means for strengthening the Christian home and promoting a Synod-wide program of adult Christian education.

B. Recommendations of the Board

1. That the Board of Christian Education be authorized to publish a 48-page monthly family magazine under its auspices, as soon as conditions permit;

2. That Synod grant the Board of Christian Education permission to engage a full-time editor of the proposed family maga-

zine, who may also be asked to assist in other projects pertaining to adult Christian education;

3. That, if necessary, Synod subsidize the magazine for the next triennium;

4. That the Board of Christian Education, together with the management of Concordia Publishing House, be empowered to formulate plans and policies according to which the family magazine is to be edited and published.

Lutheran Education Week

For a number of years suggestions have been made by individuals and conferences, including also the 1941 Delegate Synod, recommending that congregations set aside a Sunday each year in the interest of Christian education. Prompted by these suggestions and especially by the circumstances in which many of the educational agencies of the individual congregations find themselves, your Board has completed plans for the observance of a *Lutheran Education Week* for the fall of each year. The general objectives of such a week are: 1. To encourage congregations to analyze their educational program at regular intervals; 2. to stress the obligation of the home and church in training the young; 3. to assist the congregations and their communities to recognize the objectives and achievements of our educational system.

While the entire field of parish education will be covered in the plans of *Lutheran Education Week* each year, special emphasis will be placed on a particular topic. Because the home is the basis of all education and has the prime responsibility, the home will receive special stress in the first observance of *Lutheran Education Week* under the topic, "Building Today for Tomorrow." Material for the 1944 observance will be sent to all pastors and teachers.

Emphasis will be given not only to the Christian home but also to the unchurched home. In recent months we have heard much of the growing concern over the number of serious crimes committed by boys and girls under twenty years of age, and the churches have awakened to the challenge of the millions of children and youth who are growing up without any religious instruction whatever. According to the figures given below only about 35,000 unchurched children are enrolled in all educational agencies. With regard to *Lutheran Education Week,* your Board has completed material for the beginning of a long-range program of evangelism in the hope that all congregations will be enlisted and that Sunday school workers in particular will be trained for personal mission work so that the Sunday school as a missionary agency will function at its best.

In order that our educational work be promoted regularly throughout Synod, we recommend that the sum of $2,500 be set aside annually during the next triennium for the observance of *Lutheran Education Week* and that this promotional work be under the supervision of the Board of Christian (Parish) Education.

Statistics for the Last Triennium

Parochial Schools

Year	No. of Schools	Enrollment	Teachers	Pastors Teaching	Woman Teachers	Students	Candidates	Total Teachers
1940	1,136	66,624	1,282	211	341	53	219	2,106
1941	1,117	66,054	1,292	231	369	49	173	2,114
1942	1,115	66,470	1,312	205	205	73	124	2,131
Net Change	—21	—154	+30	—6	—76	+20	—95	+25

Sunday Schools

Year	No. of Schools	Enrollment	Teachers
1940	3,598	280,584	29,497
1941	3,685	270,276	29,626
1942	3,771	261,082	29,164
Net Change	+173	—19,502	—333

Other Part-Time Agencies

Year	Saturday Schools	Enrollment	Summer Schools	Enrollment	Other Week-Day Instruction Schools	Other Week-Day Instruction Enrollment
1940	704	14,295	818	24,722	265	9,543
1941	767	15,280	849	26,559	335	12,395
1942	715	13,532	970	27,148	375	12,443
Net Change	+11	—763	+152	+2,426	+110	+2,900

Total Enrollment

	Our Children	Unchurched Homes	Other Churches
Attending parochial and Sunday school	22,004	2,664	961
Parochial school only	35,509	2,267	3,065
Sunday school only (including Bible classes and preschool children)	239,078	26,502	11,854
	296,591	31,433	15,880
Other part-time agencies	43,036*	10,087*	

* No indications how many of these also included in other enrollment figures. Some of these schools are conducted in preparation for confirmation.

Parochial Schools

Change of Attitude

Since the Saxon Centennial in 1939 a pronounced interest and activity in behalf of parochial schools has developed, and it has been on the increase to the present day. By the fall of 1941 it was sufficiently evident to receive the notice of our church papers.

The new state of mind is general, but more noticeable in one section of Synod than in another. It seems to be most pronounced in the East, the whole region east of the State of Ohio, which embraces the Eastern, Atlantic, and Southeastern Districts. Since 1940 this region alone has established 9 parochial schools, with a total of 16 instructors. All of these schools have plans for expansion in the near future. Three want to erect school buildings this summer. Five or six will acquire additional teachers. Moreover, we are reliably informed that twelve or more additional schools are under contemplation.

But this is a general trend. In this time of moral laxity and juvenile delinquency, parents are seeking help in Christian schools. We should right now spend large sums of money to gather in the children and their parents by means of parochial schools.

Lutheran High Schools

For the same reason the organization of Lutheran high schools is contemplated in many sections of Synod: Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr., Racine, Wis.; Houston, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Los Angeles, Calif.; and a number of other places. In virtually all of the new schools in the East the eventual addition of the high school grades is being considered.

Teacher Situation

Unfortunately with the revival of the school spirit in 1941, a shortage of teachers made itself felt, and it has become more acute from year to year. Before this the shortage had been covered to a great extent by the ministerial candidates teaching in schools, candidates who have now been absorbed by the ministry. Hence, the shortage of teachers was not due to a sudden numerical increase in teaching positions, for the number of instructors from 1939 to 1942 increased only by 14; nor was it due to an unusual number of teacher resignations owing to the war industry; for surveys in 1942 and 1943 have shown that an insignificant number of teachers resigned in order to enter defense work, least of all in 1943. The shortage appears to be due to a deplorable loss in our teaching personnel, owing to low salaries and other conditions, especially to the practice of temporary employment of teacher graduates, which, in turn, reduced the enrollment at our teachers' colleges.

To meet the immediate needs second-year men of the seminary at St. Louis were asked to take a special summer course at River Forest or Seward to prepare themselves for a year of teaching. During the Summer of 1943 about 40 students volunteered to serve the Church in this capacity. Another call was issued for the summer of 1944. However, this measure can be

considered only as a stopgap until a more permanent solution can be found.

In order to relieve the situation further, the School Office, with the approval of the District Presidents, has undertaken to contact teachers out of office for purposes of reclaiming the worthy and willing ones for service in the Church. A number of such teachers have declared themselves willing to accept a call, some of them at a considerable financial sacrifice. It is planned to continue the survey of teachers out of office until all that can be reached will have been accounted for.

While the general enrollment at our normal schools is encouraging, we must increase our efforts to gain more students this year if we are to meet the anticipated needs of the Church. While woman teachers are needed, the expansion of our school system and the probable addition of a number of high schools, will put a greater demand upon male teachers.

Teaching Material

Definite progress can be reported in the production of new and much-needed textbooks and other materials. As much as possible, the co-operation and assistance of the faculties of the teachers' colleges and of groups of teachers and individuals in the field are being sought in these efforts. The following items have been completed during the past three years and are now on the market or will be available by September, 1944, God willing: *Church History Inserts,* 1941; *Child Record,* 1942; *General Course of Study for Lutheran Elementary Schools,* 1943; "Reading for Interest," a new series of readers for Grades I—VI, with practice books and teacher's guide, 1943 and 1944; *Memory Books for Lutheran Schools,* 1944; *Physical Education for Elementary Grades,* 1944. At the suggestion of the Board the Lutheran Education Association has completed the *Lutheran School Record,* 1944. The Board has plans of preparing additional materials in the fields of primary religion, science, and other subjects as this is found feasible and financially possible. The cost of some of these projects is almost prohibitive for a school system like ours, and the time may come when Synod will have to provide a substantial subsidy for the production of textbooks and materials of instruction in order to make their publication financially possible.

Suggested Action

The Board recommends the following as problems to be studied and acted upon by Synod:

1. Encouragement and acceleration of the present trend toward expansion of our parochial school system;

2. The encouragement of Lutheran high schools wherever their introduction is possible and feasible;

3. Regular calling of teachers and the payment of adequate salaries in order that progress may not be hindered by unnecessary restrictions upon the servants of the Word;

4. Increasing the enrollments of our teachers' colleges to provide a sufficient number of men and women to fill the teaching positions in existing and prospective schools;

5. Support of the production program of the Board with subsidy for costly projects, for example, producing attractive science materials;

6. Encouragement of congregations and schools to use the textbooks and other materials prepared under the auspices of the Board of Christian Education and published by Concordia Publishing House.

Sunday School

No agency, and no combination of agencies, can take the place of a full-time school in the sense of constituting an adequate substitute for such a school; nevertheless it is possible by means of part-time agencies to lay a measurably satisfactory basis for the child's religious life. Among the part-time agencies, the Sunday school is by far the most popular and widespread. Both as a missionary and an educational institution the Sunday school has proved its worth. Considering the difficulties that beset the road of progress, the improvement of the last decade has been phenomenal. The brief report that follows will deal mainly with problems along the lines of which improvement should be made.

Statistical Picture

In the past three years there was an increase of 173 schools. The number of teachers shows a decrease of 333. The draft and conditions brought about by the war lead us to infer that a loss could be expected. Average Sunday school attendance (171,511) has always left much to be desired; yet in spite of wartime conditions the attendance has improved from year to year. 29,166 unchurched individuals are enrolled in our Sunday schools at the present time, revealing a decrease of 4,389 in the past triennium. This figure indicates that missionary possibilities in the vicinity of many congregations either do not exist or that no concerted effort is being made to reach the multitude of children and adults who are without any church affiliation. A sharp decline in our Sunday school enrollment has occasioned a great deal of apprehension. This decrease has not yet hurt our enrollment in the confirmation classes, for the number of confirmands increased by

1,229 during the past three years. Owing to the rising birth rate, there has been a corresponding increase of 7,691 in the number of infant baptisms. If the population continues to grow at the present rate, the situation will improve; but the lowered birth rate of the past years does not account for our loss of almost 20,000 in enrollment. Factors mentioned as jointly responsible for losses are: lowered birth rate, lack of missionary ardor, failure to follow up prospects and delinquents, migration of families to defense areas and their neglect to remain in touch with their Church. The Board of Education has hesitated to write off this loss and let the matter rest. According to the *Statistical Yearbook*, the losses in the lower departments of the Sunday school totaled about 7,000. The severest losses (at least 12,000) were incurred by the Bible class departments, and these losses are to be accounted for (1) by the indifference of our adolescents and adults toward Bible classes, and (2) chiefly by the drafting of almost 100,000 of our men into the armed forces. We are of the opinion that the decrease in Sunday school enrollment, which has been felt by most of the Protestant denominations, is due in no small measure to the secularization of the American people, a rather pronounced movement away from the Church and the things of God toward worldliness or paganism. The only effective means for combating the neopaganism of our age and of preserving our Christians from its seductive power is the faithful proclamation of God's Word in pulpit and classroom.

Literature

Despite the decreased enrollment, the circulation of Sunday school literature has increased. The revision of the Junior, Intermediate, and Senior lessons, which was begun in 1943, will be completed during the present year. The new lesson quarterlies appeal to teachers and pupils alike and have received much favorable comment. It is the intention of the Board to improve all the literature and to continue research and publish materials for which there is a demand. A graded memory course, originally compiled by brethren in the active ministry and growing out of actual experience in the field, is being printed and distributed by Concordia Publishing House. The publication of a graded series of Sunday school papers is being considered.

Teacher Training

The report of the synodical Teacher Training Committee will be found on another page of this volume. Intensive instruction and systematic training of teachers is more vital today than ever because of the breakdown of moral standards and lamentable social conditions generally. Consecrated and well-trained teachers are

needed to guide our children and youth through those critical years which determine the future course of the child. Moreover, immature and inexperienced church members are being drafted for the teaching staff, many of them too young to be sensible of the great responsibility attending the office of teaching. We should not be led by present-day conditions to follow the line of least resistance and lower our standards of indoctrination. In many instances teachers' meetings are held infrequently. A large number of pastors either do not train their teachers or they failed to report teacher training. In the interest of raising the educational standard of our Sunday schools and the professional standard of our teachers, pastors should recognize the necessity of holding regular teachers' meetings and of adopting the synodical training program.

Bible Classes

It is to be deplored that the movement for more Bible classes is making little progress. Losses in young peoples' and adult Bible classes have been at least partially accounted for, but wartime conditions will hardly account for a decrease of 7,000 in the enrollment of our postconfirmation Bible classes. Have we perhaps yielded to the spirit of indifference which is so common today, and are we therefore making only a halfhearted effort to continue the religious instruction of our adolescents after they have been confirmed? With due credit to the sermon as an instructional factor of first importance, if we are to have a well-indoctrinated laity, confirmation instruction must be followed by regular, systematic Bible study under the guidance of well-prepared and competent leaders. The Board of Christian Education appeals for this reason to all congregations of Synod to study prayerfully the deplorable condition that exists with respect to Bible classes and then work for the organization and maintenance of Bible classes. Adolescents have been mentioned in particular because they are urgently in need of continued instruction; but we should have many more young people's and adult classes as well.

Other Part-Time Agencies

The effectiveness of religious instruction depends on the number of hours devoted to it no less than on the competency of the instructor. There is a limit below which it is impossible even for a competent instructor to lay a sound and thorough basis for the child's Christian faith and life. The Sunday school in combination with a two-year preconfirmation period of instruction certainly does not, in a great many instances, furnish the child with the clear and accurate knowledge of God's Word that is to become directive for Christian living. School men have been able from

practical experience to calculate the minimum of class periods required per annum to ensure the educand's proficiency in arithmetic and other branches of knowledge. Considering the fact that sanctification is a process and that this process is often disturbed by negative or detrimental factors in the child's environment, it should be the aim of every congregation to provide a maximum of hours for the religious instruction of the children committed to its care. In the Sunday school the average child receives less than thirty hours of religious instruction per annum, barely enough to sustain his spiritual life. Where there is no school, more time can be procured for religious instruction by introducing one or more of the part-time agencies. A well-ordered Saturday school will produce at least as good results as the Sunday school. A well-ordered summer or vacation Bible school makes a valuable contribution to the child's religious life and has missionary possibilities. The same holds true of released-time, or weekday, religious instruction.

During the past three years the number of part-time agencies (Saturday school, summer school, weekday religious instruction) throughout Synod increased by 273, and the enrollment increased by 4,563. Synod now has 2,060 part-time agencies with an enrollment of 53,123. These figures are disheartening, especially since many of the schools must be classified as confirmation classes and since the data show that so little has been done to expand our system of part-time agencies. The Sunday school is popular, these other part-time agencies are not. The question is, How can we make them popular? How can we arouse our congregations to a realization that more time must be devoted to religious instruction and that for this reason more instructional agencies must be brought into being? Any endeavor to establish more educational agencies will indeed entail additional labor on those pastors who are already overburdened. But in most cases it should be possible to interest laymen and women and train them for participation in this work. It is the earnest hope of the Board of Christian Education that the movement for more part-time agencies will gain momentum in the present and near future and that hundreds of congregations will start part-time schools during the next triennium. The Board of Christian Education has outlined a two-year graded course for part-time agencies in three units, two units for weekday religious instruction and one unit for summer schools. Teachers' guides and worksheets for three courses have already appeared. A number of courses will be published during the current year and hereafter, until all units have been completed. The courses now available may be used in any of the three part-time agencies enumerated above.

Tracts

Special promotional tracts on the following subjects are being issued: The Organization of a Parochial School, Sunday School, Vacation Bible School, Central Parochial Schools, Released Time Classes, Teacher Training Courses, and the Cradle Roll Department.

State Support of Church Schools

Synod in convention in 1941 instructed the Board of Christian Education to study the question of government aid to churches in the field of education. Soon thereafter your Board appointed Prof. Paul E. Bente, Mr. E. C. Sieving, and Mr. Robert Berning of Fort Wayne, Ind., as a committee to study the question of state support of our church schools. After a preliminary report this committee submitted its findings in an eighteen-page report during February, 1944. On the basis of this extensive study your Board formulated the following policy in this matter and recommends it to Synod for adoption:

Essential Services of the State

We recognize that some services of the State are essential to the nature of the State, without which the State cannot be said to exist (*e. g.*, under the constitution of the United States protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness). These can be demanded of the State by all citizens and therefore also by the Church.

Adventitious Services of the State

Other services rendered by the State are adventitious: the State could refrain from providing them without neglecting its fundamental duties or ceasing to exist. Chief of these is education, which in the nature of things and in divine ordinance is a parental function, although the State has an interest in the education of its citizens.

Twofold Aspect of the State's School Program

The modern school program of the State has two aspects:

1. The social service program (library service, lunches, health service, transportation, etc.).

2. The teaching program (curriculum, teaching, philosophy of education).

A vital difference exists between these two programs. They are associated merely as a matter of convenience. The social service program is administered through the schools because schools offer the easiest access to the children.

1. Social Service Program

In the social service program character-forming principles are not consciously formulated, discussed, evaluated, and implemented. Neither do these services contribute consciously and directly to the building up, the integration, and implementation of a philosophy of life.

The social service program should in equity be available to all children of school age irrespective of their school association, just as in the case of public library service. The State can grant to children in church schools this program, since rendering this service does not promote the religious tenets of the Church. The social service program can be granted by the State to church schools and all conditions germane to the program can be observed without sacrifice of sovereignty on the part of the State or sacrifice of principle on the part of the Church. Hence, the Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be within its rights in demanding it.

2. Teaching Program

In the teaching program character-forming precepts, motives of action, and principles of life are necessarily in the foreground, are formulated, analyzed, evaluated, and emotionalized to give them driving force in the underlying philosophy of education. Hence the Church may not subject its teaching program to the supervision, control, and direction of the State.

The State, when authorized by law, has the right to subsidize the teaching program of church schools without prescribing the philosophy of education if all the churches are given equal privileges. When, however, the State contributes tax money, it has the right to control the expenditures, sanctioning both the purpose for which and the manner in which the money is expended. However, the Church should not ask the State for a subsidy for the teaching program of its schools, for it cannot, without becoming unfaithful to the charge and commission given it, permit its teaching program to be subjected to the supervision, direction, and control of the State, because this would inevitably open the way for demands that the teaching in the church schools accord with the philosophy of education of the State. Here we would have all the evils which follow when the divine ordinance of the separation of Church and State is violated.

If by law the authorities of the State would be empowered to offer and actually do offer such subsidy, and with it relinquishes the rights of supervision, direction, and control, as is done, for instance, in the granting of a subsidy to churches and schools in the form of tax exemptions, the Church might under conditions accept

this subsidy without becoming guilty of wrongdoing. However, we point to the following facts which might well give pause:

a. The State has the right at any time to exercise the control of the expenditures of tax money;

b. The State has a right at any time to withdraw its subsidy.

In either case disastrous results may follow. If the State should suddenly demand the right to direct, control, and supervise the expenditures of tax money, our Church will be forced to forfeit all further support for reasons stated above, and the result would be the same as if the State would have withdrawn its subsidy. Our congregations, having expanded their school system under state aid, may suddenly find themselves unable to carry on upon the withdrawal of state funds. This has in the early history of our country caused the collapse of church schools in some sections of the country.

The argument that the State is not being asked to subsidize the religious teaching of sectarian schools, but only the teaching of the secular branches is specious and invalid, for all teaching in church schools — also the teaching of the secular branches — becomes a part of the teaching program (curriculum, teaching, and philosophy of education of the Church). Secular branches are taught in the light of the religious tenets of the Church.

Because it is most unwise for the Church to accept such subsidy for its teaching program, even though the right to control has been waived by the State, we as citizens should not agitate for State support but oppose the granting of State funds for sectarian use.

Miscellaneous

A separate subcommittee was appointed by your Board to study the question of religious education in state-supported schools. This committee has not completed its findings and is not ready to report at this time.

Synod in 1941 authorized and instructed your Board to compose a comprehensive treatise of the Lutheran point of view in education to be presented by competent authorities in this field and to be published by your Board. While the study of this subject has been begun by a committee and by members of the office, no report can be made at this time. The very nature of the topic will require continued and extensive study before a treatise can be published.

We respectfully call attention to the fact that the resolution of 1938 and 1941 to appropriate $1,000 per annum for research in the field of elementary Christian education was not carried out because the money was not made available.

F. E. MAYER, *Chairman*
H. A. DITTMAR, *Secretary*

[202]

Sunday School Teacher Training

DEAR BRETHREN:

During the six years in which the Concordia Teacher Training Program has been in operation, growth has been steady and consistent. It has enjoyed a favorable reception; it has firmly entrenched itself, and indications are that it will continue to grow. Wartime conditions have effected the enterprise to a degree hardly perceptible. The over-all picture is encouraging. For the success of this major undertaking we praise and thank God. Progress can best be shown by means of comparative data; we therefore place the figures of 1941 and 1943 side by side. (1) Distribution of textbooks: 80,000—128,000; (2) groups reported in training: 683 to 971; (3) teachers reported enrolled: 9,000—13,895; (4) credits issued: 16,000—28,496. Of the number of students enrolled 507, representing 116 congregations, have completed the six courses of the First Series and have been awarded the First Certificate. A considerable disparity exists between the number of textbooks distributed and the number of credits issued, as the above figures reveal. Apparently many groups studying the courses have failed to apply for credit. A Second Series is being projected by the Committee. Two courses in this series have already been published; a number of manuscripts are in preparation; eventually we shall have a longer list of Second Series courses, thus making it possible for teachers to choose the areas in which they care to undertake special studies and also giving teachers an opportunity to continue in training over a longer period of years. Most of the courses are suited to the capacity of the average lay member of our Church; therefore all laymen should be encouraged to enroll, those in particular who have been assigned positions of leadership and can well profit by the information and inspiration given by these courses.

Your Committee therefore recommends:

1. That all teachers be encouraged to work for credit.

2. That individuals complete the First Series and earn the First Certificate before taking any of the Second Series courses.

3. That groups of teachers who have completed the First Series proceed to the Second Series so that, in keeping with the original plan of the Committee, they continue to grow.

4. That provision be made in the local congregation to administer the courses of the First Series a second time in the interest of beginning teachers who need special preparation for the important task of teaching God's Word in Sunday school.

PAUL KOENIG, *Chairman*
A. C. MUELLER, *Secretary*

[203]

"News Service" Free to Pastors and Teachers

DEAR BRETHREN:

WHEREAS, There are still a large number of congregations which are not giving their children the privilege of attending a Christian day school; and

WHEREAS, Good, wholesome publicity, as given to our parochial schools in the "News Service" bulletin would have a much greater influence if this periodical would have a wider circulation; and

WHEREAS, Such influence would serve to promote and establish more Christian day schools in our Synod; and

WHEREAS, No other synodical periodical publishes such school information as does the "News Service"; and

WHEREAS, Only the officials of Synod, District, and Circuit receive this bulletin free of charge and the list of subscribers is small compared to the number of pastors and teachers serving Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the "News Service," a monthly mimeographed bulletin issued by Synod's Board of Education, be sent free of charge to all pastors and teachers of Synod and, if at all possible, appear in printed form; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod appropriate the necessary funds to carry out this proposal.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, HAMMOND, IND.
AUGUST H. PRAHLOW, *President*
ROY WILLIG, *Secretary*

Com. 4

[204]

Endorsement of Lutheran Education Association

The second annual meeting of the Lutheran Education Association assembled in River Forest, Ill., July 6 and 7, 1943, respectfully petitions the 39th Delegate Synod at Saginaw, Mich., to consider the following memorial:

That the Synod recognize both the need and the possibility of great blessings inherent in an organization such as the Lutheran Education Association and therefore recognize its objectives as being worthy of synodical sanction and endorsement and, by the adoption of this memorial, offer such sanction and endorsement of this organization and encourage the most active and earnest support of all members of our Synod in its programs and plans.

C. A. KURTH, *Secretary*

III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

[301]

Report of Board for Young People's Work

Your Board for Young People's Work presents herewith a brief summary of the major activities covering the triennium 1941—1944. The report, which is largely a review of our minutes for the period, includes several general observations and a number of suggestions which are designed for the maintenance and advancement of youth work in our Synod. For such of these recommendations as are worthy of adoption, we bespeak the wholehearted co-operation of all congregations.

The purpose of youth work, as the *Handbook* states it, is "to provide for the youth during the post-confirmation period continued training in Christian knowledge, in Christian living, and in Christian service." When the general objectives of youth welfare endeavor is phrased in such comprehensive terms, certainly no congregation would fail to qualify as an agency or instrument for young people's work. However, when these broad aims are reduced to simpler elements, we have a list of suggested activities that can well serve as a standard of attainment and a reference to a great variety of helpful hints for the productive operation of a young people's society. For growth in Christian knowledge the regular use of the Bible is obviously the prime essential. A young people's society should be, above all, a Bible-study group. These formal studies can be conducted in the regular meetings or on Sunday mornings. We can report at this point that our survey of 1942 discloses that approximately ninety per cent of our societies engage in fairly regular Bible study, and that about eighty per cent of these devote a part of their meetings to this activity. While the Bible is used exclusively by many instructors, the variety of so-called helps and accessories is surprisingly large. Many societies enrich their Bible courses by lectures, slide and motion pictures, topic studies, open forums, panel discussions, mission studies, evangelism projects, history of missions, plays, pageants, dramatizations of notable episodes in church history, promotion of summer camps and winter conferences, leadership institutes, and choir work.

Outlets for Christian service are provided by canvassing, distribution of tracts, clerical assistance in the church offices, church publicity, arranging the annual roll call, planning reunion services with the pastor, soliciting subscriptions for church periodicals, and performing a variety of routine chores for the congregation. This list of suggestions is extensive but not exhaustive. New occasions bring new opportunities. Certainly the wartime exigencies have considerably enlarged the activity program of our youth organi-

zations. Some societies have editorial committees which prepare and mail news letters to their young men and women in national service. Others render service to the Red Cross, enroll as nurses' aides, and volunteer for many kinds of wartime work in their community.

Undoubtedly there are congregations which cannot attempt to carry on young people's work on this wide range of activities; in addition to other handicaps they do not have suitable meeting rooms and other facilities. Yet we ought to bear in mind that assembly rooms and equipment are mere things, and things are not so important as young people. A resourceful and consecrated leader will not be easily deterred by such limitations. Love for the work can often find a way. We should make the most of what we have where we are. Many successful societies operate with fewer than ten members and despite so-called inadequate facilities. This is an encouraging fact to keep in mind in these days of depleted membership rosters. Even small societies can provide for growth in Christian knowledge, living, service, fellowship, and recreation, if they are guided by leaders who are aware of their responsibilities, know their duties, study their problems, and solve them with prayer and creative imagination.

Without the continuous and complete co-operation of the Walther League your Board would find its range of opportunities greatly circumscribed and its methods less effective. We regard the League as an especially prepared field for our operations. With the District committees of Synod our contacts must be maintained almost exclusively by correspondence; the triennial meetings of District committees with your Board are the only exception to this rule. We should like to meet more frequently with the District committees. With the League we confer regularly in person by means of representation at their meetings and ours, and we are happy to testify that we have consistently enjoyed the most cordial and mutually helpful relations with the organization. May we add here that the League staff thinks and plans in terms of all young people of Synod; its interest is not confined to the registered membership. The achievements of the Walther League have been valuable contributions to the whole youth welfare endeavor of our Church. It has been willing to share its resources of experience, leadership, organization, and program with your Board and with the church at large. To enumerate some good results which are, under God, largely attributable to the League is not difficult. The increasing number of Bible classes is due in no small measure to the impetus and drive of the League, which assists the pastor in conducting them. The noticeable improvement and higher standard of choral work in our congregation is due in part to the music

projects of the League. Many of our outstanding lay leaders of today discovered and developed their useful talents through years of active participation in League work. Although wartime demands have literally decimated the ranks of the organization, new societies are being enrolled in gratifying numbers to balance the losses. The co-operation of our pastors in enrolling these many new societies with the League is greatly appreciated. The services complementary to the work of the Army and Navy Commission involve the expenditure of large sums to supply Walther League periodicals and other materials for our young people in the armed services. Just at this time the League is joining with the Board for Young People's Work in conducting leadership institutes at strategic places. This venture, which is being financed by allotments from the Lutheran Youth Fund, is the special project of the Lutheran Service Volunteers of the Walther League. Since the convention of 1941 the League has completed its building program in Chicago. The Lutheran Youth Building is a tangible prayer of gratitude to God for fifty years of blessed growth, a memorial to the leaders of the past, a beautiful and practical realization of great plans, and a pledge to the Lutheran youth of the future. Your Board believes that this pledge can be best and most faithfully kept by providing for general co-operation between the League and our District committees, and to this end we recommend that all Synodical District committees arrange with the District executive boards of the League for a regular exchange of personal representation at their respective meetings. The purpose of this recommendation is to strengthen the League and to assure for it the greater support which it should have to reach the maximum number of our young people.

In discharging its duties, your Board was assisted by many groups and individuals in official and unofficial capacities. We wish to acknowledge the assistance given by the District committees who supervised the work in the District and kept us informed on their experiences with projects which they originated or carried through in co-operation with us. For the helpful publicity and dissemination of information we gladly acknowledge the courtesy of the editorial staff of the LUTHERAN WITNESS and of the writers who gladly consented to prepare articles on some phase of young people's work. To Dr. Theo. Graebner we are thankful for his assistance in Boy Scout matters. How this problem was adjusted will be reported by the Committee on Lodges.

Approximately one third of our pastors participated in the youth survey. It seems that survey questionnaires continue to be a major source of irritation. This irritation was indicated by the general temper of some supplementary remarks, vigorous strokes

the pen, and a rather copious use of exclamation points. For the future we promise relief but not a discontinuance of questionnaires. The office of Synod's statistician is preparing forms and suggesting methods which will simplify statistical reports and assure greater validity for resulting tabulations and analyses.

For District committees for young people's work we are requesting good placement on the agenda of synodical District conventions. It has been our experience by way of District reports that youth matters are sometimes deferred to the hurried last minutes before adjournment. This does not allow for adequate reporting and discussion.

Among the enterprises in professional youth work training at all of our seminaries and teachers' colleges, we desire particularly to call attention to the voluntary "Youth Study Group" which is conducted by Dean Jesse and Dr. P. E. Kretzmann with a number of students of Concordia Seminary. The members of this group gain practical laboratory experience in young people's work by participating in the activities of the young people's societies of St. Louis and vicinity.

Reports of earlier *Proceedings* (1941, p. 165) recommend roll calls, reunion services, special youth committees in every congregation, observance of Youth Sunday, and other methods for fostering youth work in the local church. It is advisable to enlist the young people in the preparation of these plans. Such participation trains them in the stewardship of time and talents. We need to be reminded that reunion services and roll calls fail in one important purpose if no follow-up is planned in connection with these events. If plans are made early enough, our young men in the services can be requested to send some kind of communication which will arrive in time to be prominently featured at reunions or roll calls. For them as well as for the young people at home the young people's society should continue to function as effectively as possible. To assist the returning serviceman in making his readjustment to church membership and civilian life, it may in some instances be helpful to use the society or some other organization of the congregation as an agency for rehabilitation; this may well include a small-scale clearing house for information on employment for the young man who experiences difficulty in finding a suitable position.

The other members of your Board desire herewith to record their appreciation of their able and diligent chairman, Pastor E. L. Roschke, who has guided the proceedings, done by far the major portion of the work, and served as our representative on many occasions.

THE BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK
M. J. ROSCHKE, *Secretary*

[302]

Report of Student Welfare Committee

BRETHREN:

The synodical Student Welfare Committee gratefully and humbly acknowledges the extraordinary blessings of God which attended the labors of our corps of full-time and part-time student pastors at non-Synodical Conference colleges and universities during the past triennium.

Through an intensified program of action at these schools it pleased God to grant a fine yield of visible fruit, although the grand total of souls influenced, conserved, reclaimed, or won, only eternity will fully reveal.

Not only was the number of full-time student pastors increased to 13 during the past triennium, but there was also a substantial increase in the number of pastors in college communities who engaged in student welfare work on the campuses.

While the appropriation of $7,500 voted at the convention in Fort Wayne served the Student Welfare Committee adequately during the early phases of its reorganizational program, the Committee found it necessary during the latter part of the past triennium to seek additional funds for its work from various synodical Districts. For the development of one established project it unsuccessfully sought financial aid from the synodical Young People's Committee and its annual youth collections. New (and essential) projects could not be undertaken. Our very popular publications were restricted to bona fide Synodical Conference students. Materials which should have gone to every student were for reasons of economy sent in single copies to each student group. Our Committee can no longer conduct its expanding program without additional clerical assistance and an established office. Many student pastors, whose presence at our annual Student Pastors' Conference is urgent, cannot attend because our Committee, which sponsors these annual conferences, is unable to pay their traveling expenses. Our experiences during the past two years impressed upon us the necessity of an enlarged appropriation to enable us to carry on our normal work. A number of prominent pastors and laymen expressed their amazement at our Committee's ability to accomplish so much with so little. They have also encouraged us to seek a substantial increase in our synodical appropriation.

The appropriation which we earnestly seek for the ensuing triennium makes no provision for projects not included in our present program. Our Committee simply requests a minimum appropriation commensurate with existing needs. Nor does our Committee's request include provision for the postwar period, when all colleges and universities anticipate heavy enrollments.

The $20,000 per annum which our Committee seeks is to be expended as follows:

1. Office expenses	$3,800
2. Student Pastors' Conference	2,700
3. Publications	3,000
4. Salary and Rent of Executive Secretary	3,500
5. Traveling expenses	1,000
6. Gamma Delta	2,000
7. Service to 400 student pastors	2,000
8. Semi-annual census and follow-up	800
9. Student Welfare Committee expenses	500
10. Miscellaneous expenses	400
11. Emergency	300

STUDENT WELFARE COMMITTEE
R. W. HAHN

---

[303]

Traveling Expenses of Student Pastors

The English District in convention June 16—19, 1942, resolved to memorialize Synod to make provision hereafter for the payment of traveling expenses of student pastors when they attend conferences called by the Student Welfare Committee, since the work involved is Synod-wide in scope and carried on under synodical supervision. (*English District Proceedings,* 1942, pp. 119, 120.)

H. W. ROMOSER, *Secretary*

IV. MISSIONS

[401]

Report of the Secretary of Missions

If there ever was a triennium of new developments, of rapid changes demanding careful study and at times immediate adjustments to meet the ever-rising challenges of the day, it was the past triennium. But in the midst of a world of hate and violence, of lust and greed, of blasted lives and broken homes, "the Word of God is not bound." 2 Tim. 2:9. There is no power on earth nor in hell that can hinder its course.

The War and the Status Quo of Our Missions. — What a terrible spectacle it is that unfolds before us as we ponder upon the ravages of war, its devastating influence also on the work of the Church and its mission! Millions are driven to despair and are hurried to the grave and to eternity to face their Maker. That war is always a hindrance to the progress of the Kingdom none will deny. And yet even war must lend a helping hand that the Gospel is preached to the uttermost part of the world, that God's elect, no matter where they be, be individually brought within reach of the saving means of grace.

Of *European Missions* little news has trickled through. One report has it that the preaching of the Word still continues in the Free Churches which were affiliated with us, that the Christians even in this time of stress can support the work of the Church, that salary increases to their pastors could be granted. Our church in London is visited by many of our men in the armed forces. No further news has reached us from Mr. Pedlar and his church work in Cornwall, England.

In China and in India our work is much disturbed due to the present crisis. Amid many hardships and privations our missionaries chose to remain with their flocks in this hour of trial. The Board of Foreign Missions is bending every effort to strengthen them, to give them added manpower, to supply their physical needs. The sending of two new missionaries to China and the visit of Pastor O. H. Schmidt, the executive secretary of Foreign Missions, in these perilous times did much to encourage the workers both in China and in India.

In *Africa* we conduct missions in Nigeria together with the constituent synods of the Synodical Conference under the guidance of the Missionary Board. The work continues and prospers. Amid many difficulties the Missionary Board finally succeeded to return one of the missionaries who had been on furlough for a longer period of time. Another missionary and his wife accom-

panied him. As yet we have not heard of their arrival in Nigeria. The field is white unto harvest. Added manpower is needed.

Negro Missions in the United States are conducted and supervised by the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference. Many are the problems in our Negro Missions. The trends and the present-day attitude in Negro-America will call for adjustments to meet the challenge of the hour. A number of new fields were opened in Northern cities. There is a lack of manpower. The number of self-sustaining congregations is increasing. Our share for the support of Negro Missions in the United States for the 1944 fiscal year is $88,000, plus $65,000 for debt liquidation and $22,000 for missions in Africa.

South America. — At the synodical convention held at Fort Wayne, Ind., in June, 1941, it was resolved that a synodical representative visit the South American mission fields to look into a number of problems that had arisen in the course of time, to visit the colleges and seminaries, to attend District conventions, and to strengthen the brethren in the many tasks before them. It was the privilege of your Secretary of Missions to carry out these resolutions in 1942.

Existing war conditions made it necessary to travel by airplane. Under the Lord's gracious protection in these perilous days the distance from Miami, Florida, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, was covered in little more than 36 hours actual flying time. By not going by rail and steamer but using the airplane forty-two days were saved in travel.

At the convention at Crespo, Argentina, a fine spirit of harmony and co-operation prevailed. There was deep interest in the work of Synod and its world-wide missions. The majority of congregations and many of the mission stations were visited. Numerous meetings were held with the officers of the District and with the Mission Board. The salary question was discussed at length. Salaries were improved and adjusted. The college at Crespo, which now has an enrollment of 14, was visited. A number of meetings were held with the Board of Control.

During my stay at Buenos Aires, Argentina, the theological seminary at Buenos Aires was opened with nine students. Prof. A. Lehenbauer was inducted into office as instructor of the theological seminary, which now has an enrollment of 14; four of the students are now serving as vicars in the field.

Leaving Buenos Aires, Argentina, by plane, I arrived at Porto Alegre, Brazil, within three hours (taking a train would have meant four days). The haggard look and downhearted attitude of the pastors and faculty members that came to welcome me at the airport spelled evil forebodings. Brazil had entered the war.

The use of the German language had been forbidden. The language of the country, Portuguese, was the only language to be spoken. What this meant for our churches we can well realize. I visited a large number of pastors and congregations in the cities and faraway colonies, thanks to the courteous permission of the Brazilian authorities. There is a shortage in manpower. Some of the missionaries are serving too many stations.

The college and seminary at Porto Alegre, Brazil, are in a flourishing condition with an enrollment of more than 80 students.

Pastor S. Beckmann, a citizen of the United States, was chosen to be a foot-loose President, Mission and Stewardship Secretary in Argentina. Pastor R. Hasse, a native of Brazil, is now President of the Brazil District. It affords me the greatest pleasure to tell of the fine constructive work both Presidents are doing to improve the work beneath the Southern Cross. Both Presidents are expected to be present at the convention. They ought to be given an opportunity to tell of their work.

Deaf and Blind Missions. — Like Home Missions, so also the Missions to the Deaf and Blind could go forward unhindered. True, the present world conditions make it impossible for our literature to the blind to reach as many countries and as many readers as in the time of peace.

During the past triennium the personnel of Deaf Missions has undergone a number of changes through death and resignation and through transfer of pastors to hearing congregations. As in the past, special efforts are being put forth by the Mission Board to train a larger number of students of the theological seminaries in the sign language. If it were possible to train several hundred in the sign language, many of the scattered few could also be served with greater regularity and at less cost.

Until now it has been the policy that the missionary to the deaf serve deaf groups only and not hearing congregations also. Some thought ought to be given the question whether it will not be in the interest of the missionary himself, in the interest of the smaller groups of the deaf in given communities, and in the interest of economy to co-ordinate the work of a missionary to the deaf, wherever this is possible, with the work at a hearing congregation or mission station, so that one pastor serve both the deaf and the hearing groups. If the work in a larger center with a larger number of deaf requires the work of a full-time missionary, the missionary ought to confine his work to the deaf. We believe, however, if the work with smaller groups of the deaf in areas not within a reasonable distance of a foot-loose missionary to the deaf can be co-ordinated with the work of a hearing congregation or mission, it will be less costly than to have a mis-

sionary come from afar to serve them. To combine missions to the deaf with missions to hearing groups will not only be an encouragement to the missionary himself, but will also be an incentive to students to join the classes in the sign language at our seminaries and to prepare for the work among the deaf.

A real step forward was made by the Board when they called a Secretary of Missions to the Deaf. Pastor John L. Salvner, for forty-three years a missionary to the deaf, has accepted the appointment. With the assistance of this Secretary of Missions to the Deaf, the Mission Board can now enter more fully upon the preparation of manuals, tracts, literature, and special aids for the missionaries and their work. Be it suggested to grant the necessary funds to make this possible.

Missions to the Deaf have by no means reached their peak. Many fields are still untouched. There still is room for expansion.

Lack of manpower is one reason why much of the land could not be possessed. But there is seemingly another reason. It is lack of interest in these missions in many of the synodical Districts. At many District conventions little is said about them. Only in a casual way Deaf Missions are mentioned. No live, inspiring reports are heard. No thought is given to expanding the work. Few of the congregations seriously look after the spiritual needs of deaf children and deaf members. And what of hard-of-hearing members? Little thought is given these to enable them to come and hear the Word of God. How easily could this be remedied through the installation of audiophones. Few congregations ever give it serious thought to provide hearing aids which the pastor could take with him into the homes, to the bedside of the hard of hearing, to the sick that he might bring words of instruction, of warning, of consolation.

That Districts, congregations, and pastors give so little thought to the spiritual needs of deaf members is no doubt owing to the fact that it is believed that this is not their specific obligation, but the obligation of the Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind. For this reason the question is frequently raised whether the Deaf Missions ought not to be given over to the Districts in which these are located. It is believed that this would be in the interest of efficiency, better and closer co-operation and supervision, particularly in the faraway areas, if missions were assigned to, and affiliated with, and supervised by, the District. It is, however, suggested that the Board of Missions to the Deaf continue as an advisory body on missionary policies and methods, whose particular duty it will be to prepare literature and aids to the Deaf Missions, to train missionaries to the deaf, and keep the interest in Missions to the Deaf alive.

Since this change of policy is of such far-reaching and vital importance, be it suggested that a committee be appointed to study this suggestion together with the Board of Missions to the Deaf and Blind and with the members of the Ephphata Conference.

Be it further suggested that this committee report its findings to the next convention.

Missions to the Blind. — A library of reading matter for the blind is gradually becoming a reality. Numerous books, pamphlets, and writings were transcribed into the Braille and Moon type during the past three years and added to the collection.

Be it suggested to encourage the Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind to further develop this library.

Be it further suggested that this Board consider to outline a definite, systematic program for further transcriptions, carefully choosing topics and writings and designating them for transcription according to their relative importance and value in leading the blind to Christ and their soul's salvation.

Home Missions. — Round-table discussions were held each year with the subsidized District Home Mission Boards and, upon invitation, also with a number of District Home Mission Boards of self-sustaining Districts. There are now eleven Districts receiving subsidy. A number of these are nearing self-support. Their hopes will be realized if present improved financial conditions continue. A larger number of parishes became self-supporting during the past three years. For obvious reasons the Candidate Fund was discontinued with the beginning of the 1943 fiscal year. New stations were opened in nearly all of the Districts.

Christian Day School. — There is an increased interest in the opening and in the development of day schools. District Mission Boards (some with the help of the Board of Home Missions) unhesitatingly gave needed support.

Keeping in Touch with Mission Activities. — In order to keep in close touch with Synod's mission activities, to gather information and to assist in the closer co-ordination and development of all missions, your Secretary of Missions received regular reports from the subsidized Districts and their missionaries. Minutes of the meetings held by all synodical Mission Boards and of the General Church Extension Board were received, and the meetings of these Boards were attended as time and opportunity permitted.

Two joint meetings of the chairmen and representatives of the Synodical Mission Boards and of the General Church Extension Board were held in the past triennium in order to discuss matters of mutual interest. It was the consensus of opinion that meetings of this nature held at stated times would be of great value.

The Lutheran Hour and Missions. — Complying with the resolution of Synod "that the Secretary of Missions be instructed to present a report on the Lutheran Hour to every convention of Synod especially from the point of view of its importance to missions," the Lutheran Laymen's League invited the undersigned to attend meetings held by the Board of Governors and of the Executive Committee in the interest of the Lutheran Hour. What the Lutheran Hour has meant to our far-flung mission fields, to bring the Lutheran Church to the attention of the unchurched, to bring back the erring and sinners to repentance and to the acceptance of Christ; what the Lutheran Hour means to men in the armed forces, in the camp, on the battle front, on the high seas, everyone of our missionaries and chaplains can tell. The Lutheran Hour is now also reaching into Mexico. Our missionary at Mexico City tells us that more than 140 listeners of the Lutheran Hour from time to time came to hear him at his services. The Lutheran Hour enabled President Hasse to preach in the Portuguese language from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From many stations in South America the Lutheran Hour goes forth in the Spanish language. It reaches into nearly every country in South America. The Lutheran Hour is, as it were, a forerunner, an advance courier, making known the Lutheran Church, telling sinners in Mexico, Central and South America, still walking in darkness and gross superstition, of the light that has come into the world. It is opening the door and paving the way. Are we ready to follow through, pick up the leads, and bring the Gospel to such whose interest has been enkindled and who are eager to hear the Gospel?

The Lutheran Hour has joined hands with the Board of Home Missions and the Board of South American Missions in the support of the pastor who is to translate theological literature into the Spanish language.

Preliminary to Postwar Planning. — Much is said and written on postwar planning, on stabilization, on rehabilitation, on restoration, on reconstruction, on readjustments, on the building of an era of greater progress, of new developments, of better relationship, of peace. But the uncertainty of the future staggers even the wisest among men. None can lift the veil. Even the most carefully laid plans might be shattered.

Yet, as men are groping in darkness in this world of uncertainty and with fear and trembling gaze into the future and feebly plan to meet coming eventualities, we, the children of God, dare not stand by and do nothing. We lift up our heads, for in the midst of this changing world we have the changeless Christ, the everlasting Gospel. We have with us Christ, who bids us follow Him

and preach the Gospel to every creature. And lifting high this banner, He reminds us that "this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come," Matt. 24:14.

Into all the world we shall go. For the moment we know not whither we can go. We know not which lands might be opened unto us when the present conflict is ended. And if and when the doors to given countries are opened, we know not under what conditions we can enter. Prudence, however, demands that we put our house in order, be ready to heed the summons if it comes. And there are many things we can do to be ready and prepared, even now as the conflict rages. To be ready we ought

To strengthen the Home Church and the fields already occupied. Only if the Home Church is sturdy and strong, will it be ready to enter upon an aggressive and intensive postwar mission expansion program at home and abroad. To strengthen the Church, it will be necessary to rally the forces to greater missionary zeal in every church, in every home, in every member. We must with the help of God enkindle a missionary spirit. We need this missionary spirit not only at home, but also in every field already occupied. We must rally the forces to greater missionary zeal in Foreign Missions, in South American Missions, in Deaf and Blind Missions, in European Missions, in Negro Missions, and in African Missions. It will further be necessary

To restudy the entire work of every mission, of every congregation at home, of every mission station abroad, and this with a view of a possible consolidation, co-ordination, relocation, or elimination in the interest of economy and of conservation of manpower; and

To evaluate the present-day manpower, to consider the fitness or unfitness of the workers, the advisability to transfer men from less important or barren fields to fields of greater possibilities or to fields where workers can make better use of the God-given abilities; and

To restudy the missionary methods and missionary practices, to adjust all work that it meet the needs of the hour and more fully build for a national Church in the respective country in thought, in language, in custom, in manner of approach, in the presentation of the Gospel in church and in school.

Be it therefore suggested to urge every District Home Mission Board and every synodical Mission Board to strengthen the work already begun;

To restudy the entire work in every mission, in every congregation, in the interest of efficiency and economy;

To evaluate the present-day manpower with a view of placing them to the best advantage;

To build for a national Church in the respective countries.

Manpower. — Not so long ago we battled with the problem of having up to 400 candidates not permanently called. The war has changed this picture. About 240 of our pastors are serving as chaplains or as service center pastors. Hence we now have a shortage, and this shortage is acute. There is not a Mission Board which is not affected. Many of the Mission Boards have important vacancies. New and important mission developments are in dire need of pastors and teachers. At present there is a scramble to get missionaries at all cost. And at times it seems as if little thought is given to the question whether the removal of a given pastor or a missionary to another field means the breaking down of work which during many years of consecrated effort gradually developed. Every District, every Mission Board, every congregation, is trying its utmost to fortify its front and get the necessary manpower.

Our Church can well be compared to a country surrounded by many enemies. Our forces are assembled at many fronts. The battle is raging. Is it discreet on our part to remove one of our pastors from one front (district) to another without even consulting with the commanding officer in charge (the District President) and without giving it serious thought whether said front can afford to lose that particular leader, whether said front must not be held at all cost? As good stewards we cannot lend a hand to destroy the work in one field to build or hold it in another.

The question arises whether present regulations and the information available enable us to make a judicial distribution of manpower. One will say: According to the *Statistical Yearbook* we have so many small places with a small number of souls that it ought not to be so difficult to decide which fields are of lesser and which are of greater importance. If it were a matter of arithmetic only, there would be no problem. Yet the fact is that even a small group in a community with a rather small population is at times located in a strategic center, which must be held and considered for the development of an entire area. So often a community with a small population offers even greater mission opportunities than many of the populous centers. Then, too, the qualification of the pastor or missionary and his leadership in his district and circuit dare not be overlooked.

Some of our mission districts have sustained serious losses, because so many of the outstanding men so necessary for the furtherance of the work in the respective districts were called to other fields. As good stewards we will endeavor to place our man-

power to the best advantage and look not only to the best interest of a given congregation but also to the needs of the church at large.

Be it therefore suggested that the College of Presidents be requested to appoint a committee from its midst to give this matter serious consideration; and that the College of Presidents be urged to adopt such measures as will be in keeping with the doctrine of the divine call, preserve the rights of the congregation, and yet be helpful to place the available manpower to the best advantage.

Nationalism and the Training of a Native Ministry. — Nationalism — we have it in our country; we have it in Mexico, in South America; we have it the world over. Mexico for Mexicans, Africa for Africans, and America for Americans. Foreign thought, foreign ideas, foreign rule, is shied at everywhere. Self-government, self-rule, is the one great topic of the press; it is the talk of the nations. Nationalism, with all of its implications, confronts also the Church.

Brazil has already enacted laws which forbid the entrance of pastors coming from foreign countries except they be natives of Brazil. In Mexico none but natives are permitted to preach and perform ministerial acts among Mexicans. And this trend is spreading the world over. And facing that issue, it must now more than ever be our policy to build for a national Church. This must, therefore, be our definite aim in countries in which we have already begun missions, *i. e.*, in South America, in Europe, in China, in India, in Africa. And it must be our goal as we look to the future and begin missions in other countries.

The training of a native ministry and *the laying of a foundation of a native self-governing Church* in foreign countries is essential. To meet present-day trends a change of mission policy is imperative. After nearly fifty years we have 14 ordained pastors and 13 evangelists in India. After thirty years we have in China 7 pastors and 9 evangelists. With the ever increasing spirit of nationalism, with that handwriting on the wall, we must redouble our efforts to train a native ministry in foreign lands. We know not how long we as a foreign people will be permitted to preach the Gospel on foreign soil. To preserve the Gospel in foreign lands, we must train a native ministry.

In Brazil and in Argentina we have colleges and seminaries. In Brazil at the Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, the enrollment is above 80 students. At Crespo and at Buenos Aires, Argentina, a fine beginning is made; but looking to the future of our Church, to the preservation of the Gospel both in Argentina and in Brazil, we cannot be satisfied to train a native ministry of German descent only, but our goal must be to train a ministry also of the

surely Argentine and Brazilian stock. That some might be saved, we shall change our methods, if need be. Instead of trying to Anglo-Saxonize the people, we ought to be willing to be Latinized. But what of other countries in South America, where we as yet have not opened missions? What of Europe and of countries the world over? It must be our aim to go whither the Lord calls us. We must be ready to enter new countries as the Lord creates the opportunities and provides the means. And now is the time to prepare and to make ready. Now is the time. We dare not postpone action. The handwriting on the wall — nationalism — is clearly visible. The day of final Judgment is at hand.

The time is short. The training of a native ministry, the building of a national Church, is essential. Humanly speaking, there is no other means to meet the challenge of the hour and to carry out the Lord's command to bring the Gospel to foreign lands and to preserve it there for the future generation.

To train a native ministry, we must have a staff of instructors, at least three men, preferably pastors well qualified, good theologians, pastors with practical missionary experience and a God-given passion for souls, familiar with the language of the country in which they are to serve, men with executive ability.

To train instructors for a theological school, we must have a graduate school, together with a language school, a school in connection with and under the supervision of Concordia Seminary. A small language school is already in operation at Concordia Seminary, under the guidance of the faculty and missionaries home on furlough. As yet this is a private undertaking of students. A larger number of students are deeply interested in the study of Chinese, Malayalam, Spanish, and Russian. A postgraduate school for preliminary training of foreign missions is also in operation. The curriculum of this school includes the following courses: Oriental History, Missionary Methods, History of Missions, and other topics.

The establishment of a language school, the further development of the postgraduate course for missionaries gives rise to the question whether former missionaries who cannot return to their former mission fields because of present-day conditions or for other reasons ought not to be retained as instructors in this institution. Is it good stewardship on our part to release these missionaries to perform tasks of lesser importance, tasks which others could well perform? Is it good stewardship not to make use of the wide experience gathered and the God-given talents of at least some of these missionaries? Salaries paid these men will bring returns an hundredfold.

To train a native ministry the staff of instructors must go to the respective country to establish the theological school. If no nucleus of Christians is to be found, it will be the mission of the staff to win the first converts, the first students for the training of a ministry.

A slow process, you will say, and visionary at that. Seeing the handwriting on the wall, but believing in the risen Savior, the Son of the Almighty, implicitly trusting in the power of the Word and His promises, we can hope to build a national Church if we courageously, but in the fear of God face the issue and enter upon a change of policy by concentrating at the very outset on the training of a native ministry. We cannot hope to meet the onslaught of nationalism and its implications with missionary methods and policies of the past.

Extraordinary times demand extraordinary measures. It is suggested *that the training of a native ministry be within the respective country.* The training of natives is not to be in the United States or at Zehlendorf or in Brazil or Argentina, but in the country in which the future pastors and missionaries are to serve. Think of the difficulties and the disadvantages to have the natives of given countries trained for the ministry in the United States, with entirely different customs and entirely different standards of living, with entirely different aspects on life, and think of the advantages of a training within their country with whose customs and habits, language, and standard of living they are fully acquainted.

Our slogan must be: For every country we enter, a theological school, a staff of theological instructors which includes one whose principal duty it shall be to translate theological literature into the language of that country. For every country a native ministry. Too costly? Not more so than the present missionary methods. We fully realize that it is the Lord who giveth the increase. But in approximately 50 years the expenditure of millions of dollars, with a staff of white missionaries comparatively larger than any other foreign missionary organization, has not trained an adequate number of native pastors and workers to continue the work if the spirit of nationalism suddenly compelled our foreign missionaries to leave the field. The handwriting on the wall compels us to consider what might be done to meet the challenge of the hour.

Whereas it is of extreme importance to adjust our missionary methods and existing mission policies to meet the changed conditions of the present era, be it suggested that this entire matter be given over to a committee for careful study and analysis.

As we concentrate on the training of a native ministry and *the*

Building of a native Church, no matter in which community this may be, let us from the very beginning include the thought of building an *indigenous, self-governing Church.* In building an indigenous Church, the growing mission will be permitted to do such things as their Christian knowledge enables them to do in order to promote the cause in their midst and to solve problems as from time to time they may arise. We will then not feel constrained to do all the thinking for them, and we need not help solve all their problems. As the missions grow in Christian knowledge and understanding, a greater measure of authority with corresponding responsibilities can be placed on them.

Resident Advisers. — As the work grows and a number of missionaries and mission stations in any given area increases, *the creation of the office of resident advisers* in territories where our churches in foreign lands have not as yet organized into synodical bodies, ought to receive serious consideration. Already in 1932, in 1935, in 1938, and again in 1941 this matter was discussed at length. The report of Executive Secretary O. H. Schmidt, who has visited the foreign mission fields in China and in India, will no doubt also touch upon this important matter.

And as we are planning for new fields in foreign lands, one of the staff of instructors sent ought to be designated the resident adviser. The resident adviser is to be the intermediary between the Mission Board, the missions, the missionary, the theological school. As the number of missions increases, he is to be the supervisor of all mission activities, of all mission properties. He is to be the spiritual adviser of the missionaries and instructors, the Visitor, with all the duties usually placed upon a Visitor.

As soon as it is feasible, the resident adviser might consider surrounding himself with a missionary council and draw in the native missionaries and native lay Christians.

Be it suggested that pertinent resolutions cover above suggestions.

Christian day schools shall be opened, wherever possible, not only as a missionary measure, but also because the day schools are the best-known "feeder" for the theological school.

Translation of Theological Literature. If our missions in the respective country shall grow, pastors as well as the laity must be provided with theological literature in the language which they can read and understand. The Board of Home Missions acting jointly with the Board of South American Missions has already appointed a pastor to translate theological literature into the Spanish language. He is expected to live at St. Louis and will also assist in the Spanish Lutheran Hour.

Viewing the Present and the Future Mission Program and the Election of Mission Board. — That members to Mission Boards ought to be chosen with the greatest care all will agree. Viewing the present mission program and its postwar possibilities, with the tremendous changes wrought everywhere because of world conditions, we must pray God to man these boards with men who will be able to meet the challenge of the day. We need God-fearing, consecrated men who have proved their worth as missionaries, men of missionary experience, men of executive ability. This executive ability will include the ability to *visualize* the mission program assigned to their Mission Board as a whole and the ability to evolve a systematic, progressive mission expansion program. The executive ability will include the ability to properly and systematically *organize* the work — to *deputize* the work to qualified men and to *supervise* the work. We need men who have a real live interest in missions, a passion for souls, who will gradually acquaint themselves with the mission of their Mission Board, men who have time and are willing to sacrifice this time in the cause of the greatest work entrusted to our care. We need tactful men; men with a keen mind, who will conscientiously consider the task placed upon them as their responsibility (no rubber stamps); men with business ability.

We need pastors and laymen on these Mission Boards. The election of lay members to District and synodical Mission Boards is equally important. God has given His Church an array of consecrated, mission-minded, God-fearing, well-informed laymen from whom members to the various Mission Boards can be chosen. Though we can hardly expect these laymen to have that personal missionary experience which we look for in pastors, they will nevertheless have a deep interest in missions and mission work. And being interested, they, too, will eagerly acquaint themselves with the specific mission entrusted to their Mission Board. As good business men, they will, as good stewards, be ever alert to place our resources to the best advantage. Yes, we cherish the services of active, consecrated, mission-minded laymen in District and synodical Mission Boards. We need their counsel and their assistance.

Looking at the present-day responsibilities of the various District and synodical Mission Boards and the problems before them, and visualizing the immediate future and the challenge of the postwar era with the mission possibilities under changed conditions, we need men of sound judgment, men of vision, men of courage, to do great things for the Lord.

Missions and Our Relation to the Political World and Others. —

The past triennium has been a time of peace and tranquillity for our Church and its mission in our country. No adverse legislation has hindered or halted the progress of the work of the Church. Hardly ever did our Church draw closer to the political world than now. Officials and representatives of our Church, being invited to appear before committees of varied interests of the Government in matters in which we, too, as a Church are vitally interested, had the wonderful opportunity to testify of the faith that is within us, to present our viewpoint on important issues, such as the separation of Church and State, on education and our care for the children through Christian day schools, on the youth problem and on our youth organization, on the spiritual service rendered to men in the defense projects, to men in the armed forces through the chaplaincies and the service centers. And since other denominations were also present at these joint meetings, necessity demanded at times to give clear-cut declarations of Lutheran and Scriptural principles.

Our work done in the defense projects, in the service centers, in the chaplaincies in the armed forces, in the preservation of the youth, evoked the praises of the authorities. For the peace we enjoy in this time of stress and for the good will and praise given us we are grateful to the Lord. And as law-abiding citizens we shall ever seek the best interests of the country and endeavor to merit continued confidence in us. Yet, after all, the purpose and aim of our endeavors cannot chiefly be to please men, to create good will between us and the outside world at home, and to establish better relations between the nations of the earth, not chiefly social betterment, not chiefly relief in bodily need; in short, our chief aims cannot be centered on external matters. Our chief purpose must ever be the salvation of souls, the preaching of the Gospel (evangelization) and teaching the young (Christian education). And as soon as we enter upon this program, and fearlessly confess Christ, the Scriptures, and the faith that is within us, explain our doctrinal position and with determination adhere to this position, we are no longer *persona grata.* Our determination to adhere to the Scriptures is not considered a matter of conscience on our part, but rather sheer stubbornness, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness. It is today, as it was in the days of Jesus. "Hail! Hail!" the masses cried, only to crucify Him a few days later. But let none of this disturb or trouble us. Let it rather be a warning to us not to seek vain glory, not to forget the real goal before us, that is, to preach the Gospel, be it in season or out of season, whether the world lauds or hates us. If only Christ be preached and men's souls be saved! Let this ever be our chief concern.

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

[402]

Report of the General Church Extension Board

The activity of the Church Extension Board as a lending agency has suffered a decline during the course of the past triennium.

In 1941 the Board considered 63 applications for loans, requesting a total of $312,298 and granted 31 of them, lending a total of $145,500. In 1942 only 27 applications were received, requesting a total of $177,550, and of these 17 were granted, making the amount lent out $104,550. In 1943 nine applications reached the office of the Board, requesting a total of $82,000, and five of these were granted, with a total of $45,000. The explanation of this gradual diminution of the number and amount of loans is known to all — building restrictions ordered by our Government have affected our congregations, building material cannot be obtained, priorities have been refused, and building operations, except those vital to the prosecution of the war, are at a standstill. It is our hope and prayer that all restrictions may soon be lifted again, so that the many congregations in need of churches and schools may make use of the capital of Synod's Fund. Meanwhile, repayments from loans already made have been received in gratifying measure. Many churches have used the present opportunities for collecting money for debts and have paid off their loans or have made substantial reduction of their debt. A number of accounts concerning which we had grave doubts of their eventual worth became active and payments were received. All this has brought the cash balance of the Fund to the unprecedented height of over one half million dollars. This large sum of money is held by the Treasurer of Synod and will be available to the Church Extension Board when building operations are resumed. Applications are being received and are kept on file, to be acted upon at a later date. It will be the policy of the Board, as it has been in the past, to lend this money for buildings which are permitted under Synod's rules, to investigate every application carefully before any investment is made, to safeguard Synod's capital in every way, and to secure repayments promptly. Your Board will strive to provide adequate facilities for worship wherever they are needed and will at the same time guard against an overspending of money and the accumulation of burdensome indebtedness. The Church Extension Board has always been ready to adjust the terms of a loan in such a way as to make it possible for a congregation to reduce its debt, but it has been loath to forgive any part of a debt. However, in exceptional cases, and for easily recognizable reasons, the Board does consider a lowering of the amount of a debt. One such case is herewith presented to Synod for action, that of the Manitoba

and Saskatchewan District, where we recommend that Synod cancel the indebtedness of $4,000, which has been on our books for many years. The reasons for our request will be given to the Committee.

We desire to express our appreciation of the assistance given us by the Fiscal Office in our collection and accounting; and also of the advice given us from time to time by Secretary Streufert.

In addition to the management of Synod's Church Extension Fund, your Board has also been entrusted with a new duty. Building operations that were authorized by the Emergency Planning Council in defense areas were put into the hands of our Board for final action, and grants were thus made from the War-time Conservation Fund for necessary chapels at Planeview, Kansas, Arlington and Newport News, Va., Willow Run, Mich., Windsor, Ontario, and Vallejo, Calif. These grants were made under an agreement that this money is to be repaid to Synod if permanent congregations remain, but if such a result is not obtainable, then the money is to be regarded as having been expended for the temporary spiritual care of defense workers.

In view of the very great task that will confront your Board in the postwar period, a task in which the policies of the past will be a guide for the activity of the future, we believe that our present mode of operation should be continued by Synod. It has met every requirement in the past and should be adequate for the future.

In conformity with a resolution of Synod, we now present a tabulation showing what portion of the Church Extension Fund is held in each District of Synod, and also how much is past due.

Church Extension Loans as of March 31, 1944

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
1. Alberta and Br. Columbia	$ 19,760.00	$13,020.00	$ 7,039.00	$ 7,039.00
2. Argentina	336.00	—	—	—
3. Atlantic	12,000.00	—	21,529.84	21,529.84
4. Brazil	12,050.00	—	—	—
5. California and Nevada	39,227.17	—	300.00	—
6. Central	12,665.42	—	5,467.16	5,467.16
7. Central Illinois	6,050.00	—	3,600.00	—
8. Colorado	50,175.39	1,434.38	12,259.77	4,934.77
9. Eastern	13,920.00	—	4,500.00	4,500.00
10. English	47,727.76	40,727.76	63,446.35	63,446.35
11. Iowa East	—	—	3,000.00	3,000.00
12. Iowa West	—	—	2,630.00	—
13. Kansas	30,110.00	—	—	—
14. Manitoba a. Saskatchewan	6,212.79	6,212.79	18,921.81	18,921.81
15. Michigan	25,300.00	—	12,850.00	6,350.00
16. Minnesota	10,133.33	—	11,967.28	10,517.28

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
17. N. Dakota and Montana	28,350.00	—	14,554.49	12,052.00
18. Northern Illinois	22,000.00	—	—	—
19. Northern Nebraska	—	—	13,565.16	13,565.16
20. North Wisconsin	—	—	5,150.00	5,150.00
21. Oklahoma	7,800.00	—	—	—
22. Ontario	7,375.00	—	6,000.00	6,000.00
23. Oregon and Washington	16,046.99	—	1,840.00	—
24. South Dakota	8,786.52	—	3,426.80	3,426.80
25. Southeastern	50,941.34	—	—	—
26. Southern	6,215.95	—	5,030.90	4,330.90
27. Southern California	29,605.00	—	5,050.00	4,250.00
28. Southern Illinois	12,900.00	—	—	—
29. Southern Nebraska	—	—	3,358.49	708.49
30. South Wisconsin	26,650.00	—	5,230.00	—
31. Texas	18,800.00	—	3,370.50	3,370.50
32. Western	12,700.00	—	18,741.62	18,741.62
33. Miscellaneous	30,887.90	—	2,905.35	2,905.35
Totals	$564,726.56	$61,394.93	$255,734.52	$220,207.03
Percentage Past Due		10.872%		86.108%

F. NIEDNER

[403]

Report of the Board for Home Missions in North America

Home Missions experienced a year of the Lord's unbounded blessings, financially and otherwise. More than 1,000 missionaries, pastors, teachers, and other helpers were active on the Home Mission front, serving more than 1,500 stations with more than 150,000 souls. The work is now extended to every State of the country, to most of the Canadian Provinces, to Mexico, to the Hawaiian Islands, to Alaska.

The Shifting Population. — The past year forced a new type of work upon us. When thousands upon thousands of our fellow Lutherans followed the endless streams of men and women into the housing projects in the war-created centers, our Mission Boards faced new problems in the conservation of our members. The National Advisory Emergency Planning Council together with the Board of Home Missions and the local District Home Mission Boards took matters in hand. Various Districts were subsidized to enable them to call additional pastors into these areas. From February 1, 1943, to December 31, 1943, 42 men were supported from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund. The majority were full-time men. A total of 43,830 calls and follow-up calls were made; 4,248 Lutherans and 1,156 Lutheran children were located; 5,504 unchurched adults and 1,849 unchurched children

were found. Cost: $50,253.72 for salary, rent, mileage, and incidental expenses. At 19 different places public worship was begun; at 17 places Sunday schools were opened, with an attendance ranging from 21 to 90 and from 16 to 80, respectively. $7,197.15 was contributed by the groups served. Ten different stations developed toward permanency.

The Trailer Mission. — This is another product of the present emergency. The Trailer Mission was used with good success in Neosho, Mo., in the Chicago area, in Great Falls, N. Dak., on the Alaskan Highway. The Atlantic, the Central, and the Southern California District have also entered on Trailer Mission work. The Wartime Missions and Conservation work still continues, though some of the war-created centers are already closing and dismantling.

Returning Servicemen and Returning Workers and Their Families from Defense Projects. — Already a large number of servicemen have returned home; other men have taken their places; demobilization of some of the defense projects necessitates another shifting of population or a return to the home area. How many were estranged from their Church, induced to grow lukewarm and cold; how many have forsaken their Master, none can tell. Now is the time for every pastor, for every missionary, for every congregation, for every member, to consider the spiritual needs of the returning men and their families and do all that none of these be lost.

Hawaiian Islands. — At the convention held at Fort Wayne, Ind., in June, 1941, it was

"*Resolved,* That the Board of Home Missions be instructed to make a thorough survey of the mission opportunities on the Hawaiian Islands and that the Board be given authority to begin work there, if in their estimation such action is warranted."

In November of 1941 the secretary of missions, together with the field secretary of the California and Nevada District, went to the Hawaiian Islands. A larger number of Christians from the mainland of the United States had heeded the call and entered various defense projects. We had the names of many of these, in addition thereto the names of approximately 300 men in the armed forces. On Wednesday, December 3, 1941, a joint meeting of civilians and men in the armed forces was held to discuss the possibility of opening a mission station in Honolulu. On Friday afternoon we embarked for home. About 40 hours later, on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, we heard via radio of the terrible happenings at Pearl Harbor. Some of the men present at our meeting at Honolulu lost their lives. Chaplain Hohenstein, also

present at the service held in Honolulu, was seriously wounded. We thank God that he has again recovered.

Thus the war delayed the opening of a new mission station. The Board of Home Missions turned over the spiritual care of our Lutheran civilians to the Army and Navy Commission. Our Commission purchased a service center in one of the choicest locations in Honolulu. It is centrally located. A chapel was set aside in this building, having a seating capacity of about 200. A pastor was called to take care of the spiritual needs of servicemen and civilians. In 1943 4,800 attended the services, 2,200 partook of Holy Communion. During the past year five local adults were confirmed. There is a deep local interest in a Christian day school. A fund of about $1,200 has already been gathered for a school. The California and Nevada District Mission Board was placed in charge of the development of missions in the Hawaiian Islands. With the help of the Board of Home Missions a missionary will be sent to the Hawaiian Islands as soon as present conditions will permit.

If time will permit, the convention might call upon the secretary of missions to briefly report on the stirring meeting held at Honolulu.

Mexico. — After years of patient effort we now have gained a foothold both in Mexico City and in Monterrey, Mexico. For good reasons we cannot write in full. But the Board of Home Missions will appreciate the privilege to tell on the floor of the convention, of the mysterious workings of the Lord, and of the success granted in this our neighbor republic. At present the missions in Mexico are under the supervision and the direction of the Texas District Home Mission Board. The interest in the development of these missions in Mexico is rather restricted to, and localized within, the Texas District. As we look to the future and to the development of an aggressive intensified mission program not only in Mexico but also in Central America, reaching down to Panama, we believe the effort to be of such magnitude and of such far-reaching importance that these missions ought to be the concern not of one District only but of the entire Synod and that the appointment of a separate committee for these missions ought to be seriously considered. The experience gathered by brethren in Texas in the conduct of missions in Mexico might be considered in the election of one or the other of the brethren to the Committee on Missions in Mexico and in Central America.

Membership of the Board of Home Missions. — At the convention held at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1941, it became our solemn duty to report the death of a faithful member of the Board, Pastor Wm. Grother, and of the prolonged illness of Pastor E. F. Schueler. During the past triennium it pleased the Lord to call to the Church

triumphant Pastor Schueler (who had retired from the Board of Home Missions) and Messrs. Ernst Kuechle and Henry Vetter, for many years consecrated members of the Board. May their devout interest in the cause of missions be a source of inspiration to all.

Subsidies from 1941 to 1943

District	Home Missions Cost (Mission Expansion Funds Included) Cost 1941	Cost 1942	Cost 1943	Wartime Mission and Conservation Fund Cost 1943
Altamont a. Br. Columbia	$ 29,060.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 2,688.34
Atlantic	35,676.15	40,000.00	33,560.00	——
California and Nevada	20,750.00	20,637.00	25,916.59	6,118.27
Colorado	17,000.00	18,050.00	21,225.00	——
Manitoba a. Saskatchewan	23,500.00	21,500.00	16,500.00	——
N. Dakota and Montana	13,350.00	14,963.70	15,110.00	1,579.70
Oklahoma	11,508.00	14,700.00	12,250.00	——
Oregon and Washington	24,100.00	27,825.07	18,300.00	8,790.00
Southeastern	20,142.50	24,493.50	22,221.10	3,709.59
Southern	16,930.00	19,450.00	14,000.00	525.00
Southern California	16,500.00	19,000.00	21,000.00	8,453.40
Texas	14,878.00	11,800.00	——	4,773.64
Emergency and Board Expense	1,387.44	329.67	856.28	——
	$244,681.09	$262,748.94	$231,938.97	$ 36,637.94
Central	$ 250.00	$ 600.00	——	$ 675.00
Eastern	1,220.00	2,475.00	$ 3,760.00	1,855.00
English	——	——	——	——
Iowa East	——	——	225.00	330.00
Kansas	——	——	45.00	3,165.37
Michigan*	——	——	——	4,844.06
Minnesota	1,279.96	——	756.00	——
Northern Illinois	6,618.75	6,298.87	5,000.00	——
Northern Nebraska	495.00	——	1,438.70	——
South Dakota	——	——	——	1,350.00
Southern Nebraska	——	——	——	4,359.33
South Wisconsin	——	——	425.00	300.00
Western	——	——	——	1,170.50
Spanish Literature	208.20	1,577.83	*408.04	——
	$ 10,071.91	$ 10,951.70	$ 11,241.66	$ 18,049.26
	$254,753.00	$273,700.64	$243,180.63	$ 54,687.20

* Deficit

Prospects for the Future. — The prospects for the future are brighter than ever. With improved finances within the mission fields and in Synod at large, we can go forward with the opening and with the development of new fields in nearly all of the Districts. If existing priorities will be lifted, much-needed chapels can be built. Additional pastors and teachers are needed. Our seminaries cannot meet the present situation. Our manpower in existing fields must be carefully considered and evaluated. Elimination

of barren and nonproductive fields, consolidation of congregations and preaching stations, must be effected in the interest of efficiency and of the conservation of manpower. Will not some of the retired pastors still able to do part-time duty come to the assistance of the Church and help in this time of acute shortage of manpower? "The King's business demands haste." The Gospel shall be preached to all nations. Even now it is preached to the far corners of the earth. "And then shall the end come."

THE BOARD FOR HOME MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

F. F. SELLE, *Chairman* — E. J. DIERKER
M. MENCKE, *Secretary* — GEO. BEIDERWIEDEN, SR.
WM. C. LOOYSEN, *Treasurer* — F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*

---

[404]

Report of the Army and Navy Commission

The Pearl Harbor assault changed many things in the world and in the Church. When that assault took place, the work of your Army and Navy Commission was well organized, and we were quite well prepared to serve our men in a spiritual way. The work had to be very much expanded and we have given earnest and careful consideration to the many requests that came before us. Only eternity will reveal what our program has meant to men and women scattered over the face of the earth.

Since our work has been so widely publicized in the interest of the special collection, we shall refrain from repeating here what has been well and repeatedly said in other publications. However, we want to acknowledge the wholehearted support of our people in enabling us to serve our men and women in the armed forces. We have always had the funds to do what we felt was necessary to do. We have enjoyed the co-operation of the whole of our constituency. Many people and many pastors have helped our Church's war effort in a self-denying and laudable fashion. Thanks to all of them!

At this writing (April 1) we have 200 chaplains in the Army and 10 in the Navy. By the time of the convention we ought to have about 30 more in order to meet our full quota. We had filled our quota in November and then were advised in February that our quota for the Army had been increased by 36. The chief reason why we have so few chaplains in the Navy is that the educational requirements of the Navy demand four years of college work in addition to three years of seminary training. Not enough men meeting these requirements have applied for Navy chaplaincies.

Other Statistics: Number of service pastors, 28; number of

Contact key pastors, 756; number of service and parish pastors, 87 (Mo. and N. L. C.); number of men and women in service, 13,000; baptisms by chaplains, 844; by service pastors, 92; confirmations by chaplains, 351; by service pastors, 117; marriages by chaplains, 2,195; by service pastors, 538; communed by chaplains, 81,149; by service pastors, 21,302; services conducted by chaplains 30,132; by service pastors, 3,253; pieces of literature sent out per month, 1,000,000; number of "In Memoriam" scrolls sent out, 812.

From November 1, 1940, until April 1, 1944, the Commission spent approximately $1,000,000. A few of the major items have been the following:

Office salaries	$110,000	Expense of Contact key pastors	19,000
Office rent	13,000	Parish centers	20,000
Office Equipment	18,500	Real estate	50,000
Stationery and supplies	36,000	Service centers	185,000
Loyalty	22,000	Service pastors	165,000
Loyalty News	40,000	Automobiles	18,000
Service Prayer books	29,000	Pension Fund	17,000
Postage	60,000	Canadian Office	9,000

These figures will suffice to give the reader some idea how the money is being spent.

The Commission is minded that honorably discharged chaplains shall be given financial security until such time as they have again been absorbed in the work of the Church. We should like to see the convention go on record in support of this plan. We feel morally obligated.

To our sorrow it has pleased God in His good providence to translate into the Church Triumphant Chaplains Loeber, Hemmeter, and Lohrmann. God comfort the bereaved with His holy Word.

After Chaplain K. Schleede had been assigned to overseas duty in February, 1943, Dr. Behnken appointed Pastor L. Acker of Omaha to serve on the Commission during Chaplain Schleede's absence. In November Brother Schleede suffered a heart attack in Italy and in January was returned to this country. We are happy to report that he is being restored to health.

We should like to report to the convention that the joint operation of a number of service centers (29 at this date) together with the National Lutheran Council has worked out very well, thus enabling both commissions to extend the sphere of service. Each group has recognized the rights and duties of the other.

Members of the Commission will attend the Saginaw convention and will be glad to furnish any further information that may be desired.

Our first slogan was, "They shall not march alone"; now we

say, "They do not march alone." God speed the day when we can say, "They did not march alone, the war has been won, and the world is again enjoying the blessings of a just and honorable peace."

THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSION
O. A. SAUER, *Secretary*

---

[405]

Report of the Board of Missions in South America

War clouds, war measures, war hysteria, censorship, delayed and lost mail, have cast their shadows upon, and handicapped, the work of Synod's Board of Missions for South America during the greater part of the past triennium.

A change took place in the personnel of your Board. The faithful treasurer of the Board, Mr. Henry Jost, who served since 1939, was suddenly translated to glory. He died in April of 1943. In the interim between his death and the election of a new treasurer, Mr. E. W. Tatge attended to the duties of a treasurer. Several months later the Board elected Mr. G. F. Bauer. To fill the vacancy which was caused by Mr. Jost's death, President J. W. Behnken appointed Mr. E. Schumm of Oak Park, Ill.

Handicaps and changes notwithstanding, the Lord's promise that His Word shall not return to Him void was kept also with respect to the work carried on by our Church in South America, more particularly in Brazil and Argentina.

Permit us to submit a few comparative figures:

In 1909 our Church was represented in Brazil by 18 pastors, 2 teachers with normal training, and a number of teachers without normal training. At that time we had 10,000 souls in our congregations. There were 1,156 children in our schools. The number of students in our seminary at Porto Alegre was 19. No candidates had been graduated. Our Church *now* has, in that same country, 82 pastors, 6 professors in the seminary, 71 teachers, including quite a number who have not been trained as teachers and a number of experienced lady teachers, ministering to 41,040 souls, 3,554 children in schools of the 72 congregations belonging to Synod and 156 congregations not as yet members of Synod and 135 preaching stations. Two years ago our seminary in Porto Alegre had 85 students, 12 of whom have been graduated. Since 1909 the seminary has graduated more than 100 pastors and teachers, of whom 97 are actively engaged in the work of our Church today.

Argentina likewise shows marked progress. In 1905 we had one congregation in Argentina. We now have 27 pastors, 3 professors, 19 congregations belonging to Synod, 47 not as yet belonging to Synod, 55 preaching stations, a preparatory college with

0 students (1943), 4 of these ready to enter the seminary at Buenos Aires, and a theological seminary with 10 or 11 students (1944). Four of the students are vicaring since November, 1943. The number of souls in the Argentina District, which includes Paraguay and Uruguay, is 12,760.

Thus the number of souls under our care in South America is 53,800.

Brazil

Work in Brazil has been carried on under great difficulties. The "Nationalization Program," mentioned in the report three years ago, is still in progress. Fortunately most of our teachers could meet the requirement of the program, as a result of which our schools could continue to function. However, the big problem is to find laborers for the Lord's harvest throughout the land. Even now the parishes are much too large. If, to give you an example, we merely told you that one pastor serves six stations, that would not sound very impressive. We know others, in North America and in South America, who have a greater number of stations. If, however, we add that this one man serves 861 souls, 449 communicant members and 150 voting members, you will observe that he really has enough to occupy his time. But you haven't really caught the picture. That number of people would require diligent application on the part of a man if they were in a single congregation. But these are spread in six congregations. And how! Just to reach all stations once, the man spends fifty-three and a half hours in the saddle! No misprint here; it really takes fifty-three and a half hours. And what is worse, the parishes already too large for efficient work become larger as vacancies occur. And they do occur. As soon as the war clouds lift, the long-delayed furloughs will definitely be expected, and rightly so. Some of these men are so broken down that they will need a long time to recover. And what have we to counterbalance those possible losses? Just five candidates from our seminary at Porto Alegre! The situation is very serious. Perhaps the question comes to your mind, Why not send more men from North America? The answer: Under present conditions that is utterly impossible. We hope the future will bring a change in this respect. But our report deals with conditions as they exist. It is impossible to get clearance for our missionaries from North America.

And what can we do about it? We can pray — pray that our Lord cause the adverse conditions to be changed; that He give complete recovery to our missionaries who have been subjected to these ordeals; that when they have had their furloughs, He may constrain them with His love to return because of the crying need for their service. And we can see to it that they have adequate salaries lest financial worries be added to all their other troubles.

Argentina

The situation in Argentina is not quite so grave. Two candidates were sent down there. Candidate Paul Laabs left in August, 1941. However, throat trouble compelled him to return to North America in December of the same year. Candidate Raymond Ernst went by Clipper, leaving March 20, 1942. His wife was with him. Both arrived safely. He is at work. Two other candidates, Martin Pullmann and Bernard Pankow, were getting ready to go, when your Board was advised from Argentina not to send any more candidates until further notice.

The laws of Argentina make it impossible for us to have our own parochial schools. A news report in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* states: "The government also decreed obligatory Roman Catholic instruction for all primary and high school students, except those whose parents manifest express opposition by reason of membership in other religious sects. The decree said that the Catholic religion is the state religion in Argentina." Your Board called the brethren's attention to this decree, urging them, if it should give our Church an opportunity to establish our own parochial schools, by all means to avail themselves of it.

The abnormality of the times and also the difference in language of Brazil and other South American countries made it impractical to send future pastors for Argentina to Porto Alegre for their seminary training. That is why we now have a seminary in Argentina.

The brethren, though still preaching German, are preparing for the future. That is imperative also because of the fact that Spanish, the language of the country, will more and more be the language of the people we now serve. Furthermore, the brethren do not intend to limit their activity to any particular group. They are aware of the fact that they are debtors to all people of their country. We mention, in passing, that Spanish is the language of all countries in South and Central America, except Brazil.

Paraguay

Our great work in Paraguay lies in the future. We now have one man in that country, the Rev. Vernon Harley. He serves a number of stations. Reports indicate a very promising field in Paraguay.

Uruguay

Uruguay is one of the most advanced countries of South America. Our Church has found entrance to metropolitan Montevideo. The Rev. E. Jauck is our first resident pastor of that country.

The Lutheran Hour in South America

The Rev. A. T. Kramer has been broadcasting every Saturday over Station L U 2 in Bahia Blanca — in Spanish. The Rev. R. Hasse has been broadcasting over P R H 8 once a month on Sunday evenings. The generosity of the Lutheran Laymen's League has now made it possible to broadcast every Sunday evening. Two Sunday evenings a month the brethren in Porto Alegre have broadcast over different stations. Mail response has been gratifying.

Expansion

If you have a picture of conditions as we tried to set them before you, it will be apparent to you that while there is room and opportunity, even need, for expansion, there cannot be much of it until times change and adverse conditions are removed.

Activity of Your Board

Your Board met regularly, generally once a month, to study reports and problems as they were presented through the Rev. C. Lehenbauer, our corresponding secretary, and to represent and advise the South American Districts in all their work — with the exception of colleges and seminaries, these being primarily under the supervision of Synod's Board of Directors.

Three new professors were elected by your Board, Professor Albert Lehenbauer for the Argentine seminary, Professor Marcus Berndt for Crespo, and Professor Octacilio Schueler for Porto Alegre.

In General

The rapidly mounting cost of living in Argentina and in Brazil made salary increases necessary. The goal of the Christians in South America must be to become self-supporting. Though it is not within immediate reach, our pastors hold the goal up before them. In this they are guided and strengthened by their presidents, the Rev. S. Beckmann and the Rev. R. Hasse.

The Rev. F. C. Streufert, D. D., visiting the brethren in the two countries, encouraged them in their tremendously difficult labors and also gave new impetus to the training in stewardship consciousness.

Mindful of the fact that spiritual growth is retarded by the inability of the pastors to be in constant touch with their people, because of the enormous areas they must cover to reach them, your Board, nevertheless, calls your attention to the fact that Christian stewardship in church finance has not only been preached, but also practiced in South America from the very beginning. Working conditions and other factors must be considered. When, as is the case, the average daily wage in Brazil is one fourth of what it is

here in North America, it is folly to expect our Christians there to give one half as much as our Christians in North America are giving. A study of just a few figures will prove enlightening in the matter of progress in contributions.

Contributions of Brazil congregations, for salary alone:

1919	$ 3,071.00
1920	3,844.00
1921	5,293.00
1922	5,500.00
1943 (year of great drought)	14,256.00

The District has also taken care of its indigent students.

During the years 1920, 1921, and 1922 the Brazil congregations also raised $3,364.00 for the new seminary building fund. On the average they, furthermore, raised at least $1,000 per year for other purposes.

The congregations in Argentina are raising somewhere between $6,000 and $7,000 this year.

All things considered, that is fine progress.

In Conclusion

Let us pray that the Lord may give free course to His Word in the South American countries, break and hinder the evil counsel and will of those who would impede the progress of the banner of the Cross, continue to fill men's hearts with His Holy Spirit so that they will count no sacrifice too great for His cause, and make *us* willing to support those at the fighting front as long and as much as is necessary. Thus will battles be won for Christ.

Treasurer's Report

	1941	1942	1943	Total
Argentina	$16,010.00	$26,204.46	$22,492.39	$ 64,706.85
Brazil	39,193.75	41,562.74	45,858.30	126,614.79
Furlough and Travel	8,870.93	1,950.10	——	10,821.03
Board Expense	654.64	407.10	384.60	1,446.34
Totals	$64,729.32	$70,124.40	$68,735.29	$203,589.01

May our Father bless all your deliberations and decisions in behalf of His kingdom.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

REV. OTTO HEERWAGEN, *Chairman*
REV. E. H. H. GADE, *Secretary*
REV. C. F. LEHENBAUER,
Corresponding Secretary
MR. G. F. BAUER, *Treasurer*
REV. E. C. WEGEHAUPT
MR. E. W. TATGE
MR. E. T. SCHUMM

[406]

Report of Board for European Missions

While at the Fort Wayne convention in 1941 your Board of Home Missions in Europe had to report that because of the war no statistics were available, we must now report that since then we have had no direct contact whatever with the brethren in our European Free Churches and can give no information as to the status of these churches and church conditions on the European field.

Yet the Board was not inactive. The chairman attended several meetings of the chairmen of the various synodical mission boards, which were held at the suggestion of the Postwar Planning Committee and at which postwar mission work in the European field was thoroughly discussed and various suggestions made by Synod's executive secretary of missions as to the work to be done in the European field after the war. A number of meetings were held by your Board at which these suggestions and various other matters were carefully considered and thoroughly discussed.

May God grant that this war will soon come to an end and just and lasting peace be established, so that the Gospel may again have free course; and when that day comes, may the Lord open new doors for our messengers of peace and salvation especially also in the European field.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS IN EUROPE
REV. A. G. DICK, *Chairman*
REV. E. F. MILLER, PH. D., *Recording Secretary*
REV. P. G. SANDER, *Foreign-Correspondence Secretary*
MR. GEORGE OVERBECK, *Treasurer*
MR. FREDERICK BAUMANN

---

[407]

Report of Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind

Again we look back over another three years of faithful work in the Missions to the Deaf and Blind. Again all glory be to God!

The year 1944 marks the forty-eighth anniversary of Synod's work among the deaf and the seventeenth year of work among the blind. May God continue to bless this work.

The past triennium has perhaps been the most trying in these missions because of the many vacancies that occurred and the many changes that became necessary. It pleased God at the end of 1941 to summon within three months two of our missionaries from this vale of tears to the Church Triumphant: Pastor Arthur Boll, who had for forty years served in this mission, and Pastor William Gielow, who, after his work at the School for the Deaf

in Detroit, Mich., served for several years in this mission to the deaf. In 1942 one missionary after eighteen years of service to the deaf accepted a call to a hearing congregation; and in the same year another became a chaplain in the Army and a third resigned. Thus in that short time one fourth of the missionaries left the work. Indeed, a large gap to fill.

In 1941 Pastor C. Bremer was successfully called to be assistant chiefly in the work among the Blind. Pastor W. Westermann was transferred from the Seattle field to the Memphis, Tenn., field; and in 1942 Pastor A. Jonas, from the South Dakota field to the Seattle field; and Pastor F. Possehl, from the Oklahoma field to the New York field; and Pastor R. Cordes, from the Canadian field to the St. Paul, Minn., field. The following new men were called into the mission in 1942: Pastor N. Zellmer to the Portland, Oreg., field, Pastor W. Uhlig to the Los Angeles field, Pastor J. Streit to the Oklahoma field, and Pastor A. Lutz to the South Dakota field. Late in 1943 Pastor Lutz was successfully called to also be associate Pastor in the Minneapolis field. Pastor E. B. Fox of Calgary, Canada, was asked for the present to do part-time work in Canada. Last, but not least, Pastor John Salvner, who has served in the mission to the deaf for forty-two years has been appointed as "administrative assistant" to the Board. This was done in February, 1943, but because of the shortage of men he was not able to enter upon his work until the beginning of 1944. Through his efforts, by the grace of God, we look forward to a better co-ordination and promotion of all work done in the various fields.

Since September, 1943, your Board has engaged for the first time some internes. We are convinced that this will prove very profitable.

The doctor title, Ph. D., was conferred upon one of our missionaries, Pastor G. Gaertner, by Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., for issuing a Compend of Signs or Sign Manual. We mention this because it is indeed a tribute to the work being done among the deaf by our Church.

In Kansas City, Mo., we have a beautiful chapel and parsonage at a very fine location made possible by a loan from the General Church Extension Fund and gifts from many friends.

The work among the blind has held its own in these times. In spite of the disruptions and obstacles created by war conditions our periodicals for the blind are enjoying a wide circulation. The *Lutheran Messenger,* in Braille, is still being mailed monthly to about 1,200 addresses, reaching approximately 2,000 readers through libraries and other agencies. The *Lutheran Herald,* in Moon type, is sent to 770 addresses quarterly, reaching about 1,200 blind. Spanish Braille tracts are mailed quarterly to 50 addresses, reach-

several hundred blind. Due to the war the Braille *Bote*, which had been serving 2,000 blind, was discontinued for the duration.

The work among the blind is carried on chiefly through the means of the above-named monthly and quarterly periodicals and correspondence. In 1943 a home was purchased in Chicago which serves as a dwelling for a missionary and also as a library for the literature for the blind. The library contains more than 600 volumes of religious books in Braille, Moon Type, and New York Point. About 60 volumes are added each year by volunteer transcribers. These books are sent as a free loan to sightless in America and many foreign countries. No postage is required for this in our country.

Our missionaries have been active in serving many blind and deaf not only in the sign language but also by means of speech and lip reading. We have at present active in these missions twenty full-time workers, one part-time worker, and three interns. Their services are welcome at many institutions, especially schools for the deaf and blind and hospitals. At three stations also colored deaf receive the message of Christ Crucified. The St. Louis missionary also instructs students in the sign language at the seminaries in St. Louis and Springfield. When the participation of the student bodies becomes more general, decided benefits will accrue to the Church.

From the following general survey of the work done in the past three years you can see that our missionaries come into contact with many children and adults:

	Total Figures for 1941	Total Figures for 1942	Total Figures for 1943
Number of stations	250	254	258
Voting Members	325	339	357
Communicants	2,468	2,504	2,648
Communed	6,524	6,281	7,204
Souls	4,465	4,653	4,980
Confirmed	124	146	181
Baptized, adults	51	49	40
Baptized, children	89	55	74
Marriages	50	57	80
Burials	39	34	55
Number of services	2,547	2,286	2,558
Periods of instructions	2,363	2,143	2,477
Pastoral and missionary calls	7,477	7,991	8,684
Children of all ages under instruction	698	766	792

The official organ of these missions is the *Deaf Lutheran*, a four-page monthly. It serves as a co-ordinating, instructive, and missionary agent of our Synod to the deaf throughout our country and Canada. The editor is Pastor O. C. Schroeder; assistant editor, Pastor E. Mappes, and the business manager is Pastor N. P. Uhlig.

We regret very much that the Ephphatha Conference could

not meet in 1942 and 1943. We sincerely hope that it will be possible for the missionaries to meet in 1944. They need that personal contact with the men in the same work.

The Board held regular monthly meetings and several special meetings during the past three years. The personnel of the Board has not changed aside from adding a member proficient in the sign language in the person of Pastor John Schumacher of St. Paul, Minn., thus carrying out Synod's resolution of 1941.

The treasurer's reports show that the following sums were disbursed to carry on the work in these missions during the past three years:

In 1941: $56,027.37. This amount includes the $10,000.00 loan for the chapel and parsonage in Kansas City, Mo.

In 1942: $47,776.67.

In 1943: $59,089.88. This amount includes $5,893.76 loan for the parsonage-library in Chicago.

BOARD OF MISSIONS TO DEAF AND BLIND
PASTOR H. A. GAMBER, *Chairman*
PASTOR E. H. BERTRAM, *Secretary*
MR. G. F. KRUSE, *Treasurer*
PASTOR CARL J. HOFFMANN, *Statistician*
MR. J. P. MILLER
PASTOR JOHN SCHUMACHER

---

[408]

Christian Training of Blind Children

WHEREAS, The preaching and teaching of the Gospel of Jesus is and remains our chief obligation in life; and

WHEREAS, This duty includes that we ever be mindful of the little ones, of whom Jesus said: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God," Mark 10:14; and

WHEREAS, There are many Lutheran blind children attending State schools for the blind, separated from their Christian homes; and

WHEREAS, Many parents of these children are deeply concerned about the religious training of their children; and

WHEREAS, These are our own people, who have the same needs and rights as sighted children in our parochial schools and deaf children in our School for the Deaf in Detroit, Mich.; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod acknowledge with thanks the work of our pastors, living in or near cities where State schools for the

blind are located, who have looked after the religious education of these children; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod encourage all our pastors living in or near cities where State schools for the blind are located to invite Lutheran blind children to their Sunday schools and confirmation classes.

BOARD OF MISSIONS TO DEAF AND BLIND
and
O. C. SCHROEDER, *Minister to the Blind*

---

[409]

Petition to Appoint a Special Mission Board for the Blind

WHEREAS, The vast difference between the deaf and the blind makes it impossible to combine mission work effectively among both; and

WHEREAS, This vast difference reaches deep into the life of both and into their character and their disposition; the deaf soon flocking together, since other deaf people are the only people with whom the deaf can exchange thoughts, and our missionaries have no difficulty in gathering them into groups and in building up congregations among them, while the blind do not flock together, their going out is very restricted and limited, and even then they must have a guide or leader, they cannot be gathered together into groups for regular services; and

WHEREAS, The blind are totally cut off from books printed with ink and all other literature and must learn to read by their sense of touch, which the missionary also must learn; and

WHEREAS, Mission work among the deaf requires very much time to be absent from home and in traveling to and from the many and often far-flung mission stations and in the preparation for instruction and sermons in the sign language, while the mission work among the blind needs all the missionary's time in a totally different way at his desk, and now more so with the added work for the Lutheran Library for the Blind, and, the Lord willing, it can be expected to be increased still more with the proposed addition of Lutheran literature in Spanish Braille for the blind in Mexico, South and Central American countries, and the added work for the proposed establishment of the Lutheran school for blind children; and

WHEREAS, The only connection with by far the most of our blind people both in our own country and in foreign lands for the present time is now through correspondence in Braille only, therefore

The undersigned and other blind fellow members of the Hon. Missouri Synod do hereby present the following urgent appeal and request to the Hon. Synod:

That the increasing burden of the combined mission work for both the deaf and the blind of the present mission board be relieved and made lighter by the separation of the mission for the blind from the mission to the deaf, and that a special mission board for the blind be created and appointed, which will be a valuable improvement of the work for both missions. FREDERICK GRAEPP

---

[410]

Report of the Board of Foreign Missions

When on December 7, 1941, the radio reported the bombing of Pearl Harbor and therewith our nation's entry as combatant into World War II, the entire work of our Synod of necessity was placed on a wartime footing. In occupied China our American missionaries and their families became prisoners of war, at the mercy of the Japanese enemy. Before very long, Japanese planes bombed the island of Ceylon and other sections of South India near our mission stations. Any hope of early mission work in the Philippine Islands vanished with the oncoming hordes of the enemy. Before long the rumor was current that foreign mission work in general had come to a standstill and possibly would soon die out altogether.

However, our Board of Foreign Missions can state, with thanks to the Lord of the Church, that all such frightening forebodings in spite of almost three years of bitter warfare have become groundless. Today, as three years ago, we report constant successful operation of our missionary endeavor, although in China still in a limited way, and urge our Synod not merely to continue energetic support of our Foreign Missions, but to be ready for that day of mercies when the Lord shall make wars to cease and throw open the doors now closed to us because of the war.

In looking back today to the early beginning of our foreign mission endeavor in India, we cannot but thank God with burning heart and lips for His exceedingly gracious blessing on our efforts to bring the message of salvation to the heathen in the Orient. As is well known, we shall celebrate this year, if it pleases God, the golden anniversary of our India Mission. It was on October 14, 1894, that our first missionaries, Theodor Naether and Franz Mohn, were solemnly commissioned by us for their missionary tasks. In spite of all our weaknesses, of much natural and instigated enmity on the part of the non-Christians, of heavy losses of missionaries and national Indian co-workers by reason of two world

wars and other causes, we view with astonishment and divine adoration the great blessing that has been vouchsafed to our joint missionary labors. When our first missionaries went to India, they did not have a single Indian Christian nor a single Indian mission co-worker. Today, however, we are permitted to report the following figures for India and for China.

If statistics on our foreign mission work are still less complete than they were in 1941, they show a far from discouraging picture of heroic devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of our American and our national mission personnel.

Statistics for India

In India we have: 30 male missionaries, 3 female missionaries, 25 wives of missionaries, 61 children of missionaries; total, 119.

Of national co-workers we have: 14 pastors, 13 evangelists, 197 catechists, 12 Bible women, 240 schoolteachers, 23 medical and industrial workers; total, 499.

Souls: About 20,000 under our care.

Statistics for China

In China we have: 7 male missionaries, 2 female missionaries, 2 wives of missionaries, 5 children of missionaries; total, 16.

Of national co-workers: 7 pastors, 9 evangelists, 2 vicars, 36 schoolteachers, 6 Bible women, 17 medical employees; total, 77.

Souls: 2,000.

Quite naturally, the war has aggravated the usual difficulties in maintaining our personnel on the field at necessary strength. At their request the following missionaries were given a peaceful release from foreign missionary service since the late Delegate Synod, in order to enable them to accept calls in the States: Dr. N. Leckband, M. G. Kuolt, E. H. Meinzen, W. W. Gnuse, W. E. Reiser, and H. Lachmann from our India field.

From service in our China field were released the brethren A. C. Diers, H. Klein, E. H. Thode, and L. A. Buuck. The three last-named, as also Mrs. A. Ziegler and Missionary E. C. Zimmermann and their families, had been prisoners of the Japanese and later were repatriated. All of these brethren and their families endured many of the most harrowing features of bitter warfare, but were mercifully spared the worst by our heavenly Father.

Against this loss of missionaries we can report only a gain of two new missionaries to China, namely, the brethren H. Hinz and Ralph C. Egolf.

Neither in India nor in Free China were our missionaries hampered in their work, with the exception of necessary police restrictions. Our missionaries in Free China have written that their country is still the largest missionary field of which they

have knowledge. The population of Free China is between 200 and 250 millions, and in all of China from 400 to 450 millions.

Our China seminary at Wanhsien had to be closed for lack of students, because the supply from our congregations in occupied China ceased. However, by the establishment of a high school, which is a war-relief project, made possible by generous contributions of the General Relief Board — we are very hopeful of obtaining students presently. Our Board has urged the missionaries to re-open the seminary and proseminary at the earliest moment possible.

There has been some unfavorable nationalistic reaction against religious educational work, owing to the war, but at present the work can still be continued as formerly. The abrogation of treaties took away the legal standing of missionaries and of missionary endeavor of all foreign missions in China. Foreign mission societies generally are now negotiating with the government of China to enact laws giving them legal status, freedom of conscience, and freedom of education. Final action has not yet been taken, but the government is friendly.

At very great cost, our foundling orphanage was removed from Enshih, first to temporary quarters outside Wanhsien, then to our rented quarters in Wanhsien. This was done because of the approach of the Japanese and at the suggestion of the Enshih city government.

Our mission hospital and dispensary at Enshih is still the only hospital in a radius of roughly 175 miles. The opportunities for service are simply unlimited, but the staff and equipment are severely restricted, and the work is maintained at great sacrifice.

Inflationary prices of all necessary supplies have gone beyond the fantastic, and the end of the inflation is not yet in sight. Because of this our Free China field has required very large additional subsidies. — In similar manner the war reacted unfavorably on the prices of all necessities of life in India, which then forced us again to grant large bonuses to our missionaries and our national mission workers in that country.

Our India field has been able to function much more normally than the China field, although here, too, the need of additional workers and funds has been acute. A Joint Teachers' Training Institute has been established at Nagercoil and is linked up with our seminary. The seminary has been operating as completely as possible. The instructors are bending every effort to give our India Church well-qualified pastors, teachers, and other servants.

Our hospital at Ambur, South India, has been doing extensive work both in the city and at wayside dispensaries. Here, as in China, there is great need of American physicians and nurses.

As may be expected from the foregoing, our appropriation for the late fiscal year was greatly exceeded — in fact, this was done by some $41,000. As it now appears, the appropriation for the present fiscal year will again have to be exceeded, but we are happy to say that we have a supplementary reserve appropriation, on which we can fall back.

Executive Secretary O. H. Schmidt left the States on August 6, 1943, for his second visit to China and his first to India. In general, he has enjoyed good health. We know from the field that his labors have been blessed richly by our Lord. He was hopeful of his return to the States before Delegate Synod in order to bring to the convention first-hand reports of our work.

During the absence of Secretary Schmidt the correspondence with the fields and the home base was carried on by Director Brand.

The Graduate Missionary Department at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has been operated successfully for three years with a small body of students. We join the faculty of the Seminary and its Board of Control in the plea for an appropriation for buildings, etc., necessary to insure the permanency and development of our Missionary Department. We are hoping it may in the course of time serve also all foreign missionary endeavors of our Synod, in Africa, South America, and elsewhere.

Land and Buildings. It has been the policy of the Board during the war not to engage in any pretentious building operations, but only to keep our present equipment in the most necessary repairs. However, since many of our buildings in China were destroyed by the war and all property in occupied China is in possession of the enemy and surely has suffered much, even if it is not lost altogether; and since many important missionary building projects in India and in China have been postponed because of the war and will require immediate attention just as soon as peace has been declared, we plead for an annual land-and-buildings appropriation in the amount of $15,000.

Conclusion. Our Synod has been tried severely in the test of wartime church work. The end is not yet. And when peace returns, the new problems of postwar reconstruction and advancement will again try our devotion to the cause of our Savior's kingdom. The charge of our Lord to preach repentance and remission of sins in His name among all nations, Luke 24:47, is far from having been completely carried out. It devolves upon His followers to be faithful witnesses for Him. Certainly there will be no cause to relax our interest and to shorten our support of Foreign Missions. While it is day, may our Savior make and keep our Synod a truly devoted servant in the fields white unto the harvest.

PAUL H. F. LIST, *Recording Secretary*

[411] Report of the Board for Colored Missions

At Home

For many years our Negro Mission has been centered in the South, and only incidentally was work done in the North. However, Negro immigrations offered opportunity for mission expansion. At the present time, mission work is carried on in twenty-one States of the Union. Mission opportunities at no time have been scarce, and the present shifting of population constitutes a definite challenge to the Church.

While for many years our missionaries were greatly handicapped in their work because of prejudice, etc., the Lutheran Church, with its sober order of worship and real Gospel preaching, has become a respected institution among the Negroes and is spoken of as the Church for thinking people.

Opportunities for a greatly improved income have also come to the Negroes, and this fact is reflected in Church contributions and a movement among congregations to own their church property. Nine congregations now own their own property outright, and six more are making regular payments, and several others are now seriously considering the advantage of acquiring their church home. Possession or ownership naturally calls for greater responsibility, and the two together create more stability in the mission. This development is a distinct forward movement. Closely connected with this movement is that of assuming greater responsibility in the matter of salaries. Ten congregations have assumed the entire responsibility for their pastors' salaries. The great majority of those who are still drawing a subsidy on pastor's salary have boosted their contributions to provide a necessary salary increase for their pastor. Congregations are subsidized by the Missionary Board for the teachers' salaries.

Debt Reduction. — We are thankful to report that complete liquidation of a burdensome debt is in sight. While in fact a debt of $23,850 as of March 31, 1944, remains, owing to long-term notes, we are assured that the necessary funds will be on hand as these notes mature.

In Africa

With profound gratitude to God we are able to report that His blessings have been renewed from year to year.

The statistical report for 1943 indicates 10,106 baptized members (an increase of 3,845 over the report of 1941); 3,125 communicants (an increase of 938); pupils in the various schools 2,679; churches 59 (increase of 15). The Central School at Obot Idim has an enrollment of 320 pupils; and the Girls' School 126 pupils.

Two Seminary students are working among the Ibos, laying the foundation for future work among the Ibo language people.

The former Seminary building (native construction) is no more. Suitable Seminary buildings will be erected when war restrictions are lifted.

The Girls' School has increased its enrollment by 94 during the past three years. Miss C. Rapier, principal, returned to the States in February, 1943, on account of illness. Meanwhile native teachers have carried on the work. (These teachers receive their salary from the School.)

Missionaries. — God has blessed our Mission with capable and consecrated men, who have discharged their duties admirably.

Rev. V. W. Koeper returned to the States in July, 1943, having spent four continuous years in Nigeria. Rev. J. P. Kretzmann returned to the States in February, 1944, after serving four and one half years. War conditions are responsible for the extended time of service. Since January, 1944, the Mission had to forego the presence of a white worker on the field. However, arrangements were perfected by the white workers whereby the Mission could be carried on until other white workers would arrive. Two native pastors, Jonathan U. Ekong and Daniel U. Ekong, naturally have been entrusted with the greater responsibilities, and a number of reliable laymen are assisting faithfully in the management of affairs. Under date of Feb. 8, 1944, Mr. E. U. Ekong writes: "The Board of Directors wish to inform Pastors Kretzmann and Koeper that things are running on well in the field. We hope to hear soon the news of the return of the other missionaries." In March we could cable them that missionaries were en route. After long endeavors and endless disappointments, Rev. Wm. Schweppe and Rev. and Mrs. Carl Rusch were able and happy to board a steamer for Africa on Feb. 29. They reported safe arrival at Lisbon on March 15. At the time of this writing, April 14, no other definite news has come besides the information that Rev. Wm. Schweppe had sailed from Lisbon before Rev. and Mrs. Rusch were able to leave there.

When these workers arrive in Nigeria, Rev. Wm. Schweppe will return to his former field at Obot Idim, and Rev. Rusch will succeed Rev. Koeper at Nung Udoe. Mrs. Rusch has consented to serve in the Girls' School until we are able to provide a teacher.

Our good Lord has abundantly blessed our weak endeavors beyond expectations, and we confidently hope that by His grace more strength may be added in the form of an increased working force. Preparations for such an increase are in the making.

THE MISSIONARY BOARD
OF THE LUTHERAN SYNODICAL CONFERENCE
L. A. WISLER, *Executive Secretary*

V. CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

[501]

Report of Special Committee re Article VII

In 1941 a memorial (No. 503) was submitted to Synod at its session in Fort Wayne for the purpose of "establishing the true meaning of Article VII of Synod's Constitution," especially giving an interpretation of the words that Synod is "an advisory body." This matter was turned over to a committee, which herewith respectfully submits the following report:

It is self-evident that any person or group of persons who apply for, and are received into, membership of any organization thereby have declared their willingness to abide by the constitution and by-laws of that organization. That is in the very nature of the case. Otherwise an organization and affiliation therewith would serve no real purpose.

Therefore the fact that Synod states in its Constitution that it is "an advisory body" cannot be interpreted to mean that an individual or a congregation, being a member of Synod and having voluntarily subscribed to its Constitution and By-Laws, is not in duty bound to respect these or any rules and regulations or resolutions that Synod in a democratic way, through the elected representatives of the congregations, may make or pass in any of its lawful sessions or those of its District conventions. It cannot be interpreted to mean that such resolutions have no binding force; they have, unless they are not in accordance with the Word of God or are "inexpedient as far as the condition of a congregation is concerned."

Article VII of Synod's Constitution says that Synod is "an advisory body" "with respect to the individual congregation's right of self-government" concerning its own internal affairs.

It is certainly understood that the synodical Districts, being created by Synod to carry out its work in their respective territory, are held to carry out synodical resolutions affecting them. Over against them Synod is not merely "an advisory body."

M. F. KRETZMANN THEO. ECKHART A. W. HUGE
A. M. REHWINKEL J. H. C. FRITZ

---

[502]

Clarification of Constitution, Art. VII

The officers of a certain District submitted to Synod (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 243) a resolution affecting Art. VII of the synodical Constitution — the relationship of Synod to the congregation.

This resolution was referred to a committee for further study and for further action at Synod's next meeting in 1944.

This resolution asks Synod to declare that our member congregations are not independent congregations, but are subject to the government of Synod, that the resolutions and decisions of Synod are of binding force.

This resolution asks that the usual provisions of a member church's constitution be nullified whenever a church affiliates with Synod and whenever such provisions conflict with the resolutions of Synod.

The purpose of such a declaration is that Synod may exercise and enforce disciplinary measures upon pastors and churches in the event of any controversy, that Synod may have the right to decide such controversy and to have civil courts recognize and enforce such decisions of Synod and to foreclose any inquiry into the matter so decided by it — as matters pertaining to rights of property, the rights of a pastor to officiate, the right of a church to retain as its pastor one expelled from Synod, and that Synod shall have greater power than that of advising a congregation.

In opposition to such a resolution we submit:

That Art. VII of our Constitution is very simple and needs no further interpretation. It expressly states that Synod shall not be an ecclesiastical government. Synod shall not have legislative powers passing resolutions having the character of laws. Synod has no power to coerce, to enforce the performance of its resolutions and decisions by its officers nor by recourse to the law-enforcing agencies of the State. The Constitution expressly states that each church shall remain a self-governing body and that the resolutions of Synod have no binding force if they seem inexpedient to the congregation. Synod shall advise. Synod shall have the power to exhort, admonish by the power of the Word of God.

A high court stated relative to this Art. VII: "The defendants stress the fact that the synods are to 'advise' as distinguished from 'command.' When the spiritual nature of this organization is considered, it is clear that the use of the expression 'advise' by the framers of the organic instruments under consideration was intentional and is to be commended and enforced and not belittled. The words selected are easily to be understood and followed."

The history of this Art. VII shows that the founding fathers were clear in their minds, that they did not want a synodical government, a church government, but that they wanted to be and remain independent, self-governing bodies. Their experience with the tyranny of the church governments made them fearful of synodical associations, and only after Art. VII was added to the

constitution guaranteeing them independence were they willing to affiliate with Synod.

Our synodical reports and proceedings, the essays delivered before the various bodies, the statements of ranking synodical officials, officially state the same thing. *Synodical Proceedings*, 1896; *Nebraska District Report*, 1905; *South Dakota District Report*, 1906; *Minnesota District Report*, 1933—1939.

Congregations have hesitated to join Synod on the ground that they would become subject to synodical control. Presidents, Visitors, and pastors have repeatedly assured such congregations that that was not the fact; that no congregation would give up any of its rights relative to its pastors, its property, the administration of its affairs, its money matters. Upon such assurances congregations have joined Synod. It would be dishonesty if we would now change our organizational policies and change the Constitution. Every congregation should then be apprised of the facts and be given the opportunity to secede from Synod.

We can also be certain, in the event of such a change, no congregation will join Synod in the future.

Such a change in the Constitution will not avoid controversies or schisms nor eventual recourse to law to adjust difficulties.

Also, our congregations are not ruled by resolutions and decisions, by coercion or enforcement. The congregation, the pastor has no greater power than the power of the Word of God to admonish, exhort, advise, Our Synod and its congregations have grown strong under this principle. And we do not need a change now. Why should Synod have different powers from the God-established congregation itself!

Such supersynodical government wants to deal with force, compulsion. It becomes tyrannical and oppressive. The history of church governments clearly shows this. Free speech, the right to properly criticize the action of Synod, of its officers and appointees, is the means whereby we preserve our purity of doctrine and correctness of practice. This would be destroyed by church government. We have with us already the condition that persons are afraid to voice their honest opinions because of fear of official reprisals.

On these and other grounds we ask that the resolution above referred to be rejected.

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT
W. P. HAAK, *Secretary* CARL A. BRAMSCHER

The same overture was submitted by the FAIRMONT CONFERENCE, MINNESOTA DISTRICT, E. KOBERG, *Secretary.*

[503]

Supreme Authority of General Conventions

WHEREAS, The 1941 convention of Synod in Fort Wayne after very lengthy discussion on the part of the delegates adopted the following resolution upon the report of Committee 2:

"*Resolved:* 1. That $150,000.00, be appropriated annually for mission expansion;

2. That this sum be included in the budget, but raised over and above other budgeted items by a special effort, possibly during the Epiphany or the Reformation season or at some other time suggested by the Fiscal Conference;

3. That this sum be divided by the Fiscal Conference among all our missions at home and abroad" (see *Proceedings,* 1941, page 191); and

WHEREAS, However, several months later the Fiscal Conference declined to carry out the above resolution of the General Convention or to make an attempt to do so; and

WHEREAS, The economic conditions that have obtained during the past three years plainly reveal that such a resolution might have been carried out for the promotion of the cause of missions, as was the purpose of the above resolution of the last general convention; and

WHEREAS, The aforementioned action of the Fiscal Conference tends to militate against the initiative of a General Convention and to nullify any action which such a convention may take with reference to financial matters, thus making a General Convention with regard to these matters quite unnecessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the execution of any such specific appropriations of the general conventions be held binding upon the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF FORT WAYNE AND VICINITY

---

[504]

Enlarging Electoral Circuits

The Michigan District Council, in meeting today, adopted the following resolution as an overture to Synod in convention at Saginaw next June:

WHEREAS, Paragraph 131 of the proposed new By-Laws to the Constitution of Synod provides that "every five to ten member congregations shall form an electoral circuit which shall elect one pastor and one layman and their alternates to represent them at the conventions of Synod," etc.; and

WHEREAS, Paragraph 137 of the proposed new By-Laws to the Constitution of Synod provides that "every circuit of approximately fifteen advisory members of the clergy and approximately every fifteen teachers of Lutheran elementary schools shall be entitled to one representative," etc.; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that many District Electoral Circuits are much larger than the old or the proposed By-Laws to the Constitution of Synod stipulate; and

WHEREAS, The attendance at the conventions of the Delegate Synod is ever growing, making it more and more difficult to entertain the conventions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the honorable Synod, in convention at Saginaw, Michigan, from June 21 to 30, 1944, to change paragraph 131 of the proposed new By-Laws to its Constitution to read: "Every ten to fifteen member congregations shall form an electoral circuit which shall elect one pastor and one layman and their alternates to represent them at the conventions of Synod," etc.; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to said Synod to change paragraph 137 of the proposed new By-Laws to its Constitution to read: "Every circuit of approximately twenty advisory members of the clergy and approximately every twenty teachers of Lutheran elementary schools shall be entitled to one representative," etc.

THE MICHIGAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
per W. F. HAGEN, G. M. KRACH

---

[505]

Reduction of Number of Delegates to Convention

BRETHREN:

The Visitors of the North Wisconsin District recommend that Synod reduce the number of delegates and change paragraph 131 in *Handbook* — "Every five to ten member congregations, etc." — to read, "Every ten to fifteen member congregations shall form an electoral circuit, etc."

The number of delegates to Synod is clearly becoming too large, unwieldy, and increasingly difficult to house. An equal reduction of delegates will not infringe upon the representation rights of any congregation.

VISITORS OF THE NORTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
E. W. FELDSCHER, *Secretary*

---

[508]

Prorating Traveling Expenses to Synod

DEAR BRETHREN:

The Officers' Conference of the California and Nevada District herewith submits the following overture for your consideration:

WHEREAS, The synodical conventions will by necessity continue to be held in midwestern cities; and

WHEREAS, Synodical regulations make it incumbent on all Districts to send delegates; and

WHEREAS, The District must finance the sending of such delegates; and

WHEREAS, This expense works a hardship on outlying Districts; and

WHEREAS, The present method does not distribute such expense equitably; therefore be it

Resolved, That the synodical convention convened at Saginaw consider seriously the prorating of the expenses of all delegates to Synod.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT OFFICERS' CONFERENCE
ARTHUR BROHM, *President* R. J. JAGELS, *Secretary*

---

[507]

Formation of a Separate Montana District

DEAR BRETHREN:

The following was adopted by the North Dakota and Montana District at its convention at Grand Forks, N. Dak., May 25—28, 1943.

The congregations of Montana belonging to the North Dakota and Montana District together with their pastors herewith beg leave to petition the District of North Dakota and Montana of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to grant and further (with moral support) the formation of a new synodical District comprising the State of Montana (possibly including those parishes in this State now affiliated with the English District and the parishes of Northern Wyoming).

The following facts and feasibilities underlie and have prompted this petition:

1. The uncommonly vast distances separating them (the parishes) from the seat of government and convention points.

2. The elements of extensive travel, undue consumption of time, and the involvement of expense in carrying on the business of the present far-flung area of the District.

a. Because of this, parishes in Montana have been only sparsely represented by their lay delegates at conventions of the District.

b. Because of this, laymen have been barred from taking active part in the administration of District affairs.

3. Considering the present number of delegates, no individual congregation of the District is able to entertain the District convention without ever-increasing aid from Synod. The congregations that do entertain, find it, even with growing and supplemental help, a difficult task, becoming more grievous each passing year.

4. A division is bound to promote in each State an interest to greater activity among the members and better returns in money.

5. Finally, we believe that among its pastors and parishioners Montana can assemble sufficient talent to direct and regulate the affairs of a newly formed District, so that our beloved Church and Synod will be benefited and our gracious Lord and Head, by whose power and mercy and love all things are accomplished, will be glorified.

The Reviewing Committee made the following recommendations:

1. That the memorial of the congregations and pastors of Montana belonging to the North Dakota and Montana District, said memorial petitioning the formation of a new synodical District, comprising the State of Montana (possibly including those parishes of this State now affiliated with the English District and the parishes of Northern Wyoming) be adopted.

2. That the delegates representing the North Dakota and Montana District at the next Delegate Synod choose a committee from its midst to present the case for division to the Delegate Synod.

3. That the financial transactions and other business of the present District Church Extension Board be referred to the District Mission Board for study and for definite recommendations at the next District convention in the event the division should be ratified by the Delegate Synod.

Action: The memorial and recommendations were adopted.

THE NORTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA DISTRICT
ARNOLD H. GRUMM, *President*
KURT E. KLOPP, *Secretary*

[508]

Changing Line Between N. and S. Nebraska Districts

WHEREAS, It has been found impracticable that pastors of the Northern Nebraska District serve stations in the territory of said District in Wyoming which lies west of the Continental Divide; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Northern Nebraska District and the Southern Nebraska District memorialize the triennial convention of our Synod, assembled in June, 1944, at Saginaw, Mich., that all territory of the Northern Nebraska District in Wyoming west of the Continental Divide be incorporated in the territory of the Southern Nebraska District.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
H. F. KROHN, *Secretary*

---

[509]

Trustees of Concordia College, Portland, Oregon

The only recommendation the Trustees of Concordia College, an Oregon Corporation, wish to make is that the Trustees to be appointed at the synodical convention to be held at Saginaw, Mich., be selected from the Board of Control of the school. The Trustees now serving are Rev. E. W. Hinrichs, F. Reils, and Paul Neils. Of these three Trustees only Paul Neils is serving on the Board of Control, and his term is about to expire. All members originally were Trustees of the Oregon and Washington District. The incorporation was made very hurriedly on the 30th day of December, 1941, in order to escape real estate taxes on the college property. There was no time for consultation, and the easiest way at the moment was to appoint the Trustees of the Oregon and Washington District as Trustees of the new corporation. Since then changes have occurred in the personnel of the Trustees of the District, and Paul Neils now is the only Trustee still serving on the Board of the Oregon and Washington District.

The duties of the Trustees of Concordia College, as enumerated in the Articles of Incorporation, are synonymous with the work of the Board of Control, and the Trustees of the College, therefore, are legally responsible for the affairs of the institution, but have no voice in its management. For this reason it appears desirable to choose the Trustees of the Corporation from the personnel of the Board of Control. According to the Articles of Incorporation, appointment of the Trustees is to be made triannually by the convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE
F. REILS, *Trustee*
PAUL NEILS, *Trustee*

[510]

Changing Constitution, Art. VII. By-Laws VII, C. 2

The undersigned congregation herewith asks that Article VII on the "Relation of Synod to Its Members," be re-worded to state *expressly:*

1. Synodical rules and resolutions which affect the work or position of the individual member congregations are subject to the judgment of the individual congregations.

2. Synod shall have no equity in the local properties of its member congregations by virtue of the latter's membership in Synod.

We further ask Synod to revise its present constitution, by-laws, rules, and regulations to the effect that:

1. Any officer of Synod who desires officially to visit a member congregation shall first arrange to receive an invitation from the congregation to be visited.

2. Pastors and congregations of pastors who are themselves District Presidents or Circuit Visitors shall be visited according to our rules by the next nearest official synodical Visitor of the same District.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, OKABENA, MINN.
WALTER C. AHRENS, *Secretary*

---

[511]

A Change in the Method of Electing Professors at River Forest

On February 12, 1944, the President of Concordia Teachers College, in the name of the Board of Control and the Faculty, wrote to Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, Secretary of the Committee on the Revision of the *Handbook*, the following:

"We feel that the old method of electing professors is somewhat clumsy, since it provides for a system of double control instead of unity in administration. Our recommendation is the following, for River Forest only, since we have no right to try to determine the procedure for other schools which may be perfectly satisfied with their present arrangements.

"We would leave the method of nominating professors as it is in the old *Handbook*. The paragraphs determining the constituency of the Board of Electors would, however, be changed to read as follows:

" 'The Board of Electors of Concordia Teachers College shall consist of the present Board of Control (*i. e.*, the President of the District, one pastor, and three laymen, each with one vote), one

additional pastor, two teachers, the President of Synod, a representative of the Board for Higher Education, the president of the institution, each with one vote.'

"This would involve the discontinuance of the Board of Electors in its present form. It would, however, retain and augment the feature of *local control,* which we feel to be desirable for many reasons and essential for purposes of accreditation. It would also retain the essential feature of *synodical supervision* in the person of the President of Synod and the representative of the synodical Board for Higher Education. This arrangement would center responsibility in one Board, the members of which would become thoroughly informed in all matters relating to the college."

Since the *Handbook* Committee felt that a change of this kind was beyond the scope of their powers and suggested that the matter be presented to Synod itself in the form of a memorial, the Board of Control and Faculty of Concordia Teachers College herewith respectfully request that the changes suggested above be permitted by Synod.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
E. T. LAMS, *Chairman* P. L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY, CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

---

[512]

Changing Name of Synod. Report of Committee

At the thirty-eighth regular convention of Synod at Fort Wayne in June, 1941, the second report of Committee 6 recommended

1. That the name of Synod be changed;

2. That the name be "The Evangelical Lutheran Church."

The motion to accept the recommendation of the Committee to change the name of Synod failed of the necessary two-thirds majority (172 and 210). It was then resolved that the President appoint a committee to consider the matter, difficulties and all, and report at the next convention.

This Committee, consisting of the undersigned, has earnestly considered the whole matter in various meetings and herewith submits its report.

We have sounded out the sentiments of the pastors, teachers,

and laity of Synod by two announcements in the official publication of our Synod, in which we asked for expressions as to the advisability and feasibility of changing the name of Synod and for definite suggestions of a new name. The response was not large enough to enable the committee to sense a rather general desire for changing the name, but about 90 per cent of our correspondence indicated a preference in favor of a change in the name, and the number and variety of suggested names was surprisingly large. At least 40 variations of names were proposed. By a careful process of elimination the Committee finally narrowed its attention to five suggestions, most prominently made. The six names, published in the *Lutheran Witness* under date of May 25, 1943, were the following: *"The Evangelical Lutheran Church"; "The Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod"*, or *"(Missouri Synod)"; "The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod,"* or *"(Missouri Synod)"; "The Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church"; "The International Lutheran Church"*; and *"The National Lutheran Church."*

The Committee, weighing the difficulties that would be encountered, including the legal angles, nevertheless finally decided to recommend to Synod that our name be changed,

1. Because our present name is long and cumbersome.

2. Because our members, calling for a change in name indicated by the 90-per-cent preference noted above, should be given an opportunity to vote on this important matter.

The Committee herewith recommends to Synod to adopt the name

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH, MISSOURI SYNOD

Our second choice would have been: *"The Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod."*

The Committee believes that we do well to call ourselves a *church* instead of a Synod. The word "Lutheran" identifies us before the religious world at large. "Missouri Synod" fixes our place in Lutheranism and preserves our historic identity.

HARRY E. OLSEN GEORGE EIGEL, *Secretary*
J. H. MEYER, *Chairman*

---

[513]

Re Changing Name of Synod

We beg consideration of the following suggestion:

The Lutheran Church of America

T. W. STRIETER F. J. SELTZ L. MEYER

[514]

Department of Public Relations

WHEREAS, The growing problem of "public relations" has assumed an important part in our Synod's program; and

WHEREAS, Such "public relations" and press work often require that immediate attention which press committees composed of pastors from regular congregations at times are unable to give; and

WHEREAS, We believe that greater benefits can be accomplished for our Church in the field of "public relations"; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That a Public Relations Department for the Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States be created, consisting of a representative appointed by the Board of Directors of Synod, the President of Synod, and the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau,* respectively. These three representatives shall nominate and the Board of Directors shall appoint a full-time man, who will be able to devote his entire attention to the "public relations" of Synod and who shall take over all of the responsibilities and prerogatives of the present Synodical Press Committee;

2. That the salary be fixed by the Board of Directors at a figure high enough to attract high-caliber talent;

3. That the principal office of Synod's Public Relations Department be located in New York City because of the following considerations: All national news agencies such as the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service, Religious News Service, the leading national magazines and all national radio chains have their headquarters in New York City; generally, all prominent church bodies also have their news headquarters in New York City; direct contact with aforenamed groups seems essential for effective work and makes it imperative that the principal office of the Public Relations Department of Synod be located in New York City.

THE SYNODICAL PRESS COMMITTEE
AD. F. MEYER WM. F. BRUENING
J. F. E. NICKELSBURG

---

[515]

Creating a Board of Publicity

WHEREAS, The Committee on Constitutional Matters at the Cleveland convention of Synod in 1935 stated, "This Board [of Directors] should concern itself only with the business and the financial matters of Synod" (*Proceedings*, 1935, p. 188); and

---

* The 1926 convention of Synod specified that the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau be taken into consideration in the selection of the Press Committee. *Proceedings*, p. 242.

WHEREAS, Committee 15 of the same convention approved this interpretation of the duties of the Board of Directors (cf. *Proceedings,* 1935, p. 190), which in turn was approved by Synod; and

WHEREAS, The proposed *Synodical Handbook* places the responsibility for the appointment and supervision of a Director of Publicity and Missionary Education solely in charge of the Board of Directors (cf. proposed *Synodical Handbook,* 193); and

WHEREAS, It is not in keeping with Synod's Constitution that matters of education, missions, stewardship, and public statements for Synod which may be classified as publicity be the responsibility of the Board of Directors alone; therefore be it

Resolved, That, we, the members of the Chicago English District Pastoral Conference, petition Synod to create a representative board or committee to which the Office of Publicity and Missionary Education be directly responsible for its activities and the execution of its assigned work and that this board or committee consist of (1) a synodical Vice-President named by the President of Synod, (2) a member of the College of Presidents named by the College of Presidents, (3) a clergy member of the Board of Directors named by the Board of Directors, (4) three active clergymen of Synod, one teacher, and two laymen; and be it further

Resolved, That in financial and business matters pertaining to this office the President of Synod and the Board of Directors be consulted (cf. *Proceedings,* 1938, p. 327); and be it further

Resolved, That the six last-named members of this board or committee be elected by Synod to serve a term of three years.

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE
ARTHUR A. YOSS, *Secretary*

---

[516]

Censorship of "Lutheran Witness"

The Michigan District Council, consisting of the officers and the chairmen of the boards of the Michigan District, in conference January 4 and 5, 1944, discussed the censorship of the *Lutheran Witness.*

It was decided to make proper overtures to Synod to the effect that the Council believes that the *Lutheran Witness* should be placed under the same censorship as the *Lutheraner.*

GEO. M. KRACH, *Secretary*

---

[517]

A Board of Adult Education

Resolved — "That the Eastern District memorialize Synod to create a Board of Adult Education."

This resolution was passed in connection with the report and the recommendations of our District Board for Christian Education. The supporting arguments were, of course, that our Synod has been very diligent in promoting primary education and, through the Walther League, secondary education, but that the field of adult education has barely been touched, and that it is a field deserving of far more attention than it has had hitherto.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT
JULIUS M. WALKER, *Secretary*

---

[518]

To Delay Adoption of Handbook Revision

WHEREAS, The Handbook Revision Committee has not been able to comply with Synod's resolution to furnish copies of the revision for study one year before the 1944 convention, and

WHEREAS, A rapid survey of the revision which appeared December, 1943, reveals many points which require careful study, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago English District Pastoral Conference petition Synod to delay the adoption of the revised *Handbook* until the 1947 convention.

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE
ARTHUR A. YOSS, *Secretary*

---

[519]

To Postpone Acceptance of Handbook Revision

DEAR BRETHREN:

WHEREAS, The Handbook Revision Committee did not carry out the instructions of the General Synod convention of 1941 to submit a copy of the revision of the *Synodical Handbook* to every pastor and teacher of Synod at least one year before the next General Convention; and

WHEREAS, The pastors and teachers of Synod, therefore, have not had sufficient time for a "thorough discussion in pastors' and teachers' conferences, congregational and circuit meetings"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully request the convention of Synod assembled at Saginaw, Mich., June 21—30, 1944,

to postpone action on the adoption of the proposed *Synodical Hand*
book until the resolutions of the 1941 convention in regard to th
proposed revision of the *Synodical Handbook* have been carried ou

STAUNTON-EDWARDSVILLE PASTORAL CONFERENC
OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
CARL E. BENNING, *Secretary*

---

[520]

To Postpone Acceptance of Revision of the Handbook

BRETHREN:

In 1938 Synod resolved to revise the *Handbook*, and specifically resolved to submit the revision to pastors and teachers one year in advance of the next synodical meeting. In 1941 Synod again voted to submit the revision to pastors, teachers, conferences, circuit meetings, and congregations one year before the next meeting of Synod.

This has not been done.

We had only time for a quick perusal, which was hasty and unsatisfactory. There was no time for comparisons nor for weighing the implications of the new revisions. This hasty reading shows the present proposed *Handbook* is not altogether satisfactory and acceptable.

Some sections are revised, others rewritten; new material is added and other sections omitted.

The revision affects the fundamental rights and privileges, duties and obligations, of the members. It grants extensive powers to boards and officers which Synod during the last century reserved for itself alone. In a number of instances it curtails the rights and remedies of Synod.

We cannot accept this revision without thorough study and deliberation. Recent history has shown what damage can result from accepting ill-considered resolutions.

If we want to avoid confusion and controversy, we must accept a revision of the *Handbook* which is reasonable and acceptable. The welfare of Synod is not advanced by accepting rules and regulations to which pastors and congregations will not give assent.

We have in the spirit of Christian order obligated ourselves by resolution to submit this revision to pastors and teachers and others one year in advance of the next synodical meeting for study and action.

To do less is inviting trouble.

Now therefore, we ask that Synod's resolution to submit the revision of the *Handbook* to pastors, teachers, conferences, circuits, and congregations for consideration at least one year in advance of the next synodical meeting at which the revision is to be considered, be carried out.

FAIRMONT CONFERENCE, MINNESOTA DISTRICT
E. KOBERG, *Secretary*

---

[521]

To Postpone Adoption of Synodical Handbook Revision

WHEREAS, The proposed *Synodical Handbook* ought to be thoroughly studied and discussed before being adopted; and

WHEREAS, The proposed *Synodical Handbook* was published too late to be given adequate consideration before the Saginaw convention of 1944; and

WHEREAS, At least some of the proposed changes are scheduled for due consideration in conferences that cannot well be held before this year's general convention; and

WHEREAS, The greatest possible unanimity ought to be achieved before final action is taken in this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the South Wisconsin Pastoral Conference, by this overture respectfully request our Synod, assembled at Saginaw in 1944, to postpone adoption of the new *Synodical Handbook.*

CARL SCHINNERER, *Chairman*
H. I. NAUMANN, *Secretary*

---

[522]

Disapproval of Revision of Synodical Handbook

ESTEEMED BRETHREN:

The undersigned three years ago voiced their disapproval of certain changes of the *Synodical Handbook* proposed to the Fort Wayne convention. They again wish to voice their disapproval of certain changes proposed to the Saginaw convention. They fear that these proposed changes may affect them adversely, particularly because of the small size of their congregation. And they regretfully wish to inform Synod that they may find themselves compelled to withdraw their membership of ten years' duration from Synod in the event that their misgivings in these matters are not removed. These misgivings are as follows:

1. We find that PSH (Proposed Synodical Handbook) 107 is not to be found in the old *Synodical Handbook* (SH), and that it violates God's Word and Art. VII of the constitution.

2. PSH 135 omits from SH 58, 3 the important words ". . . Synod permits congregations to adopt or reject any synodical resolutions."

3. PSH 267 omits the wise and Scriptural restrictions found in SH 52, E, 1—3. We will not permit any synodical official to assume a position superior to that of the divinely appointed local congregation and the holy ministry.

4. PSH 269 should clearly state for what reasons a minister's name may be removed from the official roster.

5. PSH 285 E should impress it upon all Visitors that they in no wise are to discourage a congregation in the exercise of church discipline. To that end, then, this paragraph should make it clear that the Visitor is only to see that the minutes of the excommunication are drawn up correctly. He is not to demand that he must be convinced of the correctness of each step in the proceedings. If he wants to give such help, he should rather do so prior to the excommunication.

6. PSH 357 should honestly state that a member may be expelled from Synod if he refuses to regard Synod's human rules as "binding" as stipulated in PSH 107. Then also Art. XIII of the constitution should be honestly so altered that it becomes apparent to anyone what the consequences are if he violates PSH 107.

7. PSH 377 D should be so altered that the Board of Appeals publishes its verdict in the official organs immediately after it has been reached. If it is fair to publish an expulsion notice immediately, then it is also only fair that the notice of the reversal of an expulsion be published immediately.

8. PSH 377 F we do not regard as fair to the Board of Appeals and to the appellee in a given case. If a person intends to appeal against the verdict of the Board of Appeals, he should be compelled, before being permitted to appeal to a convention, to present to the Board of Appeals and to the opposite party whatever proof he may have of "error in procedure" or "new evidence," and that in writing. If this is not done, three unfair and evil consequences may result: a. The door may easily be opened to pernicious surprise moves on the part of the appellant; b. At possibly great expense, the appellee may thus be compelled to attend, without real need, a distant convention; c. Thus similarly the members of the Board of Appeals.

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH, LANES PRAIRIE, VICHY, Mo.
ERNST RIEKE, *Secretary*

---

[523]

Re Proposed "Synodical Handbook"

Synod appointed a *Handbook* Revision Committee in 1938 and again in 1941 and gave such Committee definite and specific instructions. "It shall prepare a new, complete, and authoritative edition of the *Synodical Handbook* containing all synodical regulations properly arranged, co-ordinated, and in idiomatic English, in which all antiquated rulings are eliminated, all ambiguous and contradictory regulations are adjusted, the duties and responsibilities of all officials, boards, and faculties are carefully outlined, and all overlapping of authority removed." Synod charged this Committee to submit a complete report of its work to every pastor and teacher one year prior to the convention to permit a thorough discussion in pastors' and teachers' conferences, congregational and circuit meetings.

The Committee has now submitted a "proposed *Synodical Handbook,*" unfortunately six months late, and in this proposed *Handbook* the Committee has not merely co-ordinated and arranged existing by-laws and rules, but has made a considerable number of changes which affect the policy and character of Synod's boards, committees, and regulations.

The St. Louis Pastoral Conference, after studying the proposed *Handbook,* therefore holds:

1. That in making the revision the Committee has exceeded its authority by depriving Synod of its democratic character by centralizing power in the President and Board of Directors;

2. That the Committee has made far-reaching changes which are not indicated as changes. Significant omissions and additions have been made which have not been brought to the attention of the reader;

3. That a number of contradictions still are to be found; and

4. That some of the proposals made are unworkable.

Since the adoption of the proposed *Handbook* at this convention would have to be done during the first days of the convention, and since a hurried acceptance of such far-reaching changes is inadvisable, therefore we recommend:

1. That Synod does not accept the proposed revised *Handbook in toto,* especially because pastors and teachers did not receive a copy in sufficient time for intensive study and review, and could not submit it to their congregations and lay delegates;

2. That only a small part of this proposed *Handbook* be considered at the convention in Saginaw (we suggest sections 101 to 147);

3. That such regulations as may be adopted become effective for the convention in 1947;

4. That the Committee in its report indicate which paragraph or paragraphs have been revised, added, or omitted and if possible publish parallel readings of old and new *Handbook*.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
per THE COMMITTEE
RUD. H. C. MEYER, *Chairman*

---

[524]

Postponing Acceptance of the Revised Handbook

WHEREAS, A copy of the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* has been placed into the hands of our pastors and teachers only within the past half year; and

WHEREAS, The thirty-eighth regular convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States resolved that said *Proposed Handbook* with all necessary revisions be placed into the hands of every pastor and teacher "at least one year prior to the next general convention to permit a thorough discussion in pastors' and teachers' conferences, congregational and circuit meetings"; and

WHEREAS, Upon investigation of said *Proposed Synodical Handbook* a number of changes become apparent which should be considered at length before final adoption; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition the thirty-ninth regular convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States in session at Saginaw, Michigan, June, 1944, to postpone the final adoption of the proposed revisions of our *Synodical Handbook* until the next triennial convention, thereby giving all conferences, circuits, and congregations ample time to thoroughly consider all proposed revisions.

THE SOUTHERN INDIANA PASTORS' CONFERENCE
O. HORSTMAN, *Secretary*

---

[525]

Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals

In presenting this memorial, Synod's Board of Appeals wishes to call attention to several considerations which prompted us to prepare it. The resolutions adopted in 1941 were not entirely clear on some points. The arrangement of the material was susceptible of improvement. The statement on Inter-District Controversies was placed in the midst of the resolutions concerning the Board

of Appeals, but no provision was made for any action by Synod's Board. Furthermore, the Presidium of Synod felt very definitely that a guide should be prepared for the District Board of Appeals which could be followed during the interim until Synod itself could adopt definite rules. The most important points of this guide are included in our memorial and should make it possible for all District Boards to follow the same method in essential matters while leaving leeway in less important matters. These provisions do not intend to prescribe everything in detail; as experience shows the wisdom of modifications and additions, they can be made by Synod.

Substitute for 357 to 387 in "Proposed Synodical Handbook"

1. Creation of Boards and Members

A Board of Appeals shall be elected by Synod and by each District. The Board of Appeals for Synod shall consist of four clergymen and three laymen, and that for the Districts of no fewer than three clergymen and two laymen. No administrative or executive official of Synod or of any of its Districts shall be a member of a Board of Appeals. A Visitor shall be considered to be such an official. A teacher may be elected in place of a layman. (§ 367.)

2. Election and Term of Office

The election of members of the Board of Appeals for Synod and the Board of Appeals for Districts shall be in accordance with the rules governing elections. The term of office of all members shall be six years, but no member shall serve on a board successively longer than two terms. Rotation in membership shall be effected in such a way that one half of the clerical members and one or two of the laymen shall be elected every three years. (§ 369.)

3. Vacancies

Vacancies, either permanent or temporary, shall be filled from the reserve list of nominations, namely, from the nominees left after the respective elections. If for any reason this list should be exhausted, the remaining members of the Board may fill the vacancy.

4. Organization

Each Board of Appeals shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. Meetings shall be called by the secretary upon instructions from the chairman. (§ 371.)

5. Disqualification of Members

a. If any member of the Board of Appeals is directly or indirectly involved in any appeal presented, the Board shall request another clergyman or layman from the reserve list of candidates

to serve on the Board for such appeal. If any party to an appeal believes a member of the Board disqualified, notice with reasons for such belief shall be sent to the chairman. The Board shall determine whether or not the reason is sufficient. (§ 375.)

b. If a member or members of a Board of Appeals, after proceedings have been instituted, shall die, resign, or become unable to serve, it shall not be necessary to begin the proceedings anew, but the remaining members of the Board shall be authorized to decide the case; however, if more than two members of Synod's Board or one member of a District Board shall be unable to serve, it shall be necessary to call in substitutes and begin the proceedings anew.

6. Original Jurisdiction

a. When any member of Synod, voting or advisory, is charged with any action which according to Article XIII of the Constitution of Synod may lead to expulsion from Synod, the officials of the District shall deal with him according to the Word of God. (§ 357.)

b. If the member involved is a pastor or teacher and his offense makes him ineligible for further service in the Church and he pleads guilty, the president shall publish in the official organs of Synod the fact that he is ineligible for service and shall so report to the District.

c. If the member involved does not plead guilty and the officials of the District acting in the case, including the President, after exhausting all administrative efforts, are convinced that final action must be taken, the President of the District shall present the case to the District Board of Appeals for consideration. If the Board of Appeals finds the member guilty, the President shall suspend him and may publish notice of this suspension in the official organs of Synod.

d. The original jurisdiction of Synod's Board of Appeals shall include controversies about membership in Synod and eligibility for service in a particular field of work or in the Church in general which arise in connection with missions directly under the control of Synod. However, the complainant in such cases shall first present the case to the President of Synod, who shall make every effort to settle the case. Only when all administrative efforts have been exhausted shall the President of Synod refer the case to Synod's Board of Appeals.

e. The original jurisdiction of Synod's Board of Appeals shall further include inter-District controversies. If a congregation in one District believes that it has cause to complain of the action of a congregation in another District, it shall first attempt to settle the matter by dealing directly with such congregation. If the matter

cannot be settled in this manner, the first congregation shall file a complaint against the action of the second congregation with the President of its District. This President shall then notify the President of the other District, and the two Presidents shall attempt to settle the case. If their administrative efforts do not produce the desired results, they shall refer the case to the President of Synod, who shall attempt to settle the case. After all administrative efforts have been exhausted, the President of Synod shall refer the case to Synod's Board of Appeals.

7. Appellate Jurisdiction

a. The appellate jurisdiction of District Boards of Appeals shall cover cases of church discipline but shall not attach until all administrative efforts to settle the case have been exhausted.

b. The Districts may assign other appellate cases to their Board of Appeals, but this shall not establish a precedent.

c. The appellate jurisdiction of Synod's Board of Appeals shall cover such cases of church discipline, membership in Synod, and eligibility for service in the Church as have been decided by a District of Synod, if an appeal is taken to Synod.

d. The assignment by Synod of other cases to Synod's Board of Appeals, but this shall not establish a precedent.

e. If an appeal in a matter of church discipline by a congregation is in question, the Boards of Appeals shall recognize the sovereignty of the Christian congregation and may only *review* the action of the congregation according to the principles laid down in Scripture and *advise* the congregation accordingly. Either the congregation's action will be upheld, or it may be *advised* to review and eventually to revise its action. If the case is appealed and Synod's Board of Appeals decides that a person has been improperly excommunicated and the congregation does not revise its action, the congregations of Synod shall not be required to respect such an excommunication. The District shall take such action towards the congregation as it may deem necessary.

f. In cases of excommunication, unanimity in the Board of Appeals is required as far as the judgment is concerned, while there may be disagreement as to procedure on the part of the congregation. In other cases a majority is sufficient.

8. Action of Conventions

a. The judgments of the District Board of Appeals in all matters may be appealed to the next convention of the District. The Opinion of the Board of Appeals in such cases shall form the basis of discussion. The District shall either affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment of the District Board of Appeals.

b. The parties shall have the right of a hearing before the District and shall have the privilege of advice and assistance of any one who is a member of Synod.

c. Any party affected by the action of the District shall have the right to appeal to Synod, but in the meantime the action of the District shall be respected by Synod and its members.

d. The action of Synod's Board of Appeals, if it is appealed from, shall be submitted to the next convention of Synod for final action. The Opinion of Synod's Board of Appeals shall be submitted directly to the members of the convention, which for the purpose of deciding such cases shall provide for a judicial session or sessions which shall be open to accredited members only. The Opinion shall form the basis of the discussion. The judicial session shall either affirm, modify, or reverse the action of the Board of Appeals.

(The provision of Synod adopted at Fort Wayne on this subject is as follows: "When the Board of Appeals of Synod has acted and an appeal is made to Synod in convention assembled, a committee of review consisting of two pastors, two laymen, and one teacher, elected by Synod, shall during the convention determine whether error has been made in the procedure of the Board of Appeals or new evidence has been produced. In either case the matter shall be remanded to the Board of Appeals for a new hearing. If this is not the case, Synod shall confirm the findings of the Board of Appeals. This action shall be final and no further appeal shall be entertained by Synod.")

e. Synod's Board of Appeals shall prepare a regulative which shall govern the proceedings when either a District or Synod goes into judicial session until such time as Synod itself shall adopt the rules for such sessions.

9. Conduct of Cases

a. Notice of appeal shall be sent to the District President, respectively to the President of Synod. He shall notify the chairman of the Board of this appeal and inform the appellant and the appellee of this action. Any documents pertaining to the case which are in the files of the President shall be sent to the Board.

b. The appellant shall prepare a written petition presenting briefly the facts of the case and listing the reasons for considering the previous decision in error. Within a time limit fixed by the Board he shall send a copy to the appellee and sufficient copies for all members of the Board to the chairman.

c. The District President may appoint several members of the District as counselors, who are to assist an appellant if he should need such aid in presenting his case properly. The appellant may

also, subject to the approval of the chairman of the Board, select some other counselor, provided he is a member of Synod.

d. Within a time limit fixed by the Board the appellee shall prepare a brief answer to the petition of the appellant as his pleadings. If the appellee considers the presentation of facts in the petition correct, either in whole or in part, he shall admit it; he shall list any disagreement with the presentation of facts in the petition. He shall also list objections to the reasons for a review, as given in the petition. The appellee shall send a copy to the appellant and sufficient copies for all members of the Board to the chairman.

e. When forwarding their pleadings, both parties shall submit any documents, or certified copies thereof, which they wish to introduce as evidence. A congregation may send certified copies of the parts of the congregational minutes pertaining to the case instead of the book of minutes; but this book shall be produced at the hearing. The parties shall later also submit any documents which in the view of the Board are essential or helpful in arriving at a proper decision.

f. Names of probable witnesses shall be sent to the Board and the other party a reasonable time before the hearing. The Board shall not countenance the practice of "surprise witnesses." If it has not been possible to advise the Board beforehand that a witness will testify, he may be heard with the Board's consent, but the Board shall grant the other party an opportunity to present witnesses in rebuttal, even if this necessitates an additional meeting.

g. The chairman of the Board shall arrange for a hearing. Notice to the parties shall be sent within a reasonable time.

h. At the hearing the Board shall aim to bring all facts and arguments pro and con to the light of day and shall not permit man-made rules of evidence to prevent the accomplishment of this goal and may also require such further evidence as it may deem necessary. The members of the Board may at any time enter the discussion.

i. The hearing need not be open to any person wishing to attend. In most cases a stenographic report of the meeting is not necessary. The Board may, however, at the request of the secretary of the Board, employ a stenographer to assist him.

j. On the basis of the pleadings, the Board shall determine which facts are not in dispute. The Board shall state these facts at the beginning of the hearing and shall attempt to secure stipulations (agreements in writing) from all parties concerning material facts at any time during the hearing.

k. Since many cases which may be brought before the Board develop gradually, some material facts are frequently not mentioned in the minutes, though both parties were aware of them during the previous proceedings. Again, resolutions are often worded loosely and do not always correctly represent the intent of those voting on them. In such cases the Board shall attempt to secure from both parties a stipulation as to these facts and as to the real meaning of the resolutions and have this stipulation form a basis of the argument. The Board may permit any party to amend its pleadings.

l. Where facts are in dispute, the appellant is first given the opportunity to present his version and to call his witnesses. The Board shall determine whether this presentation shall be in part or entire. The appellee shall be granted the same opportunities as the appellant.

m. After the presentation of the facts, the Board shall hear the arguments, the appellant being given the first opportunity to present his case.

n. In cases of excommunication, the Board shall be especially careful to determine whether the sin is of such a nature as to make the person an heathen man and a publican.

o. If conciliation is impossible, the Board shall pass judgment on the case. Unless the case is very clear, the Board shall not be expected to render an immediate decision.

p. Since the opinion of the Board is to be presented to the District for action and since it may form the basis for an appeal to Synod's Board of Appeals, it shall contain the following parts:

1. Statement of the facts of the case. If any of them have been disputed, the Board shall report its findings on the basis of the evidence.
2. The conclusion of the Board and the reasons for this conclusion.

This Opinion need not be printed completely in the official report of the District.

q. If a case which has been adjudicated by the District Board and the District is appealed to Synod's Board of Appeals, the Opinion of the Board and the decision of the District sustaining the conclusion of the Board shall form the basis of the appeal. The procedure to be followed is substantially the same as outlined above. The defense of the District decision is a matter for the administrative officers of the District.

r. The provision of this section concerning appellants and appellees shall apply to plaintiffs and defendants where a Board of Appeals exercises original jurisdiction.

10. Rules Governing Boards of Appeals

a. The Boards of Appeals shall be governed in their acts and judgments, in accord with Christian principles, by the generally accepted rules of justice.

b. If a question of membership in Synod is involved, the Boards of Appeals shall review the matter in Christian charity according to the Constitution of Synod and its By-laws.

c. While a case is still undecided, neither party to the case shall circularize the members of the District or Synod. No appeal nor original action shall be entertained by any Board of Appeals or by a District or by Synod until a person guilty of circularizing shall disavow his unethical conduct.

d. Minutes, documents, and other relevant material shall be made available to the Boards of Appeals. The Boards are also empowered to make any investigation of matters coming within their jurisdiction.

e. In cases which involve considerable inconvenience and expense if a hearing were held by the entire Board, the Board in its discretion may authorize a subcommittee to conduct a hearing or hearings, provided, however, that the evidence adduced at such hearing be taken in shorthand and transcribed for the use of the entire Board.

f. All pleadings shall be in writing, and a copy of such pleadings shall be furnished the other party. This does not exclude personal appearance and oral presentation. Boards of Appeals shall scrupulously enforce the right of either party to the case to be informed of all statements and charges made by the other party.

g. The Boards of Appeals shall promptly send copies of their decisions to the appellant, the appellee, and the District President or the President of Synod. The Boards shall retain the original for their own files.

h. Notice of decisions when final action has been taken by Synod's Board of Appeals or by a District shall be published in the official organs of Synod. Notice concerning the action taken by Synod may be so published if the President of Synod so directs.

BOARD OF APPEALS

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman* ERWIN SCHNEDLER, *Secretary*

[26]

PROPOSED

SYNODICAL HANDBOOK

of the

Evangelical Lutheran Synod

of

Missouri, Ohio, and Other States



ST. LOUIS, MO.
CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE
1944

Report of the Handbook Revision Committee

1. Synod in 1938 passed the following resolution: "That a committee of eleven competent men shall be appointed which shall prepare, after due study and consideration, a new, complete, and authoritative edition of the *Synodical Handbook*, containing all the synodical regulations, properly arranged, co-ordinated, indexed, and in idiomatic English form, in which all antiquated rulings are eliminated, all ambiguous and contradictory regulations are adjusted, the duties and responsibilities of all officials and boards and faculties are carefully outlined, and all overlapping and conflicting of authority are removed."

2. When the Handbook Revision Committee submitted only a partial revision in 1941, it was resolved "that this partial revision be assigned to this or another Handbook Revision Committee with the instruction to complete the work of revision and to submit a copy of the revision of the *Handbook* at least one year before the next General Convention to every pastor and teacher in order to permit a thorough discussion in pastors' and teachers' conferences, congregational and circuit meetings."

3. We are herewith respectfully submitting our draft of the By-Laws of Synod, into which we have merged the former so-called "Regulations" which had been drawn up from time to time to govern various officers, boards, and committees. We did not include the Constitution itself in our revision since that was not within our province or power. However, the Constitution with Article XIV as it was amended by the last Synod and ratified by a large majority of the congregations of Synod, as well as the various synodical charters, the revised Constitution of the Synodical Conference, and other important documents should be printed in the next edition of the *Handbook*.

4. We ask all to study the By-Laws in their present form as submitted by your Committee. You will find little that is new, but a study of the table of contents will immediately show that we have tried to rearrange the provisions of the old *Handbook* in such a way that you will readily find things where you are looking for them or where they belong. Later on, before this new edition is put on the market after its adoption by Synod, a complete index should be added.

5. We have adopted the system used in many law books of numbering the sections consecutively but in such a way that insertions can be made without disturbing the numbering. To this end we have used only odd numbers. Every section is to have and retain a certain number by which it will always be known and can readily be found. New sections can be given even numbers and inserted in their proper places.

6. To facilitate the making of comparisons, we have added references to the temporary edition of 1937, as, for example, "S. H. 16. 2," that is, *Synodical Handbook* of 1937, page 16, paragraph 2. In some places you will find references to the *Proceedings* of 1938 or 1941. These references may be deleted in the next edition.

7. Some changes that are more than rearranging or rewording former paragraphs should be given special consideration. We call attention to these in the following paragraphs.

8. According to §§ 149 and 151 we are suggesting revised regulations as far as elective or appointive officers and committees are concerned. This is in accordance with the instructions of Synod. We were asked to bring in suggestions for simplifying our election system. (See *Proceedings*, 1938, pages 198, f and 205, f; *Proceedings*, 1941, page 269, f.) We felt that Synod was not ready to make radical changes. We therefore suggest that only a few additional officers and boards be appointed instead of elected. We believe that in § 241 we are offering a welcome simplification of the obscure and often misunderstood old regulations for nominations by Districts.

9. As to the term of office for board members, we adopted the policy that, as a rule, board members, both elective and appointive, serve for six years and be limited to one succession. Since half of the board members will always hold over, the board or committee will be stabilized, and at the same time there will be an opportunity to make desirable changes. (See 155 B.)

10. According to § 189 it will be the duty of the Board of Directors to appoint an Assistant Treasurer. The present Financial Secretary has really been functioning as such for a number of years, and it seemed logical to declare his proper status in the new By-Laws. We do not have a full-time Treasurer, and the former Financial Secretary really functions as the assistant to the Treasurer.

11. As to Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals (§§ 357 to 387), we are after careful consideration submitting essentially what Synod adopted in 1941 as the fundamental guiding principles for this Board.

12. In drawing up regulations for the Board for Higher Education, § 401, we were guided by what was contained in the regulations adopted by Synod in 1938, under which the Board for Higher Education was asked to function temporarily. We believe that these regulations indicate what Synod expects of this Board.

13. As to § 415, regarding the reasons why several members of the Boards of Control of the seminaries and teachers' colleges should be elected from Synod at large, we call attention to the fact that these schools are serving the entire Synod and not any particular territory. Therefore different areas of Synod should be represented on these Boards, as is the case with the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds. The fact that these boards are chosen from a wide area in no wise interferes with

their efficiency. Other colleges and universities, like Valparaiso University, select their boards from a wide area. The Boards as a whole do not have to meet every month, perhaps not more than every quarter, but can delegate much of the routine work to executive committees.

14. In § 425 we offer a compromise between the idea of having an entirely separate Board of Electors for each seminary or college and having only one board for all institutions. We believe that according to the proposed arrangement all interested and competent parties are represented on these boards.

15. We still believe that the Missions in North and South America should be under the management of one board. (See §§ 609—613.) We believe that this would be in the interest of greater uniformity and efficiency. Synod has already placed the South American Missions on the same basis as North American Missions, and Committee 2 of the Fort Wayne Convention had unanimously proposed the creation of one board for both North and South American Missions. (*Proceedings,* 1941, page 221.)

16. We propose that the Secretary of Missions be the executive secretary of the Church Extension Board, as is already the case with the Board for Missions in North America. (See § 639, c.) The Secretary of Missions is in constant contact with the Districts, is conversant with their opportunities and problems, and hence his knowledge and advice should be of equal value to both the Mission and Church Extension Boards. Then, also, the correspondence regarding both subsidies and loans must generally be conducted with the same District boards or individuals, as a number of Districts have combined the supervision of Missions and Church Extension in one board. Efficient administration would therefore seem to demand that one executive secretary conduct all the correspondence.

17. We propose that the new edition of the *Handbook* be made a loose-leaf book, which is to be brought up to date after each convention of Synod. We advocate that Synod make available a supplementary service to keep the book current.

18. The Committee most gratefully acknowledges the many constructive suggestions which were received in reply to our preliminary report and which helped us materially in getting out our report as it is herewith presented to Synod.

Respectfully submitted,

THE HANDBOOK REVISION COMMITTEE

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Chairman*	GEO. EIGEL
JULIUS M. WALKER, *Secretary*	A. W. HUGE
JOHN H. C. FRITZ	THEO. W. ECKHART
A. M. REHWINKEL	A. J. FELTEN
F. H. SCHMITT	CARL ZOLLMANN

April 20, 1944

By-Laws to the Constitution

of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States

ORGANIZATION

Membership

101. *Reception into Membership*
103. *Duties of Members*
105. *Duties of Advisory Members*
107. *Constitution and By-Laws Binding on All Members*
109. *Submission of Constitution of Congregation*
111. *New or Revised Constitution of Congregation*

Synodical Conventions

113. *Convention Preachers*
115. *Organization of Convention*
117. *Committees of Convention*
119. *Parliamentary Rules at Conventions*
121. *Order of Business at Conventions*
123. *Daily Minutes at Conventions*
125. *Absences at Conventions*
127. *Distribution of Synodical Reports*
129. *Time and Place of Next Convention*

Representation at the Synodical Conventions

Voting Representatives

131. *Electoral Circuits of Member Congregations*
133. *Election of Delegates to Conventions*
135. *Delegates not Bound by Instructions*

Advisory Representatives

137. *Electoral Circuits of Advisory Members*
139. *Other Advisory Representatives*
141. *Rights of Advisory Members*

Arrangements for Synodical Conventions

143. *Committee on Arrangements of Conventions*
145. *Expenses of Conventions*
147. *Travel Expenses, Lodging, and Meals in Connection with Conventions*

Officers and Boards of Synod

149. *Elective Officers and Boards of Synod*
151. *Appointive Officers and Boards of Synod*
153. *Salaried Executives of Synod Without Vote*
155. *Term of Office of Elective Officers and Members of Boards of Synod*
157. *Organization of Boards, Commissions, and Committees*
159. *Conflicting Offices*

Rights and Duties of Synod's Officers

The President of Synod

161. *Supervision by the President*
163. *Advisory and Executive Functions of the President*
165. *President as Assistant Pastor*

The Vice-Presidents of Synod

166. *The Vice-Presidents of Synod*

The Secretary of Synod

167. *Publication of Convention Proceedings by the Secretary*
169. *Notifications Concerning Election and Resolutions by the Secretary*
171. *Committee Meetings Announced by the Secretary*

The Treasurer of Synod

173. *General Duties of the Treasurer*
175. *Treasurer as Depositary*
177. *Treasurer as Trust Officer*
179. *Reports in the Official Organs of Synod by the Treasurer*
181. *Authority of the Treasurer of Synod to Borrow Money*
183. *Safe Deposit Boxes*
185. *Safeguarding of Records by the Treasurer*
189. *Appointment and Duties of an Assistant Treasurer*

Sundry Executive Officers and Committees

191. *Appointment and Duties of an Auditor*
193. *Appointment and Duties of a Director of Publicity and Missionary Education*
195. *Appointment and Duties of a Statistician and Chronicler*
197. *Appointment and Duties of a Committee on Constitutional Matters*
199. *Appointment and Duties of a Committee on Church Architecture*
201. *Appointment and Duties of a Transportation Secretary*

The Board of Directors of Synod

203. *Membership of the Board of Directors*
205. *Vacancies on the Board of Directors*
207. *Duties of the Board of Directors*
209. *The Board of Directors' Power to Appoint*
211. *Expenses of Board of Directors*
213. *Reports on Activities of the Board of Directors*
215. *Various Regulations of the Board of Directors*

Elections of Officers and Boards

217. *Committee on Elections*
219. *Order of Election of Executive Officers*

221. *Majority and Plurality of Votes*
223. *Primary Elections for the Office of President and Vice-Presidents*
225. *Candidates for the Office of President*
227. *Ballots for Presidential Election*
229. *Election of President*
231. *Primary Election for Vice-Presidents*
233. *Election of Vice-Presidents*
235. *Selection of Committee on Nominations*
237. *Publication of Names of Committee on Nominations*
239. *Nominations for Other Offices*
241. *Nominations for Boards of Control*
243. *District Presidents to Submit Lists of Possible Candidates*
245. *Order of Names on Ballots*

District Conventions

247. *Rules of Order*
249. *President to Preach at Opening Service*
251. *President to Report on Synod*
253. *Accrediting of Delegates*
255. *Regular Attendance of Delegates*

Districts of Synod

Officers of Districts

257. *Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Districts*
259. *Secretaries and Treasurers of Districts*
261. *Qualification of District Officers*
263. *Conflicting Offices*

Rights and Duties of District Presidents

265. *The District President as Visitor, Adviser, and Counselor*
267. *The District President and Controversies*
269. *Official Roster in "Lutheran Annual"*

Visitors and Visitations

271. *Visitors*
273. *Duties of Visitors Toward Member Congregations*
275. *Jurisdiction of Visitors over Non-Member Congregations*
277. *Arrangement for Time of Visitation*
279. *Purpose of Visitation*
281. *Visitor and Pastor*
283. *Visitor and Lutheran Elementary School*
285. *Visitor and Congregation*
287. *Report by Visitor*
289. *Expenses of Visitor*

Meetings of the Visitors' Circuits

291. *Circuit Meetings*
293. *Representation at Circuit Meetings*
295. *Purpose of Circuit Meetings*
297. *Joint Meetings of Circuits*

Parishes

299. *Reasons for Maintaining Parish Lines*
301. *Reasons for Dividing Congregations*
303. *Principles of Division*
305. *Reports of Removal to Other Parishes*

Calls, Ordinations, Installations, and Commissionings

307. *Advising Congregations in Matters of Calls*
309. *Assignment of Calls to Candidates*
311. *Ordination of Candidates for the Ministry*
313. *District Presidents Responsible for Ordinations and Installations*
315. *Place of Ordination and Installation*
317. *Installation of Professors*
318. *Position of Parish School Teachers*
319. *Installation of Teachers*
321. *Commissioning of Missionaries*
323. *Application for Membership in Synod*

Examining Committees for Candidates and for Applicants for the Office of the Ministry

325. *Application for the Office of the Ministry Coming from Without*
327. *Examining Committee*
329. *Examination of the Applicant*
331. *Applications for the Office of the Ministry Coming from Affiliated Bodies*
333. *Certificates to Successful Applicants*
335. *Examining Committee for Brazil and Argentina*

Examining Committees for Candidates and for Applicants for the Office of a Lutheran Teacher

337. *Application for a Teaching Position in the Lutheran Elementary and Secondary School*
339. *The Examining Committee*
341. *Examination of the Applicant*
343. Certificates to Successful Applicants
345. *Application for a Teaching Position Coming from Affiliated Bodies*
347. *Examining Committee for Brazil and Argentina*

Conferences

349. *Pastoral and Teachers' Conferences*
351. *Joint Conferences*
353. *Smaller Conferences*
355. *Purpose of Conferences*

Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals

357. *Reasons for Suspension*
359. *Concurrence in Suspension*
361. *Notice of Suspension*
363. *Hearing of Suspension by District*
365. *Expulsion*
367. *Boards of Appeals for Synod and the Districts*

369. *Election and Term of Office of Boards of Appeals*
371. *Organization of Boards of Appeals*
373. *Authority of Boards of Appeals*
375. *Disqualification of Member*
377. *Functions of Boards of Appeals*
379. *Inter-District Controversies*
381. *Pleadings on Appeal*
382. *Privilege of the Floor*
383. *Circularization Prohibited*
385. *Principles Governing Boards of Appeals*
387. *Notification of Decision*

EDUCATION

Board for Higher Education

401. *Membership of Board for Higher Education*
403. *Functions and Duties of Board for Higher Education*

Schools for Higher Education

405. *Administration of Schools for Higher Education*
407. *Boards of Control of Schools for Higher Education*
409. *Term of Membership on Boards of Control*
411. *Restrictions to Membership on Boards of Control*
413. *Personnel of Boards of Control*
415. *Boards of Control of Seminaries and Teachers' Colleges*

Functions of Boards of Control

417. *General Function of Boards of Control*
419. *Specific Functions of Boards of Control*
421. *Meetings of Boards of Control*
423. *Organization and Committees of Boards of Control*

Boards of Electors

425. *The Boards of Electors*

Faculties

427. *Membership of Faculty*
429. *Qualifications of Faculty Members*

Appointment of Faculties

431. *Securing the Lists of Suitable Candidates for Professorships*
433. *Tenure of Office of Professors*
435. *Salaries of Professors*
437. *Removal of Members of Faculty from Office*
439. *Academic Freedom*
441. *Aid to Faculty Growth*
443. *Sabbatical Leaves of Absence*

445. *Retirement of Faculty Members*
447. *Faculty Organization*
449. *Faculty Functions and Powers*
451. *The Faculty as Adviser*
453. *The Faculty as a Court of Review and Appeals*
455. *Faculty Meetings with the Local Board*
457. *Office of the President*
459. *The Dean of Men of Concordia Seminary*
461. *The Business Manager*

Sundry Rules and Regulations for the Educational Institutions of Synod

463. *Length of School Year*
465. *Tuition and Fees*
467. *Health Service*
469. *Student Aid*
471. *Student Care of Building, Equipment, and Grounds*
473. *Solicitations of Support*
475. *Statistics*
477. *Libraries and Laboratory Equipment*
479. *Educational Conferences*
481. *Association for Higher Education*
483. *Graduate Assistants*

Specific Regulations for Educational Institutions

485. *Specific Regulations for Theological Seminaries and Teachers' Colleges*
487. *Specific Regulations for Concordia Seminary at St. Louis*
489. *Specific Regulations for Concordia Seminary at Springfield*
491. *Specific Regulations for the Teachers' Colleges*

Parish Education

501. *Christian Training of the Young*
503. *Instruction for Confirmation*
505. *The Lutheran Parochial School*
507. *Sunday Schools*

Board for Parish Education

509. *The Board for Parish Education*
511. *Membership of the Board for Parish Education*
513. *Functions of the Board for Parish Education*
515-A. *Executive Secretary of the Board for Parish Education*
515-B. *Secretary of Schools*
515-C. *Editor of Sunday School Literature*

District Board for Parish Education

516-A. *Membership of the District Board for Parish Education*

516-B. *Functions of the District Board for Parish Education*

516-C. *Parish Education in the Congregation*

Young People's Work

517. *Purpose of Young People's Work*

519. *Agencies and Activities of Young People's Work*

521. *Administration of Young People's Work*

The Synodical Board for Young People's Work

523. *Membership of the Synodical Board for Young People's Work*

525. *Functions of the Board for Young People's Work*

The District Committee

527. *Membership of the District Committee*

529. *Functions of the District Committee*

531. *The Youth Committee of the Congregation*

533. *The International Walther League*

Student Welfare Work

535. *Student Welfare Committee*

537. *Functions of the Student Welfare Committee*

539. *Executive Secretary of the Student Welfare Committee*

MISSIONS

The Secretary of Missions

601. *Appointment of a Secretary of Missions*

603. *Duties of the Secretary of Missions*

605. *Further Duties of the Secretary of Missions*

607. *Co-operation*

Missions in North and South America

609. *Membership of the Board for Missions in North and South America*

613. *Duties of the Board for Missions in North and South America*

Missions in Europe

615. *Membership of the Board for Missions in Europe*

617. *Duties of the Board for Missions in Europe*

Missions to the Deaf and the Blind

619. *Membership of the Board for Missions to the Deaf and the Blind*

621. *Functions and Duties of Board for Missions to the Deaf and the Blind*

Missions in Foreign Countries

623. *Membership of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries*

625. *Organization, Meetings, and Committees of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries*
627. *Functions and Duties of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries*
629. *Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries*
631. *New Fields in Missions in Foreign Countries*
633. *Educational Activities in Missions in Foreign Countries*
635. *Training of Women for Mission Work in Foreign Countries*
637. *Resident Superintendent of Missions in Foreign Fields*

The Church Extension Fund

Administration

639. *Membership of the Church Extension Board*
641. *Duties of the Church Extension Board*
643. *Treasurer of Synod as Depositary and Custodian of the Church Extension Fund*
645. *Report of the Church Extension Board*

Loans

647. *Granting of Loans*
651. *Limit of Loans*
653. *Repayment of Loans*
655. *Administration Fee*
657. *Notes for Loans*

FINANCES

Fiscal Conference

701. *Composition of Conference*
703. *Duties of Conference*
705. *Expenses of Conference*

Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

707. *Membership of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds*
709. *Term of Lay Members of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds*
711. *Vacancies on the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds*
715. *Duties and Powers of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds*
717. *Executive Committees of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds*
719. *Rules and Regulations of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds*

Lutheran Laymen's League Endowment Fund

721. *The Covenant*

Support and Pensions

723. *Membership of the Board of Support and Pensions*

725. *Executive Secretary of the Board of Support and Pensions*
727. *Duties of Executive Secretary*
729. *Duties of the Board of Support and Pensions*
731. *District Subcommittees of the Board of Support and Pensions*
733. *Persons Entitled to Support*
735. *Persons Not Entitled to Support*
737. *Official Lists*
739. *Investigation of Applications*
741. *Meetings with Subcommittees of the Board of Support and Pensions*

Pension Plan

751. *Pension Plan Definitions*
753. *Contributions to the Pension Plan*
755. *Benefits of the Pension Plan*
757. *Special Benefits of the Pension Plan*
759. *Status of Workers Leaving Service*
761. *Operating Expenses of the Pension Plan*
763. *Accounting and Investing of the Pension Plan*
765. *Amending the Pension Plan*

Board for Relief

767. *Membership of the Board for Relief*
769. *Duties of the Board for Relief*
771. *Subcommittees of the Board for Relief*
773. *Disposal of Surplus*

Charity

775. *Collection Beyond Congregational Bounds*
777. *Collection Beyond District Bounds*
779. *Effect of Approval*

Annuities

781. *Synod's Policy Regarding Annuities*
783. *Annuity Agreements*
785. *Annuity Rates*
787. *Administration of Annuity Funds*
789. *Investments of Annuity Funds*
791. *Earnings of Annuity Funds*
793. *Disposal of Residuum on Death of Annuitant*

PUBLICATION

Concordia Publishing House

The Board of Directors

801. *Directors*
803. *Officers*
805. *Seal*
807. *Waiver of Notice*
809. *Committees*
811. *Fiscal Year*
813. *Surplus Funds*
815. *Bond of Officers*

817. *Bonds or Mortgages*
819. *Credit Policy*
821. *Miscellaneous*
823. *Sundry Regulations for Concordia Publishing House*

Literature Board

827. *Membership of Literature Board*
829. *Advisory Members of Literature Board*
833. *Meetings of Literature Board*
835. *Duties of Secretary of Literature Board*
837. *Functions of Literature Board*
839. *Duties of Literature Board*
841. *Expenses of Literature Board*

Young People's Literature Board

843. *Members of the Young People's Literature Board*
845. *Chairman of the Young People's Literature Board*
847. *Reports of the Young People's Literature Board*
849. *Duties of the Young People's Literature Board*
851. *Recommendations to Concordia Publishing House*
855. *Reading Lists of Young People's Literature*
857. *Expenses of the Young People's Literature Board*

PUBLICITY

Press Committee

875. *Appointment of the Press Committee*
877. *Duties of the Press Committee*
879. *Subsidiary Press Committees*
881. *Functions of the Press Committee*

Station KFUO

883. *Control of KFUO*
885. *Synod's Radio Committee*
887. *Duties of Synod's Radio Committee*

VARIA

901. *Synod's Position Concerning Lodges*
999. *Amendments to the By-Laws*

By-Laws to the Constitution

of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod
of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States

ORGANIZATION

MEMBERSHIP

101. Reception into Membership
(Const., Art. V)

A. Applications for membership in Synod may be acted upon in the convention of Synod or of any District of Synod.
S. H. 16. 2

B. All members of Synod shall sign the Constitution of Synod in open session at the first convention of the District which they attend. The duly elected lay delegate of a newly received congregation shall sign the Constitution as the representative of his congregation. The District Secretaries shall obtain the signatures to the Constitution in a book provided for this purpose. The District Secretary shall note, opposite the signatures, the year in which a member is received or relinquishes membership or is transferred to another District of Synod and shall notify the respective District Secretary, so that entry can be made upon the records of his District.
S. H. 16. 2

103. Duties of Members

Every member of Synod shall, in accordance with his vocation, his ability, and the means at his command, diligently and earnestly promote the purposes of the synodical organization.
S. H. 16. 1

105. Duties of Advisory Members

Advisory members of Synod shall attend the District conventions. They shall not be elected by any congregation or by any group of congregations as lay delegates to a synodical convention, nor shall they be accredited as such. Former pastors and teachers engaged in secular work as a means of livelihood shall no longer be considered advisory members.
S. H. 16. 3

107. Constitution and By-Laws Binding on All Members

The Constitution, By-Laws, and all other rules and regulations of Synod apply to all members of Synod, *i. e.*, to all congregations, pastors, professors, and teachers. Synod expects such congregations as have not yet been received into membership, but are served by Synod and whose pastors and teachers hold membership in Synod to honor its rules and regulations.
S. H. 16. I, 1

109. Submission of Constitution of Congregation

A congregation which applies for membership in Synod shall, two months prior to the convention of Synod or of the respective District of Synod, send its constitution to the District President, who shall refer it to a standing committee of the District. This Committee shall examine the Constitution to ascertain whether its provisions are in harmony with Scriptures and the teachings and practices of Synod in order that any necessary changes may be made by the congregation before the District or Synod convenes. A congregation shall not hold membership until it has made such changes as Synod may have deemed necessary and has so notified the District President.

S. H. 16. II, 1

111. New or Revised Constitution of Congregation

If a member congregation translates, revises, or amends its constitution or adopts a new constitution, such congregation shall, in the manner prescribed in Section 109, submit its revised or new constitution for examination and approval.

S. H. 17. 2

SYNODICAL CONVENTIONS

(Const., Art. VIII)

113. Convention Preachers

Prior to conventions of Synod the President shall appoint the convention preachers. The President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall preach at the opening service.

S. H. 17. 2

115. Organization of Convention

The convention shall organize at its first session on the basis of the registration and the report of the Committee on Credentials. The President shall then make his presidential address, read his official report, and announce the order of business. All matters to come before the convention shall, as a rule, be presented to the President in writing ten weeks prior to the convention. He shall decide which of these matters shall be published in the Book of Reports and Memorials, a copy of which shall be mailed four weeks prior to the convention of Synod to each pastor and teacher of Synod and to each elected lay delegate. However, all memorials or overtures sent to the President shall be submitted to Synod through one of its convention committees.

S. H. 17. 3

117. Committees of Convention

For the purpose of expediting the transaction of business, the President shall refer matters which are to be presented to Synod to committees appointed by him from the accredited delegates and official representatives. After due consideration of the matters referred to them, these committees shall report their findings and recommendations to Synod. If the President deems it advisable, he shall be empowered to convene any such committees prior to the opening of

the convention. Every member of Synod shall have the right to object to any appointment made to such committees. There shall be adequate lay representation on all committees.
S. H. 18. 4

119. Parliamentary Rules at Conventions

The President shall conduct the sessions of Synod according to accepted parliamentary rules and shall so arrange the schedule of business that the sessions of Synod do not extend beyond ten business days.
S. H. 18. 6

121. Order of Business at Conventions

The President shall, at the first session and during the course of the succeeding sessions of Synod, announce the order of business for the following days.
S. H. 18. 5

123. Daily Minutes at Conventions

Brief daily minutes shall be read at synodical conventions.
S. H. 59. 5

125. Absences at Conventions

All duly elected delegates and advisory members shall attend all sessions regularly until final adjournment. All delegates who arrive late or leave early or who do not attend at all shall present a written excuse.
S. H. 18. 7

127. Distribution of Synodical Reports

A printed copy of the Official Proceedings of each convention shall be mailed by Concordia Publishing House to every pastor in Synod for the information and use of the pastor and the members of his parish. The cost shall be paid by Synod.
S. H. 59. 5. b, c

129. Time and Place of Next Convention

Before adjournment, Synod shall decide upon the time and place of the next convention. If Synod fails to do this, the President shall do so. In case of necessity he may change the appointed time and place of meeting.
S. H. 18. 8

REPRESENTATION AT THE SYNODICAL CONVENTIONS

(Const., Art. IX)

VOTING REPRESENTATIVES

131. Electoral Circuits of Member Congregations

Every five to ten member congregations shall form an electoral circuit which shall elect one pastor and one layman and their alternates to represent them at the conventions of Synod. Large congregations shall form small circuits, and small congregations shall form large circuits. A fractional portion remaining after the circuits have been formed shall be entitled to the same representation as a complete circuit.
S. H. 19. 1

133. Election of Delegates to Conventions

Delegates and their alternates shall, as a rule, be selected by their respective electoral circuits at the convention of the District preceding the convention of Synod. Whenever the delegates thus elected leave the electoral circuit or are prevented from attending the synodical conventions, the electoral circuit shall fill the vacancy. In case the representatives of such circuits authorize one of their congregations to elect the lay delegates for the respective circuit, such lay delegates must present to Synod credentials signed by the pastor and two officers of their local congregation. The publication in the District Proceedings of the name of the delegates or the alternates chosen by the electoral circuit shall be sufficient evidence of election. If these Proceedings have not been printed or if in the meantime changes have become necessary, the certification of election by the District Secretary shall entitle the delegates to recognition by Synod, provided every lay delegate presents credentials as aforesaid.

S. H. 19. 2

135. Delegates not Bound by Instructions

Congregations shall not require their delegates to vote in accordance with specific instructions, but every delegate shall be permitted to vote according to his own conviction.

S. H. 58. 3

ADVISORY REPRESENTATIVES

137. Electoral Circuits of Advisory Members

Every circuit of approximately fifteen advisory members of the clergy and approximately every fifteen teachers of Lutheran elementary and secondary schools shall be entitled to one representative. These selections shall, as a rule, be made at the convention of the District preceding the convention of Synod. Any fractional portion remaining shall be entitled to the same representation as a complete circuit. The registered name in the printed Proceedings of the District or the certification by the District Secretary shall entitle the elected representative to recognition by Synod.

S. H. 19. B

139. Other Advisory Representatives

A. The Vice-Presidents of Synod, all District Presidents, and all full-time executives of Synod shall attend the conventions of Synod *ex officio*.

B. The faculty of each of Synod's educational institutions shall be represented at the convention of Synod by its president and one other member whom the faculty shall elect. The Seminary at St. Louis shall be represented by its president and as many members of its faculty as the faculty may deem necessary; however, each member of the faculty shall attend the conventions of Synod at least every six years.

C. All boards, commissions, and committees of Synod shall be represented at the conventions of Synod by at least one of their members.

S. H. 20. C

141. Rights of Advisory Members

Advisory members of Synod shall be entitled to the floor and may express their opinion the same as voting members. They may submit overtures to Synod and may request voting members of Synod to submit resolutions for them in order that matters in which they are interested may be presented to Synod in the regular manner. They shall be eligible to membership on committees and to offices of Synod, unless otherwise limited.

S. H. 58. 4

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SYNODICAL CONVENTIONS

143. Committee on Arrangements of Conventions

The President of Synod shall appoint a Committee on Arrangements, consisting of not fewer than nine members, of whom at least one should be chosen from the group of men that constituted the arrangement committee for the preceding convention. This committee shall be appointed as soon as possible after each general convention.

S. H. 57. 1. Cf. *Proc.*, 1941, 266

145. Expenses of Conventions

A. Synod shall bear one half (50 per cent) of the net cost of the convention, and the host congregations shall bear the remaining one half (50 per cent).

B. Synod's part of the expenses shall be raised by a levy of one half cent ($.005) per communicant member, each District to decide how it will raise its proportionate share; and the District Treasurer shall remit the share of his District to the Treasurer of the Committee on Arrangements not later than the month of March before the convention.

C. The congregations which are host to the convention shall be exempt from this levy.

S. H. 57. 2, 3. Cf. *Proc.*, 1941, 267

147. Travel Expenses, Lodging, and Meals in Connection with Conventions

A. All traveling expenses, lodging, and meals of synodical officials, delegates, and representatives shall be paid by Synod, the Districts, the boards, the circuits, or the commissions which are represented by the respective delegates or representatives. The Committee on Arrangements shall arrange for lodging at hotels, dormitories, or in private homes, and also provide for joint meals while the convention is in session. Rates for lodging and meals shall be established and published by the Committee on Arrangements, and the delegates and representatives shall pay the established rates for lodging and meals when registering prior to the opening of the convention.

Proc., 1941, 267

B. Since it is necessary for some committees to meet before the convention opens, the Committee on Arrangements shall provide pre-convention housing and meeting facilities for such committees.

C. The President of Synod shall determine which committees shall be entitled to such pre-convention housing and meeting facilities and shall so notify the Committee on Arrangements.

Proc., 1938, 352

OFFICERS AND BOARDS OF SYNOD

(Const., Art. X)

149. Elective Officers and Boards of Synod

The elective officers of Synod shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer; and the following boards: a) a Board of Directors, b) a Board of Control for each of the educational institutions, c) members at large of the Boards of Electors, d) a Board of Support and Pensions, e) a Church Extension Board, f) a Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House, g) a Board for Missions in North and South America, h) a Board for Missions in Europe, i) a Board for Missions among the Deaf and the Blind, j) a Board for Missions in Foreign Countries, k) Board for Parish Education, l) Board for Higher Education, m) a Board of Appeals.

S. H. 20 f.

151. Appointive Officers and Boards of Synod

All other officers, boards, commissions, and committees of Synod shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, unless Synod expressly provides otherwise.

S. H. 21. C and f.

153. Salaried Executives of Synod Without Vote

Salaried executives of Synod shall not be voting members of the board, commission, or committee under which they serve.

(New)

155. Term of Office of Elective Officers and Members of Boards of Synod

A. The term of office for all elective officers shall be three years, unless otherwise specifically provided by Synod.

B. The term of office for all members of elective and appointive boards, commissions, and committees shall be six years, unless otherwise specifically provided by Synod.

C. No one elected or appointed to such board, commission, or committee shall succeed himself more than once.

D. At the first election or appointment following the adoption of this paragraph or the creation of a new board, commission, or committee, one half, if even numbered, and a majority, if odd numbered, of the members of each board, commission, or committee shall be elected or appointed for a full term of six years and the remainder for a term of three years. Among those elected, those having received the greater number of votes shall serve for six years and those having received the fewer number of votes shall serve for three years.

(New)

157. Organization of Boards, Commissions, and Committees

All boards, commissions, and committees shall organize themselves at the first meeting after their election or appointment and shall conduct their business in accordance with accepted parliamentary rules.
(New)

159. Conflicting Offices

No one shall, either in Synod or in a District, or between Synod and District, hold two offices the duties of which conflict. Doubtful cases shall be decided by the President of Synod.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SYNOD'S OFFICERS

(Const., Art. XI)

THE PRESIDENT OF SYNOD

161. Supervision by the President

A. Inasmuch as the President exercises supervision over the doctrine taught in Synod and over the administration of all officials and employees of Synod, he shall at regular intervals officially visit or cause to be visited all the educational institutions of Synod, and he shall receive reports from the District Presidents.
S. H. 23. 1

B. Inasmuch as the President shall be present at the conventions of the Districts, but must frequently be represented by the Vice-Presidents, he shall for the purpose of common counsel and concerted action, meet with the Vice-Presidents to consider matters which Synod must present to the various Districts.
S. H. 23. 2

C. Whenever important and difficult intersynodical questions and problems arise, the President shall take counsel with the Vice-Presidents.
S. H. 23. 3

163. Advisory and Executive Functions of the President

A. The President shall upon request give counsel and advice to such as are under his supervision. He shall exercise executive power only when the affairs of Synod demand it and when he has been expressly invested with such power for such specific purpose. Any member of Synod shall have the right to appeal from his action to Synod.
S. H. 23. 4

B. In the interval between conventions the President shall appoint special boards or committees whenever the purpose for which Synod has been organized or when conditions arising in the course of time demand such action.
S. H. 23. 5

C. The President shall make an official report to Synod at each convention.
S. H. 17. III, 3

D. The President shall approve the manuscript of convention proceedings before they are published by the Secretary.

165. President as Assistant Pastor

The President shall not be in charge of a pastorate nor hold a chair at any educational institution, but may be called as an assistant pastor, provided that such services do not interfere with his official duties as President.

S. H. 23. 6

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF SYNOD

166. The Vice-Presidents of Synod

A. The Vice-Presidents shall in the order in which they have been elected perform the duties of the President in the event that the President's office is vacated or the President becomes incapacitated.

B. The Vice-Presidents shall upon request of the President or as may be provided by Synod advise, assist, or represent the President.

THE SECRETARY OF SYNOD

(Const., Art. XI-D)

167. Publication of Convention Proceedings by the Secretary

The Secretary shall publish the proceedings of the conventions. He shall prepare the manuscript, recording all resolutions in the wording in which they were adopted by Synod, and publish the proceedings after the President has read and approved the manuscript.

S. H. 24. 1

169. Notifications Concerning Election and Resolutions by the Secretary

The Secretary shall notify every member of Synod elected to office of his election. Immediately upon the close of the synodical convention the Secretary shall report officially to all boards and committees of Synod all resolutions concerning them, in order that the execution of any resolutions may not be deferred until the proceedings have been published.

S. H. 24. 2, 3

171. Committee Meetings Announced by the Secretary

The Secretary shall daily announce the time and place of committee meetings at conventions of Synod.

S. H. 24. 4

THE TREASURER OF SYNOD

(Const., Art. XI-E)

173. General Duties of the Treasurer

The Treasurer shall be a layman elected by Synod. He shall administer his office in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by Synod and as directed by Synod's Board of Directors. He shall receive and disburse Synod's moneys and keep accurate account of them under instructions of the Board of Directors.

S. H. 24. 1—5 (partly new)

175. Treasurer as Depositary

The Treasurer shall act as the depositary for all funds in the hands of Synod's Boards, commissions, officers, and employees, who, by virtue of their office, act as custodians or trustees of such funds.

S. H. 108. F, 1, a and b

177. Treasurer as Trust Officer

A. The Treasurer shall be *ex officio* the Trust Officer of Synod.

B. He shall keep on file a correct list of all devises and bequests which directly or indirectly have been given to Synod.

C. In such list there shall be recorded the name of the testator, the amount of money or the real estate (including description) devised or bequeathed, the stipulations of the will, if such have been made by the testator, and the name of the executor or executors. New legacies and bequests made to Synod, to its institutions, and for any of its activities, shall be reported to the Treasurer as soon as possible.

D. He shall at every session of Synod render a report and a financial statement regarding all legacies which he administers and also respecting such legacies concerning which executors have reported to him.

S. H. 102. 2, a—l

179. Reports in the Official Organs of Synod by the Treasurer

The Treasurer shall publish monthly in the *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* the accumulated amounts received from the respective District Treasurers during the current fiscal year.

S. H. 108. 2

181. Authority of the Treasurer of Synod to Borrow Money

The Treasurer shall be authorized to borrow money in the name of Synod, provided the Board of Directors has first determined the amounts and the conditions under which such moneys shall be borrowed.

S. H. 25. C, 4

183. Safe Deposit Boxes

The Treasurer shall rent such adequate safe deposit boxes in the name of Synod as may be approved by the Board of Directors. Synod's bonds and other negotiable securities shall be stored in such boxes. Access to these boxes shall be regulated by the Board of Directors.

S. H. 109. 9

185. Safeguarding of Records by the Treasurer

Synod's books and records and its non-negotiable securities shall be deposited in fireproof vaults provided by Synod.

S. H. 24. C, 3

189. Appointment and Duties of an Assistant Treasurer

An Assistant Treasurer shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. He shall perform such duties as are assigned to him by the Treasurer, to whom he shall be responsible.

(New)

SUNDRY EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

191. Appointment and Duties of an Auditor

An Auditor shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. He shall perform such duties as are assigned to him by the Board of Directors, to which Board he shall be responsible.

S. H. 106. E, 2. *Proc.*, 1941, 268

193. Appointment and Duties of a Director of Publicity and Missionary Education

A Director of Publicity and Missionary Education shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. He shall perform such duties as are assigned to him by the Board of Directors, to which Board he shall be responsible.

S. H. 138. A. *Proc.*, 1938, 328

195. Appointment and Duties of a Statistician and Chronicler

A. A Statistician who shall also act as Chronicler shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Statistician shall gather the statistics of Synod and annually publish them in the *Statistical Yearbook* in a tabulated form. He shall decide upon the blank forms to be used in collecting the necessary material. All pastors, officers, boards, etc., within Synod shall furnish him the data requested. No one shall circularize Synod for the purpose of compiling statistics without first having consulted the Statistician.

B. As Chronicler he shall make a brief chronological record of the most important events, movements, and controversies within the Lutheran Church in America as well as of the influences exerted upon it from without, which record in form shall be a continuous history of the Lutheran Church in America. He shall make an annual record of the most important events in the history of Synod.

S. H. 55. I, J

197. Appointment and Duties of a Committee on Constitutional Matters

A Committee on Constitutional Matters shall be appointed by the President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents. It shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of Synod, *ex officio*. At conventions of Synod this Committee shall be represented at the meetings of the Committee appointed to consider Constitutional Matters. Any overtures made to Synod asking for changes of, or amendments to, the Constitution of Synod or which in any manner affect

the Constitution or By-Laws, shall be submitted to this committee in order that it may examine their contents and language as to their agreement with the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod. The committee may submit legal questions to an attorney for advice. Immediately after each convention of Synod, this committee shall amend the *Synodical Handbook* in harmony with the resolutions adopted by the convention.

S. H. 54. G (partly new)

199. Appointment and Duties of a Committee on Church Architecture

A Committee on Church Architecture shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. It shall consist of five persons. The committee shall, when requested, advise congregations which intend to erect or remodel church buildings, especially when they request financial assistance from Synod for their building operations. The committee shall also give advice with respect to the building of schools and parish halls, and the installation of organs, bells, and other church equipment.

S. H. 55. H

201. Appointment and Duties of a Transportation Secretary

A Transportation Secretary shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, to which Board he shall be responsible. His term of office shall be six years, and he may not succeed himself more than once. He shall represent the interests of Synod at the various transportation offices throughout the country, and he shall always be guided by the interests of Synod as a whole. He shall appoint as many assistants as he needs, shall give them the necessary instructions, and shall publish their names. Prior to any convention of Synod he shall endeavor to secure the usual convention rates for all synodical delegates.

S. H. 56. K

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD

203. Membership of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be constituted as follows: The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer of Synod by virtue of their office, and two pastors and four laymen to be elected according to Synod's rules. No person salaried by Synod shall be elected to the Board.

S. H. 25. D, 1

205. Vacancies on the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be authorized to fill any vacancies in its membership for the unexpired term.

207. Duties of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be the legal representative of Synod and the custodian of Synod's property. It shall be vested with the general management and supervision of Synod's business affairs and upon his

request assist the President in the administration of Synod's affairs. To that end the Board shall meet not fewer than four times a year and shall keep accurate minutes of its proceedings. A majority of the Board members shall constitute a quorum.

S. H. 9. F; 25. D; 37. A

209. The Board of Directors' Power to Appoint

A. The Board of Directors shall appoint all regular officers, executives, and committees not elected by Synod itself or whose appointment is not otherwise provided for. The Board shall have the right to appoint subcommittees from its midst and define their duties.

(New, but in accordance with present practice)

211. Expenses of Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be authorized to draw on the Treasury of Synod for its expenses.

S. H. 26. 10

213. Reports on Activities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall report annually and as often as it may deem necessary on its work and on the needs of Synod in the official organs of Synod. It shall attend the conventions of Synod and shall submit a detailed report.

S. H. 26. 8

215. Various Regulations of the Board of Directors

A. The Board of Directors shall prepare the annual budget of Synod and submit it to the Fiscal Conference for final action.

B. The Board of Directors shall balance the budget as nearly as possible and shall be authorized to do any and all things necessary or expedient to accomplish this end.

C. The Board of Directors alone shall have power to authorize various boards to solicit money beyond their budgets.

D. The Board of Directors shall regulate the collection of moneys from congregations and in Synod at large beyond the confines of any one District. No individual, congregation, or private organization shall solicit moneys in Synod at large without the consent of the Board of Directors. This rule shall not be construed to interfere with District or local financial undertakings, provided that the collection of moneys shall be confined to the District or the respective area.

E. The Board of Directors shall cause regular audits to be made of all departments, boards, committees, and activities of Synod, and shall cause examinations to be made of the books and records of all subsidized Districts, so far as these may relate to the subsidies received from Synod. It may at any time cause an audit to be made of any department, board, committee, or activity of Synod, independent of the audits herein before provided.

F. The Board of Directors, in consultation with the respective boards, commissions, and committees, shall work toward uniformity in matters of the remuneration and conditions of employment of all employees of Synod and its various agencies whose salaries or wages are not fixed by Synod.

G. The Board of Directors shall determine the amount of the bond to be furnished by all officers of Synod in fiduciary capacities. The premium shall be paid by Synod.

S. H. 37 ff. *Proc.*, 1938, 209

H. The Board of Directors shall have charge of all of Synod's real and personal property and shall hold and manage such property in accordance with the instructions of Synod.

I. The Board of Directors shall in accordance with the instructions of Synod authorize the erection of any building on property owned or controlled by Synod or permit the purchase of any property only when the entire sum necessary for such building or property has been paid into the treasury of Synod.

J. The Board of Directors shall pass on all plans submitted by boards of Synod for new buildings and remodeling of old buildings. It shall approve the location of any building erected on property belonging to Synod.

K. The Board of Directors shall consider all requests for the establishment of new institutions, relocation of old institutions, and appropriations for new buildings, extensive remodeling, or the purchase of additional property, and submit its recommendations to Synod. Whenever Synod has made appropriations for any of the above-mentioned purposes, the Board shall direct that these resolutions be carried out and shall determine the order in which this shall be done.

L. The Board of Directors shall be authorized and empowered to sell, barter, exchange, or trade any real or personal property not adjacent to, or a part of, any of Synod's college or seminary properties of which Synod may find itself possessed and which real estate or personal property in the opinion of the Board of Directors would be of no direct use or benefit to Synod in the pursuit of its constitutional objectives, at such price or consideration and upon such terms and conditions as in the opinion of the Board of Directors would best serve the interest of Synod.

M. The Board of Directors may erect or purchase the necessary professors' residences and may borrow the money to pay for them. The interest and principal shall be repaid with the moneys which would ordinarily be expended for rentals.

N. The Board of Directors shall be held responsible for the repairs, maintenance, and minor improvements of Synod's property.

O. The Board of Directors shall maintain an inventory of all property of Synod.

ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS AND BOARDS

217. Committee on Elections

A Committee on Elections shall be appointed by the President prior to the convention of Synod. The Committee shall make the necessary provisions for elections and shall conduct and supervise the elections according to Synod's regulations.

S. H. 59. III

219. Order of Election of Executive Officers

The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, and the Treasurer shall be elected in the order here given.

S. H. 59ff.

221. Majority and Plurality of Votes

A majority of all votes cast shall be required to elect the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, and the Treasurer. For all other elections a plurality is sufficient.

S. H. 60. d

223. Primary Elections for the Office of President and Vice-Presidents

Nominations for the office of President and Vice-Presidents shall be effected by primary elections. In these primary elections each voting delegate shall be entitled to one nomination for the office of President and one for each Vice-President.

225. Candidates for the Office of President

Candidates for the office of President shall be the five persons who receive the largest number of votes in the primary election, even though a candidate receives a majority.

S. H. 60. b

227. Ballots for Presidential Election

After the candidates have been nominated, ballots shall be printed, and the election shall be held in a later session under the supervision of the Committee on Elections.

S. H. 60. c

229. Election of President

If on the first ballot no candidate receives a majority vote, the name of the candidate who received the smallest number of votes shall be stricken from the list, and a new ballot shall be taken. This procedure shall be continued until one candidate has received a majority of the votes cast.

S. H. 60. e

231. Primary Election for Vice-Presidents

The primary election for the nomination of candidates for the offices of Vice-Presidents shall be held after the President has been elected.

S. H. 60. f

233. Election of Vice-Presidents

The ballot for the election of Vice-Presidents shall contain three times as many names as there are Vice-Presidents to be elected. The names of those candidates who have received the greatest number of votes at the primary shall be placed on the ballot. A majority of votes being needed for this election, names shall, if necessary, be stricken and a new ballot taken until a majority vote has been obtained for each of the Vice-Presidents. After the Vice-Presidents have been elected, another ballot shall be taken to determine their rank. On this ballot the voters shall indicate by numerals their choice of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Vice-Presidents. The tallying of the ballots shall proceed on a point system, four points being counted for each vote for First Vice-President, three points for each vote for Second Vice-President, two points for each vote for Third Vice-President, and one point for each vote for Fourth Vice-President. The one having the greatest number of points shall be declared First Vice-President, the next highest the Second Vice-President, the next highest the Third Vice-President, and the next highest the Fourth Vice-President.

Proc., 1941, 254ff.

235. Selection of Committee on Nominations

At each regular convention of Synod a Selection Committee of seven persons — three pastors, three laymen, and one teacher — shall be elected. This Selection Committee shall appoint the members of the Committee on Nominations from the list of delegates elected by the electoral circuits at the District conventions held prior to a convention of Synod. The Selection Committee shall inform these members in due time of their appointment. The Committee on Nominations shall consist of fifteen persons — seven pastors, three teachers, and five laymen, and is to serve at the next convention of Synod. The various areas of Synod shall be represented on the Committee on Nominations.

S. H. 61. 3a. *Proc.*, 1941, 255

237. Publication of Names of Committee on Nominations

The names of the members of the Committee on Nominations shall be published three months before each convention of Synod in order that all members of Synod may suggest suitable candidates for the various offices, stating the reasons for such suggestions.

S. H. 62. 3b

239. Nominations for Other Offices

A. Unless Synod has otherwise provided, the Committee on Nominations shall nominate candidates for all elective offices, boards, and committees, including the Boards of Control of the theological seminaries, teachers' colleges, and the members at large of the Boards of Electors.

S. H. 62. 4. (Partly new)

B. The Committee on Nominations shall complete its work in sufficient time to have the lists of candidates published in the Book of Reports and Memorials.

(New)

241. Nominations for Boards of Control

The candidates for the boards of control for colleges, academies, and preparatory schools shall be proposed by the respective Districts in which such institutions are located. The names of two candidates for each position shall be submitted in alphabetical order, and the list sent to the Secretary of Synod in ample time to be passed on to the Committee on Nominations and published in the Book of Reports and Memorials. Vacancies occurring among the candidates shall be filled by the candidates having the next highest number of votes at the District convention.

(New) Cf. S. H. 61. 2

243. District Presidents to Submit Lists of Possible Candidates

Each District President shall compile and submit to Synod's Secretary, for delivery to the Committee on Nominations, a list of pastors, teachers, and laymen whom he regards as suitable candidates for the various offices and boards of Synod, together with characterization of each candidate suggested by him.

Proc., 1941, 271

245. Order of Names on Ballots

For all elections the names of the candidates, at least two for each position, shall be printed in alphabetical order, without any distinctive marks.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

247. Rules of Order

The conventions of the Districts shall be governed by the By-Laws adopted by Synod for its conventions, in so far as these may be applicable. Each District may adopt any other regulations, provided these are not contrary to the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod. The President of the District shall conduct the sessions according to accepted parliamentary rules and shall so arrange the schedule of business that the sessions do not extend beyond six business days.

249. Preacher at Opening Service

The President of Synod or his representative shall deliver the sermon at the opening service.

251. President to Report on Synod

The President of Synod or his representative shall report on the condition and affairs of Synod, its educational institutions, missions, finances, etc.

253. Accrediting of Delegates

The pastor of a voting congregation shall stand accredited and entitled to vote. The lay delegate of a voting congregation shall stand accredited and en-

titled to vote upon presenting to the Secretary at the opening of the convention the proper credentials signed by his pastor and two of the congregation's officers. If a pastor serves two or more congregations, these shall be regarded as one parish and shall be entitled to only one lay vote.

255. Regular Attendance of Delegates

All duly elected delegates and advisory members shall attend all sessions regularly till final adjournment. All delegates who arrive late or leave early or who do not attend at all shall present a written excuse.

S. H. 32. H

DISTRICTS OF SYNOD

(Const., Art. XII)

OFFICERS OF DISTRICTS

257. Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Districts

A. Every District of Synod shall elect a District President and two or more District Vice-Presidents. A majority, not a mere plurality, of votes shall be required for election.

S. H. 26. 1

B. Each District President is by virtue of his office a regional Vice-President of Synod, representing Synod in his respective territory. He shall, therefore, periodically report to the President of Synod.

(Partly new)

C. The District President shall make an official report to the District at its convention.

259. Secretaries and Treasurers of Districts

Every District of Synod shall elect a Secretary and a Treasurer. A majority, not a mere plurality, of votes shall be required for such election.

S. H. 27. 2

261. Qualification of District Officers

The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the members of the Board of Directors of every District shall be members of voting congregations.

S. H. 27. 3. (Partly new)

263. Conflicting Offices

No one shall be elected to an office in any District who already holds a corresponding office in Synod. If an officer of a District is elected to a corresponding office in Synod and accepts this new office, he shall resign from his corresponding office in the District. No one shall, either in the District or in Synod, hold two offices the duties of which conflict. Doubtful cases shall be decided by the President of Synod.

S. H. 27. 4

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

265. The District President as Visitor, Adviser, and Counselor

Inasmuch as the District Presidents shall, in accordance with the Constitution of Synod, supervise the doctrine, the life, and the official administration on the part of the pastors and the teachers of their District and shall inquire into the prevailing religious conditions of the congregations of their District, they shall, as often as possible, attend the conferences of pastors and teachers held in their District, advise the congregations of their District as to the calling of pastors and teachers, give counsel when requested, and reply to inquiries. They may call upon their Visitors to assist them.

S. H. 28. 1

267. The District President and Controversies

When any controversy arises in a congregation or between two or more congregations of his District, the District President may arrange for a visitation even without formal request for such visitation. If the District President authorizes anyone to represent him in such matters, his representative shall be accorded the same rights. The District of Synod shall take up matters of controversy only when formally requested by any congregation or congregations. Whenever the District refers such matters to a committee for the purpose of investigation in a congregation or in several congregations, the District thereby invests such committee with the same rights otherwise exercised by the President.

S. H. 28. 2

269. Official Roster in *Lutheran Annual*

The District President shall annually revise the official roster of pastors and teachers in the *Lutheran Annual* as far as his District is concerned and remove the names of such as have died, have severed their connection with Synod, are engaged exclusively in secular occupation, or have in some way disqualified themselves for service in the Church.

S. H. 32. 9

VISITORS AND VISITATIONS

(Const., Art. XII, 3c)

271. Visitors

Every District of Synod shall create a sufficient number of circuits and elect a Visitor for each circuit to make possible a visitation of each parish once in three years and at any time when the Visitor deems it necessary.

S. H. 28. C

273. Duties of Visitors Toward Member Congregations

The Visitor shall officially visit the congregations, pastors, and teachers of his circuit. If he deems it necessary, the Visitor may call a special meeting of the congregation, even if he has not been invited.

S. H. 40. 3

275. Jurisdiction of Visitors over Non-Member Congregations

The jurisdiction of Visitors shall include non-member congregations whose pastors are members of Synod, but for the purpose of congregational visitations the consent of such congregation shall first be secured.
S. H. 40. 4

277. Arrangement for Time of Visitation

Except under extraordinary circumstances the Visitor shall arrange the time of his visitations in advance with the respective pastor and congregation.
S. H. 40. 3

279. Purpose of Visitation

The purpose of visitations shall be to bring about to the greatest possible degree the achievement of Synod's objectives as expressed in Article III of its Constitution.
S. H. 41. 6

281. Visitor and Pastor

A. The Visitor shall conduct his visitations in an evangelical manner and not resort to legalistic measures.
S. H. 43. 12

B. He shall come to the pastor as a brotherly adviser, reminding him of the glory of the ministry and of its great responsibilities.

C. He shall ascertain whether the pastor is faithful in preaching the Law and the Gospel in their purity, properly dividing them, whether he privately ministers to the needs of the individuals, exercises church discipline in an evangelical manner, and properly supervises all Christian education and training in his parish.

D. He shall in a brotherly manner discuss the spiritual life, home life, and studies of the pastor with him, also his library and professional studies and professional growth.
S. H. 41. 7

283. Visitor and Lutheran Elementary School

When visiting elementary schools of all types, the Visitor (or his assistant, elected by some Districts from the teaching profession) shall give his attention to —

a. the personal attitude of the teacher toward his profession and his pupils;

b. the general course of study, with special emphasis on the teaching of the Christian religion;

c. the school attendance;

d. the school equipment;

e. the school management.

S. H. 43. 11

285. Visitor and Congregation

A. The Visitor shall keep in mind the glory and responsibility of the universal priesthood of all believers as it applies to the congregations. He shall

remind them that they are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people to show forth the praises of Him who has called them out of darkness into His marvelous light. He shall meet with the entire congregation, if possible, rather than with the voting members only.

B. He shall inquire whether the congregations are zealously guarding the purity of doctrine, not tolerating errors or schismatic tendencies.

C. He shall inquire regarding the attendance at services, at Communion, and at voters' meetings; the salaries of pastors and teachers; the participation of the congregation in the work of the church at large and in missions; the reading of Christian literature; the Christian training of the children; the adequate indoctrination of adult catechumens; and the family altar.

D. He shall inquire what means are being used to guard against the evil influences of sects and organizations which endanger the spiritual life of the congregation.

E. He shall inquire concerning excommunications and examine the minutes referring to them, with a view to possible adjustment according to the Word of God.

F. If differences between a pastor and his congregation have arisen and have been brought to his attention, he shall strive to bring about a peaceful adjustment in a Christian manner. (Matt. 18:15-17; 1 Tim. 5:19.)

G. He shall report on the work of Synod.

S. H. 42

287. Report by Visitor

The Visitor shall report on his activities to the District President.

S. H. 43. 13

289. Expenses of Visitor

The Visitor is authorized to draw upon the District Treasury for his expenses.

S. H. 40. 5

MEETINGS OF THE VISITORS' CIRCUITS

291. Circuit Meetings

The Visitor shall call a meeting of his circuit at least once each year.

S. H. 43ff.

293. Representation at Circuit Meetings

Each congregation of the respective circuit shall be represented at such circuit meetings by its pastor and at least one delegate. It is desirable that the delegate who represented the group of congregations at the convention of Synod shall serve for the term of three years, and the delegate to District conventions for one or two years respectively; other delegates shall be chosen by the congregations as circumstances require. Such circuit meetings shall be open to all members of the congregations.

S. H. 43ff.

295. Purpose of Circuit Meetings

The purpose of such circuit meetings shall be to strengthen the spirit of unity, fellowship, and co-operation among the several congregations. The resolutions of Synod and of the respective District shall be brought to the attention of the congregations, that all may co-operate in carrying them out; the spiritual side of church work, including all phases of parish education, shall receive special emphasis; information as to the condition and needs of the treasuries of Synod and District shall be given; reports from the various congregations as to methods used and contributions made for synodical purposes shall be received, and all congregations shall be encouraged to grow in the grace of Christian stewardship.

S. H. 43ff.

297. Joint Meetings of Circuits

Joint meetings of two or more circuits may be held where this is desirable.

S. H. 43ff.

PARISHES

299. Reasons for Maintaining Parish Lines

The membership of a congregation constitutes its parish. Territorial parish lines are not established by divine right. Nevertheless the following reasons may be cited for establishing such lines:

a. God is not the author of confusion, and therefore He wants all things to be done decently and in order. 1 Cor. 14: 40; 1 Pet. 4: 15.

b. Schisms and sects in a congregation should be avoided, and church members should not be given occasion to attach themselves to the person of one pastor in preference to that of another. This in itself is a sectarian tendency, which Paul condemns, 1 Cor. 1: 12; 3: 3-7.

c. The private cure of souls, an essential duty of every pastor, is rendered more difficult where there are no parish lines, and in many cases is impossible — nor can church discipline be well exercised. A member who on account of distance no longer regularly attends church services shall be advised to affiliate with the nearest orthodox Lutheran congregation in his neighborhood.

d. The example of the Apostolic Church favors the separation of congregations by parish lines; for in the days of the Apostles, bishops were appointed for every city, Titus 1: 5. The example of the Apostles, it is true, is not equal to an express command which must be obeyed by Christians of all times and under all circumstances; yet the custom of apostolic times speaks in favor of the reasons given above, and therefore it is proper that we should not without good reason fail to follow such example.

S. H. 45. 2

301. Reasons for Dividing Congregations

Congregations which have grown so large that their members cannot be properly ministered to or which have spread over so much territory as to prevent members living at a distance from using the means of

grace with necessary frequency shall not oppose dividing the parish; neither shall they oppose the organization of new congregations in territories which would be thereby better served. All other interests are subordinate to those which seek to promote the glory of God and the extension of His kingdom.

S. H. 46. 3

303. Principles of Division

The dividing of one congregation into two or more and the establishing of a new mission or congregation adjacent to an existing parish or parishes shall be regulated and effected in accordance with due Christian regard for the spiritual welfare of all concerned. This demands 1) that any such separation or division be brought about — as much as possible — by a voluntary agreement, prompted by the conviction of all concerned; 2) that church property be divided in accordance with justice and equity, so that one party will not be slighted while the other party is given undue advantages; 3) that Christian forbearance rather than the strict letter of the law decide any difficult questions; 4) that lesser evils be borne in order to prevent greater evils; 5) that the dividing of a parish for the purpose of organizing new congregations be not absolutely insisted upon if thereby a whole congregation would be seriously disturbed.

S. H. 47. 4

305. Reports of Removal to Other Parishes

Pastors shall, in order to prevent a deplorable and unnecessary loss of members, report the removal of any of their members to the parish to which such members have removed. Members shall keep their pastors informed as to such removals.

S. H. 47. 5

CALLS, ORDINATIONS, INSTALLATIONS, AND COMMISSIONINGS

307. Advising Congregations in Matters of Calls

A. Congregations shall seek the advice of the respective District officials when calling pastors or teachers.

B. Lutheran congregations not members of Synod making application to Synod for pastors or teachers shall also have the benefit of such official advice.

C. Congregations of non-Lutheran faith making application to Synod for pastors or teachers shall not be denied their request; provided,

1. that the congregation making application declare its unconditional acceptance of the Bible as the Word of God;

2. that the congregation declare its willingness to permit its pastor to minister to it in accordance with the confessions of the Lutheran Church;

3. that the congregation declare its willingness to sever its connection with any heterodox body with which it may be affiliated.

D. If a non-Lutheran congregation is without a pastor and requests that one of our pastors fill its

pulpit, he may do so for a longer or shorter period of time, in order that such a congregation may hear the Word of God expounded in its truth and purity. Under such circumstances a pastor will not administer the Sacraments in that congregation. If such a congregation desires to extend a regular call to one of our pastors, the conditions as provided in Paragraph **C** must be observed.

S. H. 47 ff. (partly new)

309. Assignment of Calls to Candidates

The District Presidents shall annually assign to the graduates of Synod's educational institutions the calls for pastors or teachers which congregations and mission boards have sent them. When such assignment is made, the faculties of the respective institution shall be consulted.

S. H. 31. G, 1

311. Ordination of Candidates for the Ministry

A candidate for the ministry may be duly ordained only when he has received a legitimate call from and to a certain congregation and after previous examination has been found to be sound in doctrine, apt to teach, blameless in life, and has made application for membership in Synod.

S. H. 32. G, 2, 7

313. District Presidents Responsible for Ordinations and Installations

The District President shall be responsible for the ordination of candidates for the ministry and the installation of pastors and teachers in congregations within his District. If the President is unable to perform these duties in person, he may delegate the same to another pastor who is a member in good standing of an orthodox Lutheran body. If possible, the pastor officiating at such ordination or installation shall be assisted by one or more other pastors.

315. Place and Manner of Ordination and Installation

The ordination or installation shall take place in the presence of the congregation which has called the candidate or pastor. The pastor shall be ordained or installed in accordance with the accepted Lutheran forms for that purpose and shall be solemnly pledged to the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and to the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church as a true exposition of the Scriptures. The District President shall issue a diploma of ordination.

S. H. 31. G, 3

317. Installation of Professors

Professors at Synod's educational institutions shall be installed in accordance with accepted Lutheran forms for that purpose and shall be solemnly pledged to the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and to the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church as a true exposition of the Scriptures. The installation shall be performed by order of the President of Synod.

S. H. 32. G, 5 (partly new)

318. Position of Parish School Teacher

A teacher of a Lutheran parish school who has been duly elected and called by a congregation for full-time service in the Church is an assistant to the pastor and therefore holds an auxiliary office of the holy ministry. His duties shall be specified in his call. (New)

319. Installation of Teachers

Teachers at Lutheran elementary and secondary schools shall, after having made application for membership in Synod, be installed in accordance with accepted Lutheran forms for that purpose and shall be solemnly pledged to the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and to the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church as a true exposition of the Scriptures. The installation shall be performed by the pastor of the congregation upon authorization by the District President.

321. Commissioning of Missionaries

A. Missionaries and itinerant preachers who are not called by and to a specific congregation shall be commissioned according to accepted Lutheran forms and shall be pledged to the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and to the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church as a true exposition of the Scriptures.

B. The order for the commissioning of missionaries called into the Foreign Field shall be issued by the respective Mission Board. The order for the commissioning of missionaries for service within a given District of Synod shall be issued by the respective District President.

S. H. 31. G, 4a

323. Application of Missionaries for Membership in Synod

The application for membership in Synod shall be addressed to the respective Mission Board under which the missionary is serving and shall be acted upon at the next convention of Synod. The District affiliation of a missionary in a foreign field shall be with his home District, unless he shall request membership in another District. If Synod does not meet in that or the following year, the application shall be presented to the convention of the home District of the applicant and be acted upon.

S. H. 31. G, 4b

EXAMINING COMMITTEES FOR CANDIDATES AND APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY

325. Applications for the Office of the Ministry Coming from Without

A. Applications of pastors and candidates for the ministry coming from a church body not affiliated with Synod shall be directed to the President of the District in whose territory the application originates.

B. The District President, upon receipt of an application, shall request a short autobiography, trustworthy

credentials, and any other pertinent information touching upon the qualifications of the applicant for the office of the ministry. After establishing the sufficiency and trustworthiness of the information submitted, the District President shall publish the applicant's request in the official organs of Synod. If no valid objection is filed within four weeks after the notice of the application has been published, the District President shall submit the application together with his findings to the respective examining committee for further action.

327. The Examining Committee

The examining committee shall consist of the Presidents of the two theological seminaries of Synod and one of the Vice-Presidents, designated by the President. The Vice-President shall be the chairman of this committee. In exceptional cases the chairman shall, with the consent of the other examiners, be empowered to appoint a substitute committee of three competent members of Synod to examine the applicant. The examination shall always be held before competent witnesses.

329. The Examination of the Applicant

The examination shall comprehend the character, general fitness, theological training, and doctrinal position of the applicant. The chairman of the examining committee shall fix the time and place of examination and shall, four weeks prior to the examination, send to the applicant the text on which he is to submit a written sermon and also the theme for a doctrinal essay. These two papers shall be submitted to the examining committee eight days prior to the examination. The examination shall be either oral or written or both and shall comprehend the essentials of the four departments of Christian theology. The applicant shall preach the written sermon which he submitted and give evidence of his ability to conduct a catechization. The examiners shall above all things seek to determine whether the applicant is apt to teach, is able rightly to divide the Word of Truth, and is positive in his confession of the true doctrine.

331. Applications for the Office of the Ministry Coming from Affiliated Bodies

Applications coming from pastors or candidates of theology who are members of an affiliated church body and who have previously given satisfactory evidence of their qualifications for the ministry may be received without examination.

333. Certificates to Successful Applicants

Applicants who have satisfactorily passed their examinations shall be given certificates of eligibility.
S. H. 48ff.

335. Examining Committee for Brazil and Argentina

A. The examining committee for candidates for the ministry in the Brazil District shall be the President

of the Brazil District and the President of the Seminary at Porto Alegre.

B. The examining committee for candidates for the ministry in the Argentina District shall be the President of the Argentina District and the President of the Seminary at Buenos Aires.

S. H. 48ff.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES FOR CANDIDATES AND APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF A LUTHERAN TEACHER

337. Application for a Teaching Position in the Lutheran Elementary and Secondary School

A. Applications of teachers and candidates for the teaching profession coming from other than Synod's institutions or the institutions of affiliated bodies shall be directed to the President of the District in whose territory the application originates.

B. The District President, upon receipt of such application, shall request a short autobiography, trustworthy credentials, and any other pertinent information touching upon the qualifications of the applicant. After establishing the sufficiency and trustworthiness of the information submitted, the District President shall publish the applicant's request in the official organs of Synod. If no valid objection is filed within four weeks after the notice of the application has been published, the District President shall submit the application together with his findings to the respective examining committee for further action.

339. The Examining Committee

The faculty of either of Synod's teachers' colleges shall constitute the examining committee. The application shall be directed to the faculty of that institution which is most conveniently located for the parties concerned. The faculty may function through a subcommittee chosen from its own midst. In exceptional cases the examining committee shall be empowered to appoint a substitute committee of competent members of Synod, consisting of one pastor and two teachers, to examine the applicant. The examination shall be held before competent witnesses.

341. The Examination of the Applicant

The examination shall comprehend character, general fitness, professional training, and doctrinal position of the applicant. The chairman of the examining committee shall fix the time and place for the examination. The examination shall be either oral or written, or both.

343. Certificates to Successful Applicants

Applicants who have satisfactorily passed their examinations shall be given certificates of eligibility.

345. Application for a Teaching Position Coming from Affiliated Bodies

Applications coming from teachers or candidates for the teaching profession who are members of an affili-

ated church body and who have previously given satisfactory evidence of their qualification for a teaching position may be received without examination.

347. Examining Committee for Brazil and Argentina

A. The examining committee for candidates for the teaching profession in Lutheran elementary schools in Brazil shall be the President of the Brazil District and the President of the Seminary at Porto Alegre.

B. The examining committee for candidates for the teaching profession in Lutheran elementary schools in Argentina shall be the President of the Argentina District and the President of the Seminary at Buenos Aires.

S. H. 50ff.

CONFERENCES

349. Pastoral and Teachers' Conferences

A. Every District of Synod shall arrange conferences for its pastors. Four weeks prior to the convention of the District the minutes and essays of such pastoral conferences shall be submitted to a committee appointed by the District President for examination and a report to the District.

S. H. 27. B, 1

B. Every District of Synod shall arrange conferences for its teachers. The minutes and essays of such conferences shall be submitted to the District convention in like manner as those of pastoral conferences.

S. H. 27. B, 2

351. Joint Conferences

Every District shall encourage joint conferences of pastors and teachers.

353. Smaller Conferences

In addition to the regular pastors' and teachers' conferences, the pastors and teachers are encouraged to organize smaller conferences and meet for the purpose of discussing doctrinal, professional, and practical matters. Joint conferences with members of other constituent bodies of the Synodical Conference are desirable and are encouraged.

S. H. 27. B, 3

355. Purposes of Conferences

The official conferences of pastors and teachers shall be conducted for the spiritual and professional growth of their members. Attendance shall be obligatory. Matters pertaining to Christian doctrine and practice, to professional problems, to the proper conduct in office, to private study, to the welfare of the respective congregations and schools, to the work of the District and of Synod at large, or to any other professional matter shall at all times receive due and sympathetic attention. The members of the conferences shall aim to cultivate brotherly fellowship, be mutually helpful in every way possible, and encourage, instruct, and admonish one another in a spirit of sincerity and Christian love. Professional conferences have no administrative functions.

S. H. 27. B, 4

SUSPENSION, EXPULSION, AND APPEALS

(Const., Art. XIII)

357. Reasons for Suspension

When any member of Synod, voting or advisory, is found guilty for cause stated in Article XIII of the Constitution of Synod, steps shall be taken by the District officials to suspend such a person or congregation from membership in Synod.

Proc., 1941, 271

359. Concurrence in Suspension

Since the suspension of any member of Synod from membership in Synod — pastor, teacher, professor, or congregation — is a matter of far-reaching importance, the District President shall not suspend any member unless the two District Vice-Presidents and the respective Visitor, after a thorough investigation and after having granted a hearing to the person or congregation to be suspended, concur in his decision and sign the public notice of suspension.

Proc., 1941, 272

361. Notice of Suspension

Before the District President publishes the suspension of any member in the official organs of Synod, he shall send the accused direct notice of such contemplated suspension, with the information that four weeks after such notification the notice of suspension will be forwarded to the official organs of Synod for publication.

Proc., 1941, 272

363. Hearing of Suspension by District

If the suspension has been published, the case shall be investigated and decided in the following convention of the District, which shall either confirm the suspension and expel the accused from Synod or declare that the suspension has been unjustly imposed and shall be annulled. When the case is tried, the accused shall be granted the right of a hearing and shall have the privilege of advice and assistance of anyone who is a member of Synod.

Proc., 1941, 272

365. Expulsion

Whenever a member of Synod has been expelled from the synodical organization by a District, the District shall have the right to publish, through its President, such expulsion in the official organs of Synod, even though the expelled member appeals to Synod. Synod shall respect the action of the District and consider such a member to have been expelled.

Proc., 1941, 272

367. Boards of Appeals for Synod and the Districts

A Board of Appeals shall be elected by Synod and by each District. The Board of Appeals for Synod shall consist of four clergymen and three laymen and that for the District of no fewer than three clergymen and two laymen. No administrative or executive official of Synod or of any of its Districts shall be a member of a Board of Appeals. A Visitor shall be considered to be such an official.

369. Election and Term of Office of Boards of Appeals

The members of the Board of Appeals for Synod and the Boards of Appeals for Districts shall be elected in accordance with the rules governing elections. The term of office of all Board members shall be six years, but no member shall serve on a board successively longer than two terms. Rotation in membership shall be effected in such a way that one half of the clerical members and one or two of the laymen shall be elected every three years. A teacher may be elected in place of a layman. Vacancies on the Board of Appeals for Synod shall be filled by appointment through the President of Synod in conjunction with his Vice-Presidents and for the Districts by the respective District President in conjunction with his Vice-Presidents.

Proc., 1941, 272. (Partly new)

371. Organization of Boards of Appeals

Each Board of Appeals shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. Meetings shall be called by the secretary upon instructions from the chairman.

Proc., 1941, 273

373. Authority of Boards of Appeals

The Boards of Appeals shall be authorized to make investigation of matters coming within their jurisdiction. Minutes, documents, and other relevant material shall be made available to the respective Boards.

Proc., 1941, 273

375. Disqualification of Member

If any member of a Board of Appeals is directly or indirectly involved in any appeal presented, the respective member shall be disqualified from the consideration of that case, and the Board of Appeals shall appoint another member for the case from the reserve list.

(New)

377. Functions of Boards of Appeals

A. Boards of Appeals shall function whenever an individual member or a congregation has been dealt with by an officer or committee of a District or Synod and an appeal is made to the District or to Synod. If the action of a congregation having exercised the Office of the Keys is in question, the Board of Appeals is to recognize the sovereignty of the Christian congregation and may only *review* the action of the congregation according to the principles laid down in Scripture and *advise* the congregation accordingly. Either the congregation's action will be upheld, or it may be *advised* to review and eventually to revise its action. If a congregation refuses to review its action according to the Word of God, the District or Synod shall declare that such congregation has severed its membership from Synod. Such a resolution by a District shall not be interpreted as depriving the congregation of the right to appeal to Synod.

B. If a question of *membership* in Synod is involved and the appeal has been made to a District or to

Synod, the respective Board of Appeals shall review the matter in Christian charity according to the Constitution of Synod and its By-Laws.

C. Cases arising in a District which involve suspension by District officials shall, if an appeal is made, be adjudicated by the District Board of Appeals, which shall report its findings to the appellant and to the District. The action of the Board of Appeals of a District shall not be final until it has been ratified by the District in convention assembled.

(Partly new)

D. If District officials and committees, including the District Board of Appeals and the District itself, have acted and an appeal is made to Synod, the matter shall immediately and automatically be referred by the President of Synod to Synod's Board of Appeals, which is to review the action of the District and its officials, render a decision, and report its findings to the appellant, the appellee, the respective District President, the President, and to Synod at its next convention.

E. A majority decision of the tribunal dealing with the case shall be binding except in cases of excommunication, when unanimity is required as far as the judgment is concerned, while there may be disagreement as to procedure on the part of the congregations.

F. When the Board of Appeals of Synod has acted and an appeal is made to Synod in convention assembled, a committee of review, consisting of two pastors, two laymen, and one teacher, elected by Synod, shall determine whether error has been made in the procedure and judgment of the Board of Appeals or new evidence has been produced. In either case the matter shall at once, that is, during the convention of Synod itself, be remanded to the Board of Appeals for a new hearing. For this hearing the Board of Appeals shall be augmented by the five members of the committee of review. The findings of this augmented Board of Appeals shall be reported to the assembled Synod. If no error has been found and no new evidence has been submitted, Synod shall confirm the findings of the Board of Appeals. This action shall be final, and no further appeal shall be entertained by Synod.

Proc., 1941, 273ff.

379. Inter-District Controversies

Whenever a congregation of one District enters complaint against a congregation of another District, the President of the District in which the complaint originated shall investigate the case and report his findings to the President of the other District in order that he, too, may investigate the case in the congregation in his District. If the District Presidents, together with the respective congregations, cannot settle the case, the District President of the congregation which has entered complaint shall refer the case to the President of Synod.

Proc., 1941, 274

381. Pleadings on Appeal

Every appellant shall at the time of making an appeal provide the appellee with a written copy of

his appeal. The appeal shall be sent to the President of Synod or to the respective District President, who shall forward it to the Board of Appeals in order to initiate the proper procedure. All pleadings shall be in writing, and a copy shall be furnished the appellee and the Board of Appeals. This does not exclude personal appearance and oral presentation.

Proc., 1941, 274

382. Privilege of the Floor

No appellant whose case is being reviewed by Synod's Board of Appeals or any special committee on appeals shall be given the privilege of the floor to speak on any matter related to his appeal before the Board or committee has submitted its report to the convention.

383. Circularization Prohibited

While a case is still undecided, neither party to the case shall circularize the members of the District or Synod. No appeal shall be entertained by any Board of Appeals or by Synod until a person circularizing shall disavow his unethical conduct.

Proc., 1941, 274

385. Principles Governing Boards of Appeals

The Boards of Appeals shall be governed in their acts and judgments by Christian principles as they are laid down in Scripture, by the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod, and by the generally accepted rule of justice.

(Partly new)

387. Notification of Decision

The Boards of Appeals shall promptly send copies of their decisions to the appellant, the appellee, and the President of Synod, respectively the District President. The Boards shall retain the original for their own files.

Proc., 1941, 275

EDUCATION

BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

401. Membership of Board for Higher Education

A. A Board for Higher Education shall be elected by Synod in accordance with its rules and regulations for election. This Board shall consist of seven members: two pastors, two teachers or superintendents of schools, and three laymen.

B. Vacancies on the Board for Higher Education shall be filled by the President of Synod in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents.

C. The term of office of Board members shall be six years; four members shall be elected in one triennium and three in the next. No person shall hold membership for more than two consecutive terms.

D. The presidents of Synod's educational institutions in the United States and Canada shall constitute a standing advisory committee, which shall meet at the call of the Board. The Board may appoint special committees and technical advisers.

403. Functions and Duties of Board for Higher Education

A. The Board for Higher Education shall supervise the educational program at each of Synod's institutions.

B. The Board for Higher Education shall assist boards of control and faculties in putting into effect curricula adopted and prescribed by Synod.

C. The Board for Higher Education shall supervise the enforcement of all of Synod's resolutions, rules, and regulations pertaining to the educational program of Synod's institutions of higher learning.

D. The Board for Higher Education shall keep itself informed on trends in modern education and shall make available to Synod and to its institutions data and suggestions for improvement of Synod's educational work, always keeping in mind the specific religious, spiritual, and professional ideals and objectives of our whole educational system.

E. The Board for Higher Education shall make educational surveys when directed by Synod and on the basis of information obtained shall consult with and advise boards of control and faculties and make recommendations to them for improvement in their educational work.

F. The Board for Higher Education shall promote in every possible way the best interests of Synod's educational institutions and the cause of higher education by carrying out such other functions as Synod may from time to time assign to it. The Board for Higher Education shall conduct its work in conjunction with the Board of Directors and shall be responsible to it.

G. The Board for Higher Education shall be empowered to visit the institutions, to require stated reports from heads of institutions, faculties, and boards of control, and with the approval of the Board of Directors to engage clerical or professional help.

H. The Board for Higher Education shall at all times keep on file a list of possible candidates for professorships. Nominations for this general list may be made at any time by individual members of Synod. Persons on this list may then be nominated as candidates by the Board for Higher Education. These nominations shall appear together with other nominations on the published lists of candidates.

Proc., 1938, 41ff. *Proc.*, 1941, 103ff.

SCHOOLS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

405. Administration of Schools for Higher Education

Ownership and control of all synodical high schools (academies), junior colleges, teachers' colleges, and seminaries is vested in Synod. Synod exercises its control through the Board of Directors, Boards of Control, Boards of Electors, and Board for Higher Education.

(New)

407. Boards of Control of Schools for Higher Education

Synod shall elect a Board of Control for each of its schools for higher education in order to provide an effective local administrative organization, to facilitate the achievement of the purposes for which the respective institution is being maintained, and to safeguard the financial, academic, and religious interests of Synod in such institutions.

409. Term of Membership on Boards of Control

The term of membership on a Board of Control shall be six years. No person, except the *ex officio* members, shall hold membership in the same Board of Control for more than two consecutive terms.

411. Restrictions to Membership on Boards of Control

No member of a Board of Control, the president of the institution excepted, shall be on the salaried staff of an institution of Synod, nor shall a member of a Board of Control enter into gainful business contracts or relations with the institution which he represents.

413. Personnel of Boards of Control

A. The personnel of the Boards of Control of all high schools (academies), junior colleges, teachers' colleges, and seminaries — Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill., Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., excepted — shall be constituted as follows: 1) The President of the synodical District in which the respective institution is located; 2) a pastor who is a voting member of Synod; 3) three laymen who shall be representative of the constituency which the institution serves and who shall represent as far as possible a diversity of occupations and professions found in the respective constituency; 4) the president of the institution, who shall be a member without a vote.

B. The Board of Control shall fill any vacancy occurring in its membership, the appointment to extend for the unexpired term.

415. Boards of Control of Seminaries and Teachers' Colleges

A. The personnel of the Boards of Control of the seminaries and teachers' colleges shall be constituted as follows: 1) The President of the District in which the school is located. 2) Three pastors who are voting members of Synod. 3) Five laymen. 4) The president of the school, who shall be a member without a vote.

B. Four members of the Boards of Control, two pastors and two laymen, shall be chosen from the vicinity, while the other members shall be chosen from Synod at large and shall, as far as possible, represent a diversity of vocations or professions.

C. The Boards of Control shall fill any vacancies occurring in their membership, the appointments to extend for the unexpired terms.

S. H. 67 ff.; 152. 5; (partly new)

FUNCTIONS OF BOARDS OF CONTROL

417. General Function of Boards of Control

The general function of the Board of Control shall be legislative or policy-forming within the limits fixed by Synod. The Board of Control may act either directly or through committees on any questions in which its legal responsibilities are involved, such as the signing of contracts, court action, etc. On other matters the Board of Control shall act through its constituted executive officers. These functions and powers, however, are lodged in the members of the Board of Control only as a group; an individual member of the Board of Control shall have no legal right to take any action affecting the institution or anyone connected with it, unless he has been specifically commissioned for this purpose by the Board of Control. The president of the respective institution shall be the executive of the Board of Control. He shall make regular and detailed reports to the Board of Control regarding the administration of his office and the general condition of the institution.

S. H. 67 ff. (partly new)

419. Specific Functions of Boards of Control

A. The Board of Control shall initiate the appointment of temporary and the calling of permanent instructors and administrative officers in case of vacancies in the faculty or when additional members are added thereto or new chairs are created. Vacancies shall be filled, or new appointments made, only with the consent of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education.

B. The Board of Control shall elect, in conjunction with the Board of Electors, members of the faculty and administrative officers according to the regulations of Synod.

C. The Board of Control, with the approval of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education, shall grant leaves of absence for a specified time, with or without salary, to instructors or administrative officers of an institution on account of illness or for the pursuance of advanced studies.

D. The Board of Control shall put into effect the educational program and the curriculum adopted by Synod for the respective institution.

E. The Board of Control shall assure itself through regular reports by the president of the institution or by personally visiting classes, or by both methods, that the work of the institution is carried on effectively and in the spirit of, and in accordance with, the theological, moral, and academic standards of Synod.

F. The Board of Control shall initiate the removal of instructors or administrative officers whose theological, moral, academic, physical, or emotional unfitness for the performance of the duties of their respective office has been duly established.

G. The Board of Control shall be responsible to the Board of Directors of Synod for the condition of the physical property of its respective institution and for the proper operation and maintenance of existing

buildings, equipment, and grounds, and shall propose the erection of necessary new buildings and shall supervise their construction.

H. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the satisfactory housing and the general welfare of its faculty members, for adequate housing and boarding facilities, health service, and social and athletic activities of its students.

I. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the efficient business administration of its respective institution and shall in its accounting and bookkeeping follow the system prescribed by Synod's Board of Directors, and shall be ready, at all times, to submit its books for inspection to the proper officers of Synod.

J. The Board of Control shall carefully supervise the collection and auditing of all funds raised by students for student activities, as well as the funds derived from the college bookstore and other agencies and sources.

K. The Board of Control shall be responsible directly to the Board of Directors of Synod and shall report at regular intervals, or upon request, to Synod's Board of Directors on the general condition of the institution. Such a report shall include all pertinent information concerning the property, its physical condition, and the financial matters of Synod's institutions. In educational matters reports shall be made to the Board for Higher Education. At each triennial convention of Synod the Board of Control shall make a complete report directly to Synod.

L. The Board of Control shall execute, or cause to be executed, all directions and instructions prescribed from time to time by direct action of Synod or by the Board of Directors, as affecting the respective institution. It shall constitute in its legal capacity the governing body of the respective institution for which it has been selected. The Board of Control shall operate under such a name as the laws of the particular State or Province where the institution is located may provide, and shall, in addition, as herein provided, have such status and exercise such powers, functions, and obligations as are prescribed by law and the Articles of Incorporation.

421. Meetings of Boards of Control

The Boards of Control shall meet at regular intervals. At least four meetings shall be held each year.

423. Organization and Committees of Boards of Control

A. Each Board of Control shall elect from its own midst a chairman and a secretary. It shall also elect a treasurer, who need not be a member of the Board of Control, but shall be accountable to it.

B. Each Board of Control may appoint standing or special committees for the efficient conduct of its business. In general, however, administrative functions by committees shall be limited to a minimum.

S. H. 67 ff. (partly new)

BOARDS OF ELECTORS

425. The Boards of Electors

A. There shall be a Board of Electors for each educational institution of Synod in North America. The Boards of Electors shall be constituted as follows: 1) The President of Synod, with one vote; 2) a member of the Board for Higher Education, with one vote; 3) the president or principal of the institution concerned, with one vote; 4) the Board of Control, with one collective vote; 5) two pastors and one teacher, elected as members at large to serve for all institutions of Synod, each with one vote. The faculty of the institution shall be represented in case of the election of a president and shall be entitled to one vote.

B. There shall be separate Boards of Electors for Synod's academies, colleges, and seminaries in South America. These boards shall be constituted as follows: 1) The President of Synod or his representative, with one vote; 2) the President of the District in which the institution is located, with one vote; 3) the President of the institution concerned, with one vote; 4) the Board of Control, with one collective vote; 5) one pastor, one teacher, and one layman to be elected at large by the respective District, each with one vote.

C. The respective Board of Electors shall, as a rule, meet at the college or at the institution calling. It shall elect one candidate from the list of candidates obtained in the manner described under "Appointment of Faculties."

D. The Board of Electors shall suspend or remove from office any instructor or administrative officer whose theological, moral, academic, physical, or emotional unfitness for the performance of the duties of the respective offices has been duly established. — In such case the Board of Control shall be entitled to one collective vote.

S. H. 73ff.

FACULTIES

427. Membership of Faculty

The faculty of each synodical institution shall consist of the entire permanent teaching staff called in accordance with the regulations of Synod, including president, dean, registrar, and librarian of professorial rank. Assistant instructors shall not have the rank of faculty membership.

429. Qualifications of Faculty Members

The minimum qualifications of membership in any faculty of Synod shall be:

a. That a professor be a member in good standing of Synod or of one of the affiliated synods.

b. That a professor ordinarily be an ordained minister or a teacher with three years of experience in the active ministry or the teaching profession. One year of successful vicarage may be counted toward the three-year requirement.

c. That a professor for the theological seminaries, as a rule, have not less than ten years of active experience in the service of the Church.

d. That a professor have the academic standing necessary to fill the respective professorship.

S. H. 64 (partly new)

APPOINTMENT OF FACULTIES

431. Securing the Lists of Suitable Candidates for Professorships

A. A list of candidates shall be secured through nominations by congregations, conferences, faculties, Boards of Control, the Board for Higher Education, and individuals who are members of Synod. Each group or individual may nominate one or several candidates. Such nominations must be made within one month after the call for candidates has been issued and published in the official organs of Synod. The names of the candidates nominated shall be sent to the secretary of the Board of Control of the institution for which nomination has been made, together with reasons for the nominations and with reliable information about the candidates.

B. The names of all candidates thus nominated shall be published by the secretary of the Board of Control in the official organs of Synod.

C. Three weeks after such a list of candidates has been published in the official organs of Synod, the Board of Electors shall elect one person from the list of candidates thus received. The name of the person chosen shall be published in the issues of the official organs of Synod following the election. The Board of Control shall issue the official call to the elected candidate.

S. H. 73ff.

433. Tenure of Office of Professors

All instructors and officers of professorial rank in Synod's institutions shall have permanent tenure of office so long as they remain in harmony with the Word of God and the confessional and moral standards of Synod and are physically and intellectually able and emotionally fit to perform successfully and do perform successfully the duties of their respective offices.

(Conforms to present practice)

435. Salaries of Professors

A. The salaries of all professors, instructors, and other officers shall be fixed by Synod upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

B. The salaries of presidents and professors at South American institutions shall be fixed and adjusted by the respective Boards of Control and Synod's Board of Directors.

S. H. 68f.

437. Removal of Members of Faculty from Office

A. When it has become evident that an instructor or administrative officer in one of Synod's institutions has become permanently incapacitated for the success-

ful performance of his duties because of physical, mental, or emotional disabilities, he shall be relieved of his office. Care, however, shall be exercised that in such procedure the principles of Christian love are observed.

B. When an instructor or administrative officer in one of Synod's institutions has become guilty of holding and teaching religious or moral views clearly at variance with the Word of God and the confessions and the practice of Synod and when such instructor or administrative officer persists in his error despite repeated Christian admonition, he shall be removed from his office. His salary shall be discontinued from the day of his removal from his office, and notice shall be served on him that he is to relinquish the residence furnished him by Synod within one month of the removal from office. The Board of Control shall initiate such removal procedure. The Board of Electors of the specific institution concerned shall meet as a court of trial. It shall examine the charges, hear evidence, and pass judgment. The accused shall be given the privilege of appearing in person to plead his cause and to choose one of his colleagues or a pastor of Synod to act as his advocate and adviser.

S. H. 74ff.

439. Academic Freedom

Freedom of teaching shall be guaranteed to all members of the faculty, limited only:

a. by the basic limitations of freedom which arise out of the universally accepted beliefs and mores of society, and

b. by those limitations fixed by the Word of God and the confessional and moral standards of Synod.

(Conforms to present practice)

441. Aid to Faculty Growth

To maintain a high level of faculty competency, the administration of each institution shall, in conjunction with the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education, make such provisions and grant such financial aid to members of the permanent teaching staff of each institution as will insure systematic and continued professional growth. To this end all faculties shall be encouraged:

a. To organize themselves as a body or as a group for systematic study of religious and secular topics and serious scholarly pursuits. To make possible such studies, library and laboratory facilities shall be provided so far as the budget of each institution permits.

b. To become regular and active members in recognized learned and professional societies to which their specific field of studies makes them eligible.

c. To continue their studies at recognized graduate schools or to broaden their intellectual and cultural horizon through travel.

(Partly present practice, partly new)

443. Sabbatical Leaves of Absence

Leaves of absence for the pursuit and attainment of professional growth shall be granted by the Board of Control of each institution in conjunction with the

Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education so far as that is possible, in accordance with the accepted academic practice of sabbatical leaves. The necessary allowance shall be granted to make possible professional growth in the manner indicated. This allowance shall be fixed by the administration in conjunction with the Board of Directors.

Proc., 1938, 48

445. Retirement of Faculty Members

A. When a professor has reached the age of 65, the possible reduction of his teaching load shall automatically come up for consideration. Whatever adjustments may be desirable or necessary shall be made by the Board of Control in consultation with the Board for Higher Education.

B. All financial problems in connection with such partial retirement shall be referred for final action to the Board of Directors after due consultation with the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Control.

Proc., 1941, 105 f.

447. Faculty Organization

The permanent members of the teaching and administrative staff of each institution shall be organized as a faculty of that institution. Each faculty shall meet at regular intervals or as often as is necessary. These meetings shall be conducted in accordance with accepted rules of parliamentary procedure. A permanent record shall be kept of all meetings held. The president or principal of the institution shall be the presiding officer.

(Present practice)

449. Faculty Functions and Powers

The faculty as a body shall constitute the academic senate of an institution.

A. It shall put into effect the curriculum prescribed by Synod and shall to that end arrange the necessary teaching schedule and make an equitable division of the teaching load.

B. It shall fix the requirements for student admission, within the limits prescribed by Synod for that specific institution.

C. It shall grant or withhold academic credits, determine promotion, graduation, or failure of students; shall issue certificates and diplomas; and shall grant such degrees as lawfully may be conferred by the respective institution.

D. It shall supervise and direct all academic and extracurricular activities of the student body. While student activities shall be of, by, and for the students, reasonable direction and supervision shall be exercised by the administration and the faculty, to the end that the activities are carried on within the educational scope and the spirit of the respective institution, and that these activities tend toward the educational and social growth of the students participating.

E. In matters of student discipline the faculty shall have a twofold function: first, advisory; second, as a court of review and appeals.

S. H. 64 (partly new)

451. The Faculty as Adviser

The president or dean, or both, shall at all times be privileged to consult with the entire faculty or with a committee of the faculty for advice on matters pertaining to discipline, conduct, and general welfare of students.

S. H. 64 (partly new)

453. The Faculty as a Court of Review and Appeals

When a case of discipline is presented to the faculty by the president or dean, the faculty shall sit as a court of review in cases of suspension or expulsion of a student, or when a student has been advised to discontinue his studies, if an appeal is taken. In that event the student involved shall have the privilege of appearing in person before the faculty or a committee of the faculty to plead his case, and he shall also have the privilege to choose one member of the faculty or his pastor to act as an advocate and adviser. In case of an appeal a two-thirds majority vote of the faculty shall be required to confirm the sentence of suspension or expulsion. Before any sentence of expulsion becomes final, it shall be reviewed by the Board of Control, whose decision shall be final.

S. H. 64 (partly new)

455. Faculty Meetings with the Local Board

It shall be the privilege of each faculty to confer with the Board of Control on all matters pertaining directly or indirectly to the welfare of the faculty, to the academic, religious, and social life of the students, and to the general well-being of the entire institution. To that end, joint meetings of the Board of Control and the faculty shall be held at regular intervals. The frequency and time of such meetings shall be determined by a committee representing both the Board of Control and the faculty at the beginning of each school year. These meetings shall be consultative and not administrative in character.

(New)

457. Office of the President

A. The president of an institution shall be the administrative head of the institution. He shall be responsible in all matters pertaining to the institution as provided by the Constitution and the By-Laws of Synod and by its officers and directing agencies. Under the direction of the Board of Control he shall have full charge of the institution, conduct the correspondence, and generally perform such other functions as may be assigned to him.

B. As executive of the Board of Control he shall be responsible for the direction and supervision of all employees of the institution and for the proper operation and maintenance of grounds, buildings, and equipment.

C. The president may at his discretion request a member of the faculty to assume temporarily one or the other of his functions or the functions of some other member of the faculty, and with the consent of the Board of Control may permanently transfer functions to a member of the faculty who shall have agreed to assume the same. All officers appointed to assist in carrying out these functions, such as dean, registrar, librarian, and others, shall be directly responsible to the president and report to him. When size and character of the college or preparatory school demand it, a dean of men or of women may be appointed by the Board of Control with the approval of the Board of Directors, except in the case of the Dean of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

D. The president shall be the head of the faculty and preside at its meetings. He shall periodically visit the classes of all instructors, see to it that the prescribed curriculum is carefully followed and efficiently executed, and, in general, that all rules, regulations, standards, and policies prescribed by the Board of Control and Board for Higher Education are observed and complied with by the faculty.

E. The president shall advise with, and admonish, in a Christian spirit any member of the faculty found dilatory, neglectful, or inefficient in his duties. Should such action prove ineffectual, he shall report the matter to the faculty for further fraternal discussion and persuasion. If this procedure results in no improvement, the matter shall be reported by the president to the Board of Control for action.

F. The president shall be the pastoral adviser of the students; carefully and diligently watch over their spiritual and educational welfare, conduct, personal life, and physical welfare; and generally exercise such Christian discipline, instruction, and supervision as may be expected at a Christian educational institution. To that end he shall, from time to time, with the advice and assistance of the faculty, draw up and carry out such rules and regulations as will be conducive to the cultivation of a Christian deportment on the part of all the students, stimulate the creation of a cultural academic atmosphere on and about the campus, and make a spiritually wholesome social and community life possible.

G. The president of a college or preparatory institution shall primarily teach the courses in religion and Bible study. He may teach other courses if the conditions at the institutions permit or require, or if special qualifications make it desirable that he do so; but, ordinarily, at the larger institutions it should be recognized that the duties of the administrative head are so manifold and exacting that his full time and energy are primarily consumed in his capacity as administrator and as instructor in religion.

H. The president shall be a member of the Board of Electors for his institution.

S. H. 64ff. (partly new)

459. The Dean of Men of Concordia Seminary

A. The dean of men of Concordia Seminary shall be a member of the faculty — elected in the manner prescribed by Synod for the election of professors — and shall enjoy all its privileges and share all its responsibilities.

B. He shall be pastoral adviser of the students, carefully watch over their spiritual, educational, and physical welfare, their conduct and personal life, and in general exercise such Christian discipline, instruction, and supervision as may be in harmony with the spirit and the purpose of a Lutheran theological seminary. He shall represent the faculty in the student council and shall direct the social activities of the students.

C. He shall have the privilege of teaching some subject of theology in the regular curriculum, and perform such other duties as are commonly connected with a theological professorship at Concordia Seminary. These activities, however, shall not interfere with his principal duties.

D. He shall be the registrar of the seminary and perform all such duties as are commonly associated with this office.

E. He shall supervise the activities of student vicars, and shall keep a record of their practical work in the Church, of graduate studies pursued at other institutions, and of their general conduct while in the vicarage, while attending other institutions, or while temporarily following a secular calling.

F. He shall be responsible for the enforcement of all rules and regulations pertaining to students and student life and conduct.

G. He shall in general function as the chief student personnel officer of the Seminary.

H. He shall be directly responsible to the president of the Seminary.

S. H. 66f. (partly new)

461. The Business Manager

With the approval of the Board of Directors the Board of Control of any institution may appoint or employ a business manager. The business manager shall be in charge of the business administration, the commissary, the personnel, and the physical property and equipment of such institution. He shall be directly responsible to the president of the institution. (New)

SUNDRY RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SYNOD

463. Length of School Year

A. At all North American institutions of Synod the school year shall open in September and close in June. The details in connection therewith, as also the time of Christmas and Easter vacations as well as special holidays, shall be decided by the faculties of the various institutions, subject to approval of the Board

of Control; provided, however, that each institution have a fixed number of full school days.

B. The number of school days for various institutions shall be: at St. Louis, not fewer than 165; at Springfield, not fewer than 175; at the teachers' colleges and junior colleges, not fewer than 180. Opening and closing days of a semester or school year, on which no classes meet, are not to be counted as school days. No more than five school days shall be counted in any one week.

C. Each institution shall, in accordance with these regulations, fix its calendar before the opening of the school year, after which no changes shall be made, except for important reasons.

S. H. 77. 8

465. Tuition and Fees

A. All students who attend the institutions of Synod, but who do not intend later to serve Synod as pastors or teachers, shall besides their board and regular fees annually pay a tuition fee of $40 in the high school department and $80 in the college department.

B. Transcripts of credits shall be withheld from students or graduates not entering the service of the Church until they have paid the tuition charges and all other financial obligations or made satisfactory arrangements for payment. All doubtful cases are to be decided by the Board of Control.

S. H. 78. 12, 13

467. Health Service

Every student entering our institutions shall be required to submit a doctor's certificate of health in form and substance as required by the Board for Higher Education. Furthermore, all students shall submit to such further physical examinations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Board for Higher Education.

S. H. 79

469. Student Aid

A. Students of Christian character and superior mental endowments who need financial assistance to prepare themselves for service in the Church may be granted such aid for one year as may be available through Districts or conferences, upon application on the basis of information and recommendations supplied by the local pastor, teacher, or congregation. In return for such aid, the student shall be required to render an equivalent service to the institution at which he is in attendance.

B. After the first year, such aid shall be continued only upon the recommendation of the faculty of the respective institution on the basis of scholastic standing, application, Christian character, and deportment of such a student and his willingness to render an adequate service in return for aid received.

C. All moneys granted for such aid by Districts, conferences, or congregations should be sent to the respective institution.

S. H. 76 f. (partly new)

471. Student Care of Building, Equipment, and Grounds

All students shall be required to take the proper care of their study room, bedroom, and the equipment in these rooms.

S. H. 78. 10; 72. 23

473. Solicitations of Support

The Board of Directors of Synod shall assign to every institution a specific territory in which collections of moneys for the Student Employment Fund and foodstuff and money for the refectory of the institution may be made.

S. H. 78. 11

475. Statistics

Pertinent information concerning the synodical institutions shall be published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

S. H. 76. 3

477. Libraries and Laboratory Equipment

For the maintenance of libraries and laboratories an annual grant shall be made to each institution according to appropriations voted by Synod.

S. H. 75. 2 (partly new)

479. Educational Conferences

To promote a closer co-operation between Concordia Seminary in St. Louis and the synodical preparatory schools, the presidents of Synod's junior colleges shall meet annually with the Junior College Relations Committee of the Seminary to discuss administrative and educational questions of mutual interest. This meeting shall be called by the Junior College Relations Committee of the Seminary.

S. H. 75 (partly new)

481. Association for Higher Education

A. To promote and keep alive an active interest in the cause of higher education within Synod, an association for higher education shall be sponsored by Synod. Membership in this association shall be open to all instructors in synodical institutions of higher learning and to all instructors of academies, high schools, colleges, universities, and seminaries within the Synodical Conference.

B. The association shall be governed by a constitution of its own design, which however shall be in harmony with the spirit, the educational ideals, the religious and moral standards of Synod.

C. The association shall meet annually except in the year in which the regular triennial convention of Synod is held. Attendance at the meetings shall be obligatory for all permanent instructors in Synod's institutions. Traveling and other necessary expenses for Synod's instructors shall be borne by Synod.

S. H. 75 (partly new)

483. Graduate Assistants

Candidates from our seminaries and teachers' colleges shall not, as a rule, serve as assistant instructors at our educational institutions for more than two years.

S. H. 69. 6 (note)

SPECIFIC REGULATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

485. Specific Regulations for Theological Seminaries and Teachers' Colleges

A. The faculties of the theological seminaries and the teachers' colleges shall consider applications from congregations for temporary supply work by students of their respective institutions only when such applications have been approved by the President of the respective District.

B. Eligible candidates for calls are such students as have completed the prescribed courses of studies, have received their diplomas from their respective institutions, and have in every respect been declared qualified by the faculties for their specific type of service in the Church.

C. Graduates who desire to continue their studies after completion of the prescribed courses in our institutions or who for other valid reasons are not ready to enter office after their graduation shall be regarded as prospective candidates as long as they stand approved as such by their respective faculties. Before the faculties enter the names of such prospective candidates on the official lists for a call, they shall ascertain through personal interviews with the candidates or through satisfactory testimonials that such candidates are still qualified for service in the Church.

D. The seminary at St. Louis and the teachers' colleges are authorized to conduct summer schools under the direction of the respective Board of Control and faculty.

E. The faculties of the theological seminaries and the teachers' colleges shall be represented on the Board for Parish Education; each faculty shall elect one of its members to serve for a period of three years. These faculty representatives shall be advisory members and shall attend the meetings of the Board for Parish Education at least twice a year.

F. A course of at least two semester hours in church music and hymnology shall be given at our theological seminaries, and the objectives noted in the Survey Report (1932) shall be accepted, with the suggestions that soberness in the observance and application of symbolism in connection with hymnology and liturgics be recommended as an objective in the course.

S. H. 79ff.

487. Specific Regulations for Concordia Seminary at St. Louis

A. The faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis shall be the official doctrinal censor of Synod. Therefore all matter published by Synod or any of its agencies shall be subject to such censorship before publication.

B. The *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the responsible editorship of the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis. The faculty shall appoint the editors or editorial committees, with the understanding

that the English District be equally represented on the editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness.*

(Same as 823. B)

C. Station KFUO shall be under the control of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.

D. Concordia Seminary at St. Louis shall provide a course of at least twenty lessons preparatory for work in the sign language among the deaf and shall encourage interested students to take this course.

E. All students of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis shall do supply work as vicars after completing at least two years at the Seminary.

F. Pastoral institutes and summer conferences are encouraged to seek guidance for their work from the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.

S. H. 81

489. Specific Regulations for Concordia Seminary at Springfield

A. Only such persons shall be enrolled in Concordia Seminary at Springfield as have completed the equivalent of at least a four-year high school course.

(Conforms to present practice)

B. Students from other institutions of Synod shall be enrolled in Concordia Seminary at Springfield only if they can present proper credentials and recommendations from the faculty of the institution which they have attended.

C. All students of Concordia Seminary at Springfield shall do supply work as vicars after completing the second year of the seminary.

S. H. 81. D

491. Specific Regulations for the Teachers' Colleges

A. Students who for any reason have not completed their studies at Synod's teachers' colleges shall not be eligible for temporary or permanent engagement by congregations without the consent and approval of the respective faculties and District Presidents.

B. The number of women students to be enrolled at the teachers' colleges for teacher training shall be determined, from time to time, on the basis of need, by the College of Presidents in conjunction with the faculties of the teachers' colleges.

C. Women graduates from Synod's teachers' colleges, or such women as have given satisfactory evidence of having met the minimum requirements set by Synod are eligible for teaching positions in Synod's schools. To secure such positions, these women shall present themselves for placement by application to either the River Forest or the Seward faculties who, through their placement committees, will submit these candidates to the official synodical committee for assignment of teaching positions. Congregations may secure such women teachers by making formal applications, endorsed by the respective District President, to the faculties of the teachers' colleges.

S. H. 81 f. *Proc.*, 1941, 49 f.

PARISH EDUCATION

501. Christian Training of the Young

God has placed the responsibility for the training of the young upon the home and the Church. To meet this responsibility, both institutions must do their full duty, each in its own sphere and both in co-operation with each other.

Synod therefore urges:

a. That every congregation in Synod keep before its members the gravity of parental responsibility and that it assist the home in every way possible to meet this responsibility.

b. That every congregation in Synod be mindful of its own great responsibility toward the young, that it provide thorough and systematic instruction in the Bible, Christian doctrine, and Christian life, and that to this end it avail itself of such educational agencies as systematic instruction for confirmation, the Lutheran elementary school, Sunday school, Bible classes, Saturday school, vacation Bible school, weekday instruction for elementary and high school pupils, or any other means which may best fit the existing circumstances.

503. Instruction for Confirmation

In harmony with the best traditions of the Lutheran Church, every pastor of Synod shall regard the careful and conscientious instruction of his catechumens preparatory for confirmation as one of the primary duties of his ministry. This duty must be regarded as particularly urgent when the catechumen comes without any religious training or Christian background.

505. The Lutheran Parochial School

The most effective educational agency available to the Church for the Christian training of the young is the full-time parochial school. Synod therefore urges:

a. That congregations of Synod establish Lutheran elementary schools and Lutheran high schools wherever possible, either alone or in conjunction with other congregations.

b. That parochial schools be stressed in the mission program of the Church as a vital factor for the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom, both in self-sustaining and in mission congregations; and that Synod encourage the Districts to advance the cause of the parochial schools by granting subsidies to schools where such action is necessary.

c. That congregations engage only such men and women as teachers in their schools as have been trained in Synod's teachers' colleges or have the equivalent qualifications both with respect to character and professional training.

d. That congregations extend permanent calls to their teachers unless local circumstances make this impossible, that they pay equitable salaries to their teachers and give them such financial aid as to make further study and professional growth possible.

e. That congregations conducting schools provide suitable and sanitary buildings to house their schools, sufficient and adequate grounds for play and recreation, and such school supplies as are essential to carry on an efficient instructional program in keeping with modern educational requirements, and that it use, as far as possible, textbooks published by Synod.

507. Sunday Schools

The Sunday school is an important teaching department and a valuable mission agency of the Church. Synod therefore urges:

a. That congregations and preaching stations in Synod put forth earnest efforts to conduct Sunday schools in conformity with Lutheran principles.

b. That all Sunday schools use Synod's Sunday school literature and Sunday school teachers' helps.

c. That all pastors and congregations provide for careful and efficient supervision of all their Sunday schools and adequate Sunday school teacher training for all teachers, and to that end establish regular weekly Sunday school teacher meetings and Sunday school institutes, and use every other means at their disposal to improve the teaching ability of the men and women appointed to instruct the young of the Church in the sacred doctrines of the Christian religion.

d. That all Sunday school associations and institutes in Synod be supervised and directed by the respective District officers.

S. H. 86. Dff.

BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

509. The Board for Parish Education

A Board for Parish Education shall be elected by Synod to assist the congregations of Synod in carrying out an efficient program of Christian education.

511. Membership of the Board for Parish Education

The Board for Parish Education shall consist of nine members: three pastors, three teachers, and three laymen. The members of this Board shall be elected by Synod in accordance with its rules on elections. A representative from each of the faculties of the theological seminaries and teachers' colleges shall serve in an advisory capacity.

S. H. 91

513. Functions of the Board for Parish Education

The Board for Parish Education shall assist the congregations of Synod through the District Boards in every possible manner in the arrangement and carrying out of a comprehensive and effective program of Christian education, so that the Gospel of Jesus Christ may become ever more effective in the life of the individual Christian and that the Biblical principle that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" may be and remain the basis and the motive for the entire program of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education shall, therefore,

a. assist in planning an effective program of parish education and especially seek to improve and extend the system of parochial schools in all congregations;

b. watch for all movements and tendencies which might endanger the program of parish education and marshal all available resources to counteract such tendencies and movements;

c. plan and direct the production of textbooks and other printed materials necessary for the carrying out of an effective program of parish education;

d. assist in co-ordinating and integrating the various educational agencies and activities intended to promote parish education;

e. assist in supervising and directing all formal educational activities of the congregations of Synod, such as the Lutheran elementary and secondary schools, the Sunday school, summer school, vacation Bible school, the part-time weekday religious school;

f. initiate and direct research activities necessary to promote and improve parish education;

g. advise Synod, its Districts, and congregations with respect to problems, needs, and possibilities in the field of parish education.

S. H. 91

515-A. Executive Secretary of the Board for Parish Education

The Board for Parish Education shall select and call from a list of candidates nominated by individuals, boards, conferences, or congregations, an executive secretary who shall, under the direction of the Board, carry out the program of duties assigned to him by the Board.

Proc., 1941, 345

515-B. Secretary of Schools

The Board for Parish Education shall be empowered to call a full-time secretary of schools and an assistant. They shall work in the interest of our parochial schools and under the direction of the Board.

515-C. Editor of Sunday School Literature

The Board for Parish Education shall be empowered to call a full-time editor of Sunday school literature. He shall work under the direction of the Board, in such areas assigned to him.

DISTRICT BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

516-A. Membership of the District Board for Parish Education

Each synodical District shall elect or otherwise provide for a committee for parish education. This committee shall consist of two pastors, two teachers, and two laymen.

516-B. Functions of the District Board for Parish Education

The District Board shall co-operate with Synod's Board for Parish Education and shall assist and advise the local congregation in the organization and maintenance of its parish schools and offer suggestions in furthering the work of parish education.

516-C. Parish Education in the Congregation

Every congregation should be encouraged to elect or otherwise provide for a board or committee for parish education. This board or committee should be charged with the responsibility of encouraging parish education in all of its phases and conduct or otherwise supervise the various educational agencies of the congregation in a manner prescribed by the congregation.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

517. Purpose of Young People's Work

The purpose of young people's work is:

a. to provide for the youth during the post-confirmation period continued training in Christian knowledge, in Christian living, and in Christian service;

b. to give special attention to those who are lax in their attendance at divine services and at the Lord's Table;

c. to seek to reclaim those who have strayed away.

Especially during the critical post-confirmation period does youth need the careful and sympathetic guidance of the Christian congregation, and it is in this endeavor that the youth program of Synod is designed to give definite aid.

519. Agencies and Activities of Young People's Work

A. Young people's societies can be an effective aid in providing the young people with opportunities for training in Christian knowledge, in Christian living, and in Christian service. Every congregation should therefore consider young people's societies a valuable agency in its youth program.

B. The most important activity in a youth program should be Bible study. The Bible is to occupy the most important place in the program of all young people's work. Every young people's society should be a Bible study group. The Bible must be the basis for all training in Christian knowledge, in Christian living, and in Christian service.

C. Additional valuable activities for a youth program are these: Bible lectures, slide or motion picture lectures on the Bible, Bible topic studies; debates, open forums, lectures, and discussions of topics connected with Christian life; mission study, methods of soul winning and soul keeping; history of missions at home and abroad, mission plays and pageants; hymn dramatizations; promotion of summer camps, winter conferences, leadership institutes, and wholesome recreation.

D. Giving practical experience to the youth in Christian service is another valuable activity. Such service might be the following: Canvassing, tract distribution, uniting-the-youth endeavor, visiting and cheering the sick, caroling at Christmas and Easter or, as opportunity permits, in institutional mission work, installing window displays and erecting highway markers, participating in the annual roll call and reunion service of the previous confirmation classes, gaining subscribers to the church and youth periodicals, establishing a library on the basis of suggestions offered by the youth leaders in the Church, or any other activities which would give the young people experience in the Church's work and thus help make them useful workers in the service of the Savior.

E. The activities of a young people's society should also meet the need of Christian fellowship and healthful, harmless amusements for the young people.

521. Administration of Young People's Work

In order to help carry out an effective, Synod-wide youth program, the following should be administrative organizations:

a. The Synodical Board for Young People's Work
b. The District Committee
c. The Youth Committee of the Congregation
d. The International Walther League
e. The Student Welfare Committee

S. H. 83ff.

THE SYNODICAL BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

523. Membership of the Synodical Board for Young People's Work

The Board for Young People's Work shall consist of five persons: two pastors, two teachers, and one layman, to be appointed by the President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents.

525. Functions of the Board for Young People's Work

A. The Board for Young People's Work shall promote work among young people in all Districts and congregations of Synod, and shall encourage and guide the activities of all existing young people's societies throughout Synod.

B. Inasmuch as the program for Christian knowledge and Christian service of the International Walther League is recognized by Synod as its youth program, there shall be full co-operation between Synod's Board for Young People's Work and the International Walther League Board. This is to be brought about by exchange of representatives and reports between these boards. All larger matters pertaining to young people's work which affect the congregations or Synod shall be undertaken only upon approval by the Board for Young People's Work.

C. The Board for Young People's Work shall encourage all congregations to organize their young people into young people's societies and to affiliate such societies with the International Walther League.

D. The Board for Young People's Work shall make suggestions to the faculties at our theological seminaries and at the teachers colleges for courses in youth leadership.

E. The Board for Young People's Work shall supply suitable materials in the interest of young people's work for the official periodicals of Synod.

F. The Board for Young People's Work, together with the Executive Board of the International Walther League, shall promote the annual roll call and reunion service in every congregation of Synod, and tabulate this work through the Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of retaining and regaining our confirmed youth.

G. The Board for Young People's Work shall be encouraged to arrange youth conferences.

S. H. 83 ff.

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

527. Membership of the District Committee

Each synodical District shall elect or otherwise provide for a committee for young people's work. This committee shall consist of two pastors, two teachers, and two laymen.

529. Functions of the District Committee for Young People's Work

The District committee shall co-operate with Synod's Board for Young People's Work and shall assist and advise the local congregation in its work with the young people and offer suggestions in the interest of furthering this work.

531. The Youth Committee of the Congregation

The congregation shall be encouraged annually to elect a youth committee, to consist of three members. This committee shall have as its purpose the maintenance of close and sympathetic relations between the congregation and its young people and the furtherance of the best interests of youth work in the congregation. This committee shall stand ready to give counsel and assistance to young people's societies. It shall report to the congregation at its regular meeting, and shall be responsible for promoting interest in, and support of, youth work within the congregation.

533. The International Walther League

Synod recognizes the work of the International Walther League and advises all youth groups within Synod to affiliate with the International Walther League.

S. H. 84. II, 4 and 6; 85. III, 3

STUDENT WELFARE WORK

535. Student Welfare Committee

A. A Student Welfare Committee shall be appointed to care for the spiritual welfare of members of Synod who are attending colleges and universities not affiliated with Synod.

B. This committee shall consist of two pastors and one layman, to be appointed by the President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents.

537. Functions of the Student Welfare Committee

The Student Welfare Committee shall co-operate with the Districts of Synod in caring for the spiritual welfare of members of Synod who are attending colleges and universities not affiliated with Synod.

539. Executive Secretary of the Student Welfare Committee

An Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the Student Welfare Committee. He shall perform such duties as are assigned to him by the committee to which he shall be responsible. He shall be the Executive Secretary (without vote) of the Student Welfare Committee and shall serve in an advisory capacity to District Student Welfare committees or to whatever agency is responsible for student welfare work in any particular District.

S. H. 83

MISSIONS

THE SECRETARY OF MISSIONS

601. Appointment of a Secretary of Missions

A Secretary of Missions shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, to which Board he shall be responsible.

603. Duties of the Secretary of Missions

The Secretary of Missions shall be the Executive Secretary (without vote) of the Board for Missions in North and South America and of the Church Extension Board.

605. Further Duties of the Secretary of Missions

The Secretary of Missions shall serve as an advisory member on the Board for Missions in Europe, on the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries, and on the Board for Missions to the Deaf and the Blind.

607. Co-operation

The Secretary of Missions shall give information to, and co-operate with, the Mission Boards and Church Extension Boards of the several Districts, and the Districts are urged to avail themselves of the Secretary's services.

S. H. 96. H

MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

609. Membership of the Board for Missions in North and South America

A. The Board for Missions in North and South America shall consist of seven members — four pastors and three laymen — who shall be elected by Synod in accordance with its rules and regulations for elections.

B. The Board shall be empowered to fill any vacancy which may occur, subject to the approval of the President of Synod.

C. The Secretary of Missions shall be an advisory member and the Executive Secretary of the Board.

613. Duties of the Board for Missions in North and South America

A. It shall be the duty of the Board for Missions in North and South America to keep in close touch with the mission developments of all Districts in North and South America.

B. It shall carefully tabulate and keep on file such information on all missions in North and South America as might tend to improve and extend these missions, so that Synod's resources may be employed to the best advantage.

C. The Districts conduct and pay for missions in their respective territories. If, however, Districts cannot meet their mission opportunities with the financial resources available in their own midst, such Districts may apply to the Board for subsidy to meet such opportunities. Such subsidy requests of Districts shall be submitted to the Board annually.

D. After careful investigation the Board shall allocate an amount of subsidy to the respective Districts, which amount shall be subject to adjustment at the end of the fiscal year, such adjustment to be made on the basis of actual mission needs and as available funds will permit.

E. The subsidized Districts shall be required to report to the Board at least once each year concerning the number of missionaries and stations served, the salaries paid, the receipts and disbursements (for both home and synodical purposes), and on such other matters as will give a true picture of mission work done in the District.

F. 1. The Board may arrange for mission conferences, to be held in the intervening years between the conventions of Synod. These conferences shall be attended by representatives of the Board, the Church Extension Board, and the Mission Boards of the several Districts in North America.

2. The object of these conferences shall be to discuss the work of missions in all their phases.

S. H. 94ff.

MISSIONS IN EUROPE

615. Membership of the Board for Missions in Europe

A. The Board for Missions in Europe shall consist of five members — three pastors and two laymen — who shall be elected by Synod in accordance with its rules and regulations for elections.

B. The Board shall be empowered to fill any vacancy which may occur, subject to the approval of the President of Synod.

C. The Secretary of Missions shall be an advisory member of the Board.

617. Duties of the Board for Missions in Europe

The Board for Missions in Europe shall conduct, promote, or assist in all church work carried on in Europe by Synod or affiliated bodies.
S. H. 97ff.

MISSIONS TO THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

619. Membership of the Board for Missions to the Deaf and the Blind

A. The Board for Missions to the Deaf and the Blind shall consist of five members — three pastors and two laymen — who shall be elected by Synod in accordance with its rules and regulations for election.

B. The Board shall be empowered to fill any vacancy which may occur, subject to the approval of the President of Synod.

C. The Secretary of Missions shall be an advisory member of the Board.

621. Functions and Duties of Board for Missions to the Deaf and the Blind

A. The Board for Missions to the Deaf and the Blind shall conduct the missions among the deaf and the blind, and to that end it shall have power to call, recall, and dismiss missionaries; direct their activities; and establish all general policies and practices to prevail in these missions.

B. The Board shall publish Synod's publications for the deaf and the blind. All publications issued by, and in the interest of, the deaf and the blind shall be subject to censorship by the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.
S. H. 98ff.

MISSIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

623. Membership of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries

A. The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall consist of eleven members, of whom at least six shall be pastors. It shall, if possible, include a former missionary from China and one from India. It shall be elected by Synod in accordance with its rules and regulations for elections.

B. The Board shall be empowered to fill any vacancy which may occur, subject to the approval of the President of Synod.

C. The Secretary of Missions shall be an advisory member of the Board.

625. Organization, Meetings, and Committees of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries

The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall elect its officers and shall meet as often as may be necessary. It shall appoint committees from its own membership, one committee for missions in China, another for missions in India, and such other committees as it may deem necessary.

627. Functions and Duties of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries

A. The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall conduct the missions in India and China and such other missions as may be undertaken among non-Christian peoples.

B. It shall be authorized to call, recall, and dismiss missionaries.

C. It shall determine the general policies and practices which are to prevail in these missions, assign the districts or stations in which the missionaries shall work, and decide on all extraordinary matters and matters of great importance.

D. It shall draft the necessary regulations for its committees, which committees shall transact such routine business as is assigned to them by the Board.

629. Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries

A. An Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries, with the approval of the President of Synod.

B. The Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall devote his entire time to the work of missions in foreign countries under the direction of the Board, to which he shall be responsible.

631. New Fields in Missions in Foreign Countries

In the time intervening between conventions of Synod, the Board for Missions in Foreign Countries may, with the approval of the President of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College of Presidents, begin work in foreign countries other than China and India.

633. Educational Activities in Missions in Foreign Countries

The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries, in conjunction with the Board of Directors and the faculty of the St. Louis Seminary, shall make the necessary provisions for the specific preliminary training of its missionaries.

635. Training of Women for Mission Work in Foreign Countries

The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries may make provision for the training of wives and future wives of missionaries and of women workers in foreign missions.

637. Resident Superintendents of Missions in Foreign Fields

The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries, together with the President of Synod, shall call or appoint resident superintendents of missions in China and in India and in other countries that may be added. The Board shall define the duties of these resident superintendents.

S. H. 98ff.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

ADMINISTRATION

639. Membership of the Church Extension Board

A. The Church Extension Board shall consist of six members — two pastors, two teachers, and two laymen — who shall be elected by Synod in accordance with its rules and regulations for elections.

B. The Board shall be empowered to fill any vacancy which may occur, subject to the approval of the President of Synod.

C. The Secretary of Missions shall be an advisory member and the Executive Secretary of the Board.

641. Duties of the Church Extension Board

The Church Extension Board shall administer Synod's Church Extension Fund and grant loans in accordance with Synod's regulations.

643. Treasurer of Synod as Depositary and Custodian of the Church Extension Fund

The Treasurer of Synod shall be the depositary of the Church Extension Board and custodian of its assets. He shall make the collections, do the essential accounting, and make a monthly report to the Board.

645. Report of the Church Extension Board

A report on the total amounts of loans outstanding and the amounts delinquent in each District shall be published in the report of the Church Extension Board to Synod.

LOANS

647. Granting of Loans

Loans shall be granted only to incorporated Districts and, with the consent of the Board of Directors, to the Board for Missions in Europe and to the Board for Missions to the Deaf and the Blind. Each loan shall be made for a specific congregation or mission station, and the merits of each case shall justify the loan.

651. Limit of Loans

The unpaid balance of the loan or loans for one congregation or mission station shall not, without the consent of the Board of Directors, at any one time exceed $10,000 in the aggregate.

653. Repayment of Loans

Repayment of no less than ten per cent of the loan per annum shall be required, but the Church Extension Board shall be permitted to make exceptions by operating with a graduated scale.

655. Administration Fee

An administration fee shall be charged at the rate of one per cent per annum on the unpaid balance, payable annually on the anniversary of the loan.

657. Notes for Loans

The borrowing District shall give its notes, signed by its corporate officers, as security for loans.
S. H. 112ff.

FINANCES

FISCAL CONFERENCE

701. Composition of the Fiscal Conference

The Fiscal Conference shall be composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the members of Synod's Board of Directors, the District Presidents, and one fiscal officer from each District.

703. Duties of the Fiscal Conference

The Fiscal Conference shall meet annually at the call of its chairman to:

a. review and discuss the financial situation of Synod;

b. fix the synodical budget;

c. devise ways and means to raise the budget;

d. suggest improvements in the financial situation of Synod;

e. help the various Districts solve their financial problems.

705. Expenses of the Fiscal Conference

The expenses of the meetings of the Fiscal Conference shall be paid by Synod.
S. H. 104

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SYNOD'S TRUST FUNDS

707. Membership of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds shall consist of the President or one of the Vice-Presidents of Synod — to be chosen by the Board of Directors — the Treasurer of Synod, and five (5) members to be appointed by the Board of Directors from the laity of Synod.

709. Term of Lay Members of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

The five (5) lay members of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years. No lay member shall be appointed to succeed himself more than once.

711. Vacancies on the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

Vacancies occurring in the lay membership of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

715. Duties and Powers of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

A. The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds shall manage, conserve, and be responsible for all legacies, bequests, devises, endowments, foundations, annuity gifts, and all other trust funds of Synod and of Synod's institutions and activities. It shall have power to buy, sell, invest in, and reinvest in, securities in accord with rules to be adopted under paragraph 719 of these regulations.

B. The Board shall also look after Synod's interests in matters of estates in process of administration until final distribution has been made.

717. Executive Committees of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds shall be authorized to appoint such executive committees from its own membership as it may find necessary for the efficient and punctual performance of its duties; but it shall be responsible to the Board of Directors for the actions of such committees as well as for its own actions.

719. Rules and Regulations of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds shall draft its own rules to govern its actions within the scope defined in paragraph 715 above. However, such rules shall not become effective or operative until they have been approved by the Board of Directors.

S. H. 105. D. *Proc.*, 1938, 273 ff.

LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE ENDOWMENT FUND

721. The Covenant

As this fund has been collected with the promise that it is to be a permanent fund, known as an Endowment Fund, and that the proceeds are to be used better to care for our Veterans of the Cross, *viz.*, our incapacitated pastors, professors, teachers, and the widows and orphans of deceased pastors, professors, and teachers, the Lutheran Laymen's League is bound to turn it over to the Synod under these two unalterable conditions, *viz.:*

a. The capital fund may be increased, but it must never be reduced or disposed of.

b. The proceeds must always be used for the care of our Veterans of the Cross in the manner adopted by the Synod for this purpose and must not be used for any other purpose.

Except for these two conditions, the Lutheran Laymen's League places this fund into the hands of Synod unconditionally and without stipulations.

S. H. 120

SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

723. Membership of the Board of Support and Pensions

A. The Board for Support and Pensions shall consist of seven members — two pastors, one teacher, and four laymen — who shall be elected by Synod in accordance with its rules and regulations for elections.

B. The Board shall be empowered to fill any vacancy which may occur, subject to the approval of the President of Synod.

725. Executive Secretary of the Board of Support and Pensions

The Board of Support and Pensions shall appoint an executive secretary.

727. Duties of Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary of the Board of Support and Pensions shall devote his entire time to the work of Support and Pensions under the direction of the Board, to which he shall be responsible.

729. Duties of the Board of Support and Pensions

The duties of the Board of Support and Pensions shall be:

a. to grant support upon recommendation of the subcommittees hereinafter mentioned;

b. to report its decision in any individual case to the respective District subcommittee;

c. to send semiannually to the respective District subcommittees a report of the number of persons cared for, the amount of money expended, and other relevant facts.

731. District Subcommittees of the Board of Support and Pensions

Every District shall elect its own subcommittees of the Board of Support and Pensions and fix the number of members and time of service. The duties of the subcommittees shall be:

a. to investigate the applications of all persons who ask for support and to report its findings and recommendations to the Board;

b. to represent the Board of Support and Pensions in their respective Districts.

733. Persons Entitled to Support

The following persons shall be entitled to support:

A. Professors, pastors, and teachers who on account of old age or illness have been compelled to resign their office and whose pension annuities are not sufficient for their reasonable needs.

B. The widows of professors, pastors, and teachers, and their children up to 17 years of age, provided they are in need of support.

C. Servants of the Church who were called and employed by eleemosynary, educational, missionary organizations, and boards within Synod and are advisory members of a synodical District, and missionaries, pastors, professors, and teachers serving Synod in home and foreign countries and their dependents or survivors.

D. Women teachers, incapacitated after years of faithful service and with no other means of support. These may be considered in the same class with pastors' and teachers' widows.

E. Women workers in foreign fields who are incapacitated, unless they be otherwise provided for.

735. Persons, Not Entitled to Support

The following persons shall not be entitled to support:

A. Professors, pastors, and teachers

1. Who through illness have been compelled to resign, but are able to support themselves in some other manner.

2. Who have sufficient means, so that they need not be supported by Synod.

3. Who for sufficient reasons have been compelled to resign or who without good reasons, of their own accord, have resigned. Such cases shall be decided by the Board after having consulted with the respective synodical officers.

B. Widows who have remarried or who have obtained employment enabling them — in the opinion of the Board — to support themselves.

737. Official Lists

The lists of pastors, teachers, and professors appearing in the latest proceedings of the various Districts shall be the official lists for the purposes of the Board of Support and Pensions.

739. Investigation of Application

Each application for support shall be investigated by the subcommittee of the District in which the applicant was living at the time when support was applied for. The Board may, however, ask the subcommittee of the District to which the applicant has removed to supervise the case.

741. Meetings with Subcommittees of Districts

The Board of Support and Pensions may meet from time to time with the representatives of the District subcommittees for the purpose of achieving greater co-ordination of efforts and uniformity of practice.

THE PENSION PLAN

751. Pension Plan Definitions

A. The *Pension Fund* is the fund created by the regular contributions of the workers, combined with the contributions of the congregations and salary-paying boards, and by special donations, to which is to be added interest as credited by the Board.

B. The *Contingent Fund* is the fund to be created by the accumulation of certain amounts set aside for that purpose as provided in Section 755, paragraphs F and G; 759, paragraphs A and B or by special gifts and legacies. This Contingent Fund will be used for supplemental benefits at the discretion of the Board.

C. *Annuity* is the sum that shall be payable annually to the beneficiary. This annuity shall be payable in monthly or other convenient installments.

D. *Workers.*

1. Regularly called professors, pastors, missionaries, and teachers who are members of the Missouri Synod.

2. Graduates of Synod's seminaries who are engaged in regular church work under contract with a congregation or board.

3. Female parochial school teachers and female mission workers. When the words "he" or "his" refer to the workers, they are to be construed to mean also "she" or "her."

E. *Members' Contributions.* The payments of members shall be fixed at the rate of 4 per cent of the worker's salary basis as herein defined.

F. *Congregations' Contributions.* The payment of the congregations and other salary-paying organizations shall also be fixed at the rate of 4 per cent of the respective worker's salary basis as herein defined.

G. *Salary Basis.* The salary basis for the purposes of the Pension Fund shall be the fixed salary, and in cases where a parsonage or similar free official residence is furnished the worker, this privilege shall be considered the equivalent of 15 per cent of his fixed salary and shall be added thereto. If both lodging and board are provided in addition to salary, the base salary is considered as being increased by 40 per cent.

H. *Personal Accumulation.* The amount credited to a member from his personal contributions and the interest thereon as set forth in Section 753, paragraphs A to D.

I. *Allocations* are the amounts credited to a member from the contributions and the interest thereon, remitted by a congregation or a salary-paying board, as set forth in Section 753, paragraphs E to J.

J. *The Board* is the Board of Support and Pensions.

753. Contributions to the Pension Plan

A. Every worker will become eligible for the benefits of the Pension Fund by paying to the Pension Fund the required members' contributions. All such payments shall be credited in full to his respective individual account, and the sum of such payments (or personal accumulation, 751, H) shall be held by the Board for the respective workers, each of whose accounts shall be credited regularly with interest at the rate determined by the Board. Interest shall be credited from the dates when payments are received by the Fund. Interest shall be compounded annually by fiscal years.

B. All contributions are to be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually in advance.

C. Any worker (or annuitant) may at any time make contributions additional to the required members' contributions. Such contributions are to be credited to his individual account in full in the same manner as the regular members' contributions. On thirty days' notice from the worker the Board may refund to him a part or all of the amount contributed by him over and above his regular members' contributions and not yet applied to provide an annuity for him, provided, however, that his members' contributions are made in full and to date, it being understood that the Board shall have the right to apply any such additional accumulation to pay the arrears of the member's contributions.

D. In the event that only a partial payment is made by a worker, such partial payment, at the request of the worker, may be carried forward as a credit on the member's contribution for the succeeding year or years.

E. The congregation or board having the services of a worker shall also be held to make regular contributions to the Pension Fund as required under Section 751, F.

F. After the completion of each fiscal year (October 1 to September 30) the aggregate of the contributions by the congregations and boards shall be uniformly allocated to those workers who in that year have remitted their full contributions and whose congregations and boards have also remitted their full contributions in that year, and the allocated amount shall be credited to the respective individual accounts of those workers, provided, however, that in no case shall an allocation to a worker exceed an amount equal to 3 per cent of the salary basis when the contributions are made on the 2-per-cent basis, 4½ per cent on the 3-per-cent basis, and 6 per cent on the 4-per-cent basis during the allocation year by the worker and his congregation or board; nor shall any annual contribution be reduced to an amount of less than 1½ per cent when the contributions are made on the 2-per-cent basis, 2¼ per cent on the 3-per-cent basis, 3 per cent on the 4-per-cent basis.

G. In the event that only a partial payment be made by a congregation or board within a year, such

partial payment shall be carried forward as a credit on the contribution of such congregation or board for the succeeding fiscal year or years with accrued interest; and in the year when the contribution for the worker under such congregation or board has been completed, he shall be entitled to participate in the allocation of the contributions of the congregations and boards for that respective year, subject to the requirements as to the payment of his own contribution for that year. (Section 753, paragraph E.)

H. All contributions are to be made monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually in advance.

I. Any congregation or board may also at any time make payments in addition to the required contributions. which are to be credited in full to the respective individual accounts, provided that all required contributions have been made in full on account of such workers.

J. Female workers and men under contract shall be excluded from the socialized allocations. Their accounts shall be credited with their personal contributions and the exact amount contributed for them by their respective congregations and boards, plus interest.

755. Benefits of the Pension Plan

A. The worker, upon his retirement, after attaining the age of sixty-five years (or later), or in the event of total and presumably permanent disability prior to attaining the age of sixty-five, shall receive an annuity provided from the accumulated value of his personal accumulation (753, paragraphs A—D) and his allocations from the contributions of the congregations and Boards which he has been serving (753, paragraphs E—J). Such accumulation shall be applied to provide an annuity for the worker and his widow and his orphaned children under seventeen years of age or up to eighteen years of age if the child is attending school, according to the tables adopted by the Board.

B. Retirement shall be construed as the giving up of a pastorate, office, or position by a worker having attained the age of sixty-five years or being compelled to resign on account of total and presumably permanent disability and the termination of a salary relationship. Disability must be certified to by a competent physician and the officials of the respective District as well as by the member himself and must be approved by the Board, with the right to call for proof of continued disability from time to time, by a competent physician chosen by the Board. If the disabled worker recovers sufficiently to resume active work, he must inform the Board immediately, and the Board may reduce or terminate his disability pension and require him and his congregation or board to resume the contributions.

C. The annuity of a widow whose husband at the time of his death was receiving an annuity shall be an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of her husband's annuity, except as provided in Section 755, F.

D. The orphans' annuity shall be 25 per cent of the father's annuity, provided that the total widow's and orphans' annuity shall not exceed the father's annuity.

E. In the event that a worker marries while receiving an annuity, his widow and her children shall have no claim on the benefits of the Pension Fund.

F. In the event of the death of a worker before entering upon an age or disability annuity, the accumulation to his credit from all sources shall be applied toward providing an annuity for his widow and orphans under seventeen, respectively eighteen, years of age. However, in no case shall the widow's and orphans' annuities exceed the 50 or 25 per cent that would have been provided for them in the event that the worker had continued in active service until the attainment of the age of sixty-five on the salary basis of the last twelve months of service, provided, however, that this rule shall not be applied a) if the widow's annuity provided by the accumulation is less than $300, or b) to reduce below $300 a widow's annuity provided by the accumulations, which would otherwise be in excess of $300. An accumulation thus released shall be credited to the Contingent Fund (751, B).

G. In the event of the death of a worker before entering upon an age or disability annuity and of his leaving no widow and no minor orphans, that part of his accumulation which originated from his personal contributions (personal accumulation, 753, A—D) shall be remitted to his adult children or other legal representative, provided the worker has instructed the Board in writing to do so. If no such instruction has been given and no disposition has been made by the worker in his will, the balance of the entire accumulation shall be added to the Contingent Fund (751, B).

H. If a member receiving retirement or disability annuity or a widow receiving an annuity ceases to be a member of a congregation connected with the Synodical Conference, such annuity shall be terminated as soon as the sum of all annuity payments shall equal the personal accumulation when the first annuity was entered upon. The same applies to a widow who remarries.

757. Special Benefits of the Pension Plan

A. 1. *Death Benefit.* For the families of members paying dues or drawing retirement pensions who have joined within three months after they became eligible for membership (Oct. 1, 1937, or when they became active) and who have remitted from that date continuously, a cash death benefit shall be immediately available. For those who have joined more than three months after they became eligible the death benefit will become operative six months after entry, and for those who were reinstated after delinquency it shall become operative after a period corresponding to the duration of the delinquency, but in no case longer than six months, under like conditions.

2. The death benefit shall be such an amount as available funds justify, but is not to exceed $250 for

members whose salary-paying organization, or organizations, did participate, and is not to exceed $150 for members whose organizations did not participate, provided that in the case of a member or his organization deferring the taking of membership such benefit will be reduced at the rate of $25 for each year of delayed membership; but in no case shall the reduced amount be less than $100. A like reduction shall apply in the case of any year of membership during which the required contributions of the member or of his participating organization were not paid in full. For those who remit from October 1, 1938, the $25 for not participating during the first year shall not be deducted, but the death benefit shall not become operative until six months after entry, except for workers who have joined three months after becoming eligible. In the case of candidates the circumstances bringing about the delay shall be taken in consideration with a view to removing the reduction.

B. 1. *Old-Age Benefit.* A worker retiring at the age of 65 or over shall be granted a free subsidy for life to increase his earned pension annuity to the amount of $480 a year, and that of his widow to $240 a year without being required to submit the customary application for support, provided that the worker has been active in Synod for not fewer than 25 years and that his widow was married to him for at least ten years prior to his retirement.

2. A corresponding reduction of the worker's and widow's subsidy is to be made if the worker failed to join within three months after he became eligible for membership or if his salary-paying organization participated not at all or only in part. If this income does not provide for the reasonable needs, the Board of Support and Pensions shall supplement the annuities after the regular application has been submitted and according to the current rates.

C. The Fiscal Conference is authorized and instructed to make the necessary appropriations for the death benefit and the old-age subsidy.

759. Status of Workers Leaving Service

A. Workers leaving the service of Synod or any component part thereof before the retirement age and not because of disability shall retain the right to withdrawal of all payments made by them under the provision of Section 753, A—D, and the interest thereon. However, by leaving the service of Synod they automatically relinquish all claims under the operation of Sections 755 and 757. Such workers' accumulation under Section 753, E—J, shall be transferred to, and become a part of, the Contingent Fund (Sec. 751, B).

B. A worker leaving the service before retirement and not because of total disability and remaining eligible for, and intending to accept again, a call within the Synod, may discontinue the payments under Section 753, A—D, until he is called back into service. His personal accumulation is to remain in the custody of the Board until it becomes evident that his return into office is no longer to be expected. When the

respective District through its officials has informed the Board that a worker in this relation is no longer to be considered an advisory member of that particular District, the Board shall return to that worker his personal accumulation (Sec. 753, A—D) and terminate all claims under Sections 755 and 757. Such worker's accumulation under Section 753, E—J, shall revert into the Contingent Fund. In the event of the death of a worker in this relation, before reinstatement into office, his personal accumulation shall be remitted to his legal representative without further claim, and his allocations (Sec. 753, E—J) become a part of the Contingent Fund.

761. Operating Expenses of the Pension Plan

The Board of Directors shall appropriate the funds for the expense incurred by the establishment and operation of the Pension Fund until the Pension Fund is able to carry its own expenses.

763. Accounting and Investing of the Pension Fund

A. The Treasurer of Synod shall be the treasurer and custodian of the assets of the Pension Fund, and he shall do all the essential accounting. Disbursements for other than investment purpose shall be made only on order of the Board of Support and Pensions.

B. The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds shall keep the assets of the Pension Fund invested in accord with Synod's rules governing the investment of trust funds.

765. Amending the Pension Plan

The plan or any part thereof may be amended a) by Synod assembled in regular convention, provided that the proposed amendment has been submitted in writing to the Board not less than seven weeks prior to the opening of the convention and has been printed in the official Reports and Memorials to the Delegate Synod, or b) by the Board with the consent of the Board of Directors, subject to ratification by Synod.

Proc., 1941, 373ff. (See booklet, *The Pension Plan*)

BOARD FOR RELIEF

767. Membership of the Board for Relief

The Board for Relief shall consist of three members — two pastors and one layman — who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall fill any vacancy.

769. Duties of the Board for Relief

A. If there is urgent need, due to calamities, such as floods, famines, wars, fires, earthquakes, etc., and if relief cannot be granted by neighboring congregations or the respective District, then the Board for Relief shall give temporary assistance, either by making donations of money or by lending money without interest, to congregations and brethren thus afflicted in this or in foreign countries.

B. The Board shall be authorized to make special appeals for aid and distribute the moneys received in accordance with the need.

771. Subcommittees of the Board for Relief

The Board for Relief may, in conjunction with the respective District President, appoint subcommittees to assist in distributing moneys.

773. Disposal of Surplus

When more moneys are received than are needed for any special purpose of relief, the surplus shall remain in the treasury of the Board for Relief for cases of emergency.

S. H. 124. K

CHARITY

775. Collection Beyond Congregational Bounds

Individuals, congregations, or groups of congregations within any District shall not collect moneys in the District beyond the confines of the respective congregations without obtaining the approval of the District or its officials.

777. Collection Beyond District Bounds

Whenever the financial assistance of members of Synod at large is sought, the approval of the Board of Directors shall first be obtained.

779. Effect of Approval

The approval by Synod, or by a District, of a special charitable undertaking shall be only a recommendation and shall not be construed to obligate Synod or a District to support the undertaking.

S. H. 123 f.

ANNUITIES

781. Synod's Policy Regarding Annuities

Annuity agreements may name as ultimate beneficiary any activity of Synod or one of its Districts which activity is operated by, or is solely under the control of, Synod or one of its Districts.

(Revised)

783. Annuity Agreements

Annuity agreements may be made with individual annuitants (single-life agreements) or with two annuitants (joint or survivorship agreements).

785. Annuity Rates

The annuity rates payable to annuitants shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

787. Administration of Annuity Funds

The annuity funds shall be administered by the Treasurer of Synod.

789. Investments of Annuity Funds

Annuity funds shall be invested in accordance with the prevailing rules of Synod governing the investment of trust funds.

791. Earnings of Annuity Funds

The earnings of annuity funds shall be credited annually pro rata to the annuity agreement accounts.

793. Disposal of Residuum on Death of Annuitant

At the termination of an annuity agreement by the death of the annuitant or the surviving annuitant, the residuum shall be used in accordance with the stipulations of the respective annuity agreement.

S. H. 125 f.

PUBLICATION

CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

801. Directors

A. *Number.* — The Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House shall consist of seven (7) members, one of whom shall be an ordained minister of the Gospel, one a parochial school teacher, and the remaining five (5) laymen.

The Treasurer of Synod shall also be a member of the Board of Directors.

B. *Vacancies.* — Vacancies occurring in the said Board of Directors by resignation, death, or otherwise, between regular meetings of Synod, shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors of the Concordia Publishing House, by and with the consent of the President of Synod.

C. *Meetings of Directors.* — Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the fourth Thursday in each month, at the office of the company, or at such other time and place as the Board of Directors shall by resolution adopt.

Special meetings may be called by the President, the General Manager, or any two (2) Directors, by giving two (2) days' notice to each Director. A majority of the Directors shall constitute a quorum; but if at any meeting of the Board there be less than a quorum present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time. Unless otherwise indicated in the notice thereof, any and all business may be transacted at a special meeting. At any meeting at which every Director shall be present, even though without notice, any business may be transacted.

The *annual* meeting of the Board of Directors, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, shall be held on the fourth Thursday in June, at eight o'clock P. M., at the office of the company.

D. *Power of Board of Directors.* — The Board of Directors shall have control of the business and affairs of this corporation, and shall exercise all the powers that may be exercised or performed by the corporation under the Statutes of the State of Missouri, the Articles of Agreement, and these By-Laws.

E. *Compensation of Directors.* — Directors shall receive no salary or compensation for their services as Directors of this corporation.

F. *Removal of Directors.* — The Board of Directors, by and with the consent of the President of Synod, shall have power by a majority vote, at a special meeting called for that purpose, to remove any Director or Officer from office, for cause.

G. *Resignation of Directors.* — Any Director, or member of any committee, may resign at any time. Such resignation shall be made in writing; and shall take effect from the date of its acceptance.

H. *Order of Business.* — At meetings of the Board of Directors, business shall be transacted in such order as, from time to time, the Board may determine, by resolution. At all meetings of the Board of Directors, the President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, or, in the absence of both of these Officers, a member of the Board to be selected by the members present, shall preside. The Secretary of the corporation shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the Board; and in case of his absence, the Chairman of the meeting may designate any person to act as Secretary.

803. Officers

A. *Enumeration.* — The Officers of this corporation shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary; and a Treasurer; and such other Officers as shall, from time to time, be chosen and appointed.

B. *President.* — The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall be the chief executive officer; and, as such, shall have power, with the consent of the Board of Directors, to sign and execute all contracts, and all instruments of conveyances in the name of the corporation.

C. *Vice-President.* — The Vice-President shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be delegated to him by the Board of Directors. In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice-President may perform the duties and exercise the power of the President.

D. *Secretary.* — The Secretary shall keep a record of the minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors; which minutes shall be promptly entered in a book provided for that purpose and duly attested by his signature. The Secretary shall also give notice as required by these By-Laws of all meetings. He shall have custody of all books, records, and papers of the company, except such as shall be in charge of the Treasurer, or some other person authorized to have custody and possession thereof by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall also sign, with the President or Vice-President, in the name of the Corporation, all contracts, and all instruments of conveyances authorized by the Board of Directors; and when so ordered by the Board of Directors, he shall affix the seal of the corporation thereto. In general, he shall perform all the duties incident to the office of the Secretary, subject to the control of the Board of Directors.

E. *Treasurer.* — The Treasurer shall keep account of all moneys of the corporation received and disbursed; and shall deposit all moneys and valuables in the name and to the credit of the corporation in such bank and depositaries as the Board of Directors shall designate.

F. *General Manager.* — The Board of Directors shall, by and with the consent of the President of Synod, engage or dismiss the General Manager of the corporation. The General Manager shall have general supervision of the business of the corporation, subject to the rules and regulations of the Board of Directors. He shall not, during his employment with this corporation, be engaged in any other business, or be employed by any other person, firm, or corporation. The General Manager shall engage and dismiss all the necessary help; but in the employment and dismissal of heads of departments, and junior executives, such appointments and dismissals must be approved by the Board of Directors. All salaries, including that of the manager, shall be fixed by the Board of Directors. A monthly report shall be submitted by the General Manager at each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, showing operations of the previous month and the then existing financial condition of the corporation.

G. *Assistant Managers.* — Whenever the Board of Directors shall deem it necessary, it may, with the consent of the President of Synod, engage and dismiss one or more Assistant Managers. The Board shall also prescribe the duties and fix the salary of the said Assistant Manager or Managers.

H. *Compensation of Officers.* — The President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer of this corporation shall receive no salary or compensation for their services.

805. Seal

The corporate seal of this corporation shall be a circular seal with the name of the corporation and St. Louis, Missouri, around the border and the word "Incorporated" in the center.

807. Waiver of Notice

Whenever, under the provision of these By-Laws, or the laws of the State of Missouri, the Board of Directors is authorized to take any action after notice or after lapse of a prescribed period of time, such action may be taken without notice and without the lapse of any period of time, if such action be authorized and approved and the requirements waived in writing by each member entitled to notice. Such authorization or approval and such waiver shall be filed with the Secretary of the Corporation.

809. Committees

The Board of Directors may, by resolution, passed by a majority of the total number of Directors, designate one or more committees, each such committee to consist of two (2) or more of the Directors of the corporation. Such committee or committees shall have such powers and names as may be determined, from

time to time, by resolution, adopted by the Board of Directors, in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation. The Board of Directors shall have power at any time to fill vacancies in, to change the membership of, or to dissolve any such committee.

811. Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of this corporation shall begin on the first day of May in each year.

813. Surplus Funds

Surplus funds when not needed in the operation of this association may be ordered paid to the said Synod by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting.

Such surplus funds, income, increase, issues, rents, or accruals of every kind and nature whatsoever, and any and all of the property of this corporation shall in no wise, or in any manner, inure to, or be used for the benefit of any private person or persons, or any officer, director, employee or agent of this corporation; but the same shall be used wholly and solely for the exclusive use and behoof of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.

815. Bond of Officers

The Board of Directors may, by resolution, require any and all officers and employees of this corporation to give bond to this corporation with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices and such other conditions as may, from time to time, be required by the Board of Directors.

817. Bonds or Mortgages

No bond of this corporation, nor any mortgage upon any of the property of this corporation, shall be created or issued without the consent, in writing, of the President of Synod.

819. Credit Policy

The Board of Directors shall have sole power and authority to dictate the credit policy of this corporation. This authority shall include the power to designate the persons to whom credit should or should not be extended, the amount of such credit, and the terms of payment. In the event of failure or refusal of pastors, teachers, congregations, or any other person or organization to pay such indebtedness incurred, the Board of Directors shall report such delinquencies to the respective District Presidents for necessary action in accordance with Christian principles and practice.

821. Miscellaneous

A. The Board of Directors shall determine what shall be published by this corporation, unless otherwise instructed by Synod. All manuscripts of a religious or theological nature shall first have the approval of the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri, before publication.

B. The Board of Directors shall be represented at

the Triennial Convention of Synod by two (2) of its members; at which convention also a written report of the financial condition and operation of the business of the corporation for the three-year periods shall be submitted.

C. A copy of either *Der Lutheraner* or *The Lutheran Witness* shall be furnished, free of charge, to all superannuated pastors, professors, and teachers in Synod, at the expense of Synod.

D. This corporation shall furnish a sufficient number of copies of the periodicals published by Synod for the reading rooms of Synod's educational institutions at the expense of Synod. The president of such educational institutions shall determine the kind and number required of such publications.

E. This corporation shall furnish two (2) copies of any proceedings of Synod, and the several Districts printed by it, and of the *Statistical Yearbook* to the Secretary of Synod, who shall deposit them in Synod's archives.

F. This corporation shall mail a printed copy of the official proceedings of the synodical conventions and of the *Statistical Yearbook* to every pastor of Synod for the information and use of the pastor and the members of his charge, at the expense of Synod.

823. Sundry Regulations for Concordia Publishing House

A. Concordia Publishing House shall not send circulars referring to internal matters of Synod and issued by officials of Synod to the congregations of Synod unless the President of Synod has given his consent.

B. *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the editorship of the faculty of the St. Louis Seminary. The faculty shall appoint the editors or editorial committees, with the understanding that the English District be equally represented on the editorial committee of *The Lutheran Witness*.

S. H. 142 f.

C. Synod is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs. If any statement be made therein deviating from the Word of God and the Confessions of our Church, every member of Synod perceiving such error shall bring it to the attention of the responsible editors and insist upon the necessary correction.

S. H. 131 ff.

LITERATURE BOARD

827. Membership of Literature Board

The Literature Board shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the President of Synod in conjunction with his Vice-Presidents and the Manager of Concordia Publishing House. The majority shall be theologically trained. All shall have a sound judgment in literary matters, shall have a college education or its equivalent, and shall have practical experience in their respective callings.

829. Advisory Members of Literature Board

A. The Manager of Concordia Publishing House shall attend the meetings of the Literature Board as advisory member.

B. The Board may appoint experts to examine manuscripts pertaining to specialties, such as music or textbooks, which experts shall report their findings to the Board and shall act as advisory members of the Board in the matter submitted to them.

833. Meetings of Literature Board

The entire Literature Board shall meet at least ten times a year.

835. Duties of Secretary of Literature Board

The secretary of the Literature Board shall perform the regular duties of a secretary. He shall send carbon copies of all minutes to the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod.

837. Functions of Literature Board

The functions of the Literature Board shall be advisory to the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House. The latter Board, which may also initiate publications, shall determine whether or not to publish any material recommended by the Literature Board, as well as the manner and style of publication. Should these two boards fail to agree in such a matter, the President of Synod shall act as arbiter. Books, periodicals, official church papers, tracts, circulars, etc., published on the order or in behalf of synodical boards or officers do not come under the jurisdiction of the Literature Board, but under the censorship of the St. Louis faculty as far as doctrinal contents are concerned.

839. Duties of Literature Board

The Literature Board shall study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly of Synod, to determine what literature may be required and also select authors to undertake literary tasks; but the formal commission to write books shall be issued by Concordia Publishing House, not by the Literature Board. All manuscripts shall be critically examined by the Board to determine their literary value, timeliness, and expediency. The censorship as to doctrine shall be exercised by the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis. The Literature Board shall submit a written report to each convention of Synod.

841. Expenses of Literature Board

Concordia Publishing House shall bear the expenses of the Literature Board.

S. H. 133ff.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LITERATURE BOARD

843. Members of the Young People's Literature Board

The Young People's Literature Board shall consist of five members, to be appointed by the President in conjunction with his Vice-Presidents and the Manager of Concordia Publishing House. It shall have the authority to appoint advisory members.

845. Chairman of the Young People's Literature Board

The chairman of the Young People's Literature Board shall be a member of the theological faculty at St. Louis.

847. Reports of the Young People's Literature Board

The Young People's Literature Board shall report on its work at every meeting of Synod.

849. Duties of the Young People's Literature Board

It shall be the duty of the Young People's Literature Board, in co-operation with the Board for Young People's Work, to select good books from extant literature and to provide new literature.

851. Recommendations to Concordia Publishing House

All books selected and revised and manuscripts approved by the Young People's Literature Board shall be submitted to Concordia Publishing House for eventual sale or publication. Censorship as to doctrine shall be exercised by the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.

855. Reading Lists of Young People's Literature

At the request of the Young People's Literature Board, the editors of our official papers shall publish reading lists from time to time, as space permits.

Pastors and teachers are expected to call the attention of their members to these catalogs and reading lists. Whenever new books are purchased for church, young people's, Sunday-school, and day-school libraries, the catalog should be used as a guide.

857. Expenses of the Young People's Literature Board

The expenses of the Young People's Literature Board shall be paid by Concordia Publishing House. S. H. 135 f.

PUBLICITY

PRESS COMMITTEE

875. Appointment of the Press Committee

A Press Committee of three members shall be appointed by the President in conjunction with his Vice-Presidents. In selecting these men, consideration shall be given to those who have had experience in publicity activities.

877. Duties of the Press Committee

The Press Committee shall provide the public press with important news items concerning the Lutheran Church in general and Synod in particular and shall defend Synod and the Lutheran Church against misrepresentations in the press.

879. Subsidiary Press Committees

The Districts may elect subsidiary press committees, which shall collaborate with Synod's Press Committee in its work.

881. Functions of the Press Committee

The Press Committee shall be the medium through which officials, boards, and committees of Synod release news items of interest to the general public.
S. H. 138

STATION KFUO

883. Control of KFUO

Station KFUO shall be controlled by the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, acting through a Radio Committee appointed by the Board of Control.

885. Synod's Radio Committee

The Radio Committee appointed by the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary shall also serve as Synod's Radio Committee.

887. Duties of Synod's Radio Committee

The Radio Committee shall make surveys, act as clearing-house for information, contact stations and chains, advise, and otherwise assist individuals and groups requesting such aid.
S. H. 138

VARIA

901. Synod's Position Concerning Lodges

A. Synod is firmly opposed to lodges or societies of an unchristian or anti-Christian character.

B. It is the solemn, sacred, and God-given duty of every pastor properly to instruct his people on the sinfulness of such lodges as deny the Holy Trinity, the deity of Christ, the Vicarious Atonement, and other Scriptural doctrines, and to induce his congregation(s) to take action against all members who after thorough instruction refuse to leave such a lodge.

C. It is the duty of every fellow Christian, fellow pastor, and especially of the officials of Synod to admonish all pastors who neglect their duty in this respect; and if Christian admonition has been administered in the spirit of Matthew 18 without the proper results, the officials of Synod shall bring such cases to the attention of the respective District for further action.

D. Synod earnestly requests the various Districts to carry out the above resolutions and faithfully to assist their congregations in eradicating the lodge evil.

E. Synod maintains a Lodge Information Bureau to furnish information, advice, and literature concerning lodges. This bureau shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the President in collaboration with the Vice-Presidents.

F. It is, and shall be, the practice in Synod not to administer Holy Communion to members of such lodges.

G. Synod instructs its officers to exercise vigilant care and urges all pastors and congregations to admonish such congregations and pastors as permit the

"lodge evil" to exist in their churches without counter-testimony and decisive action. If, after due investigation, it becomes evident that such congregations and pastors refuse to change their attitude and practice, they shall be suspended and eventually expelled from Synod.

H. A conscientious pastor may in cases which present unusual features, rendering their classification difficult, administer Holy Communion to a person who is still outwardly connected with such a lodge. But in such a case the pastor shall earnestly beware of procrastinating and giving offense, and to this end he shall freely and conscientiously consult with his church council and congregation, his brethren in the ministry, and with the officials of Synod as the case may require.
S. H. 52ff.

999. Amendments to the By-Laws

Changes in the By-Laws and additions thereto may be made, provided 1) they are not contrary to the Constitution, 2) are presented in writing to the Synod, 3) are separately considered and acted upon, 4) and are passed by a majority of the voting representatives.
S. H. 34. IX

VI. INTERSYNODICAL AND DOCTRINAL MATTERS

[601]

Report of Committee on Doctrinal Unity

At the last convention of our Synod held in Fort Wayne, 1941, the resolution was adopted that there should be prepared, on the basis of the *Brief Statement* of the Missouri Synod and the *Declaration* of the American Lutheran Church, one document constituting the doctrinal basis of church fellowship, so that there might be no doubt as to the platform on which these church bodies had agreed. This work was to be done not only by the commissioners of the American Lutheran Church and of the Missouri Synod, but an invitation was to be issued to the other synods of the Synodical Conference to join us in this endeavor. At once after the convention in Fort Wayne attempts were made to carry out the latter instruction. Several conferences were held with representatives of the Wisconsin, Norwegian, and Slovak Synods, which together with the Missouri Synod constitute the Synodical Conference. Of our sister synods only one, the Slovak Ev. Luth. Church, declared through its representatives that it was willing to co-operate with us in this matter. The representatives of the others declared that it was impossible for them to participate.

In May, 1942, we invited the commissioners of the American Lutheran Church to meet us for a discussion of the resolutions of our Synod. This meeting, however, did not take place till February 12, 1943. In October, 1942, the honorable American Lutheran Church held its biennial convention in Mendota, Ill. It there passed some important resolutions which we here submit because they involve our church body.

Mendota Resolutions

"Intersynodical fellowship is a matter of deep concern to us. Faithful efforts have been put forth, and considerable progress has been made. We thank God for His blessings, and we express our appreciation to our brethren who have served on these committees. We offer the following resolution for adoption:

"WHEREAS, The Committees on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church have negotiated with both the United Lutheran Church in America and the Missouri Synod to the end of establishing Pulpit and Altar Fellowship with these honorable bodies; and

"WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church has adopted the *Pittsburgh Agreement* and accepted the *Brief Statement* of the Mis-

souri Synod in the light of the *Declaration* of the Commissioners of the American Lutheran Church as a basis for pulpit and altar fellowship; and

"WHEREAS, Though these documents — the *Pittsburgh Agreement* on the one hand, and the *Brief Statement* and *Declaration* on the other — differ in wording, yet both express the true position of the American Lutheran Church; and

"WHEREAS, The United Lutheran Church in America has adopted the *Pittsburgh Agreement;* and the *Declaration* of our Commissioners in connection with the *Brief Statement* has found acceptance within the Missouri Synod and was proposed by the intersynodical commissioners of the Missouri Synod as an integral part of the doctrinal basis for future church fellowship; and

"WHEREAS, To our regret fellowship has not resulted since apparently in both bodies there are large and influential groups in disagreement, therewith: therefore be it

"*Resolved,* That the American Lutheran Church declare its readiness to establish pulpit and altar fellowship with either or both of these honorable church bodies on the basis of their full and wholehearted acceptance of, and adherence to, either of these documents, in the hope that the existing obstacles may be removed and that such pulpit and altar fellowship may be declared at an early date; and therefore, that the Commission on Lutheran Unity be continued."

It will be noticed that in these resolutions no recognition is given to the request of the Missouri Synod that one common document setting forth the doctrinal position held jointly by both bodies be prepared. There is expressed, moreover, the view that as far as doctrinal agreements are concerned, the only document the U. L. C. A. would have to adopt to come into fellowship with the A. L. C. would be the *Pittsburgh Agreement.* The removal of obstacles is mentioned as a requisite, but assent to the *Declaration* or the *Brief Statement* is not referred to as necessary.

Here there is a difficulty. According to our conviction, in the Missouri Synod quite generally the view is held that the *Pittsburgh Agreement* is inadequate as a document on which the synods here in America can unite. On this point the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church do not see eye to eye.

The meeting held by the commissioners of the American Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod on February 12, 1943, unfortunately was very brief. There was not much time for deliberations, the meeting lasting but half a day. The discussion was of a general nature, and no resolution pertaining to the elaboration of one common document was passed. It was resolved to meet again.

The determining of the date was left to the chairman. At the writing of this report arrangements have been made for subcommittees of the two Commissions (A. L. C. and Missouri Synod) to meet for the framing of the one doctrinal agreement.

Among the matters mentioned in the resolutions of Fort Wayne was the continuation of joint conferences of A. L. C. and Missouri Synod pastors. The resolution reads, "That pastors of both church bodies be encouraged to continue to meet in smaller circles wherever — and as often as — possible, in order to discuss both the doctrinal basis of unity and the questions of church practice." In the summer of 1943 the various Districts were circularized by our Committee and the officials were asked to state whether, and how many, intersynodical meetings had been held in their District. At that time about 120 reports were received — most of them quite favorable — in which the holding of such conferences was announced. It seemed wise to the Committee on Doctrinal Unity that a systematic effort be made that such intersynodical meetings be held throughout Synod. For that reason last winter the Committee on Doctrinal Unity drew up a plan according to which in about a hundred places throughout our country intersynodical meetings would be convened. A meeting was held in Springfield, Ill., in which a number of brethren together with the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the District Presidents of Synod assembled. Papers were discussed that might be submitted at such intersynodical meetings. In February and March quite a number of these meetings took place. At a number of places the meetings which had been planned had to be postponed, owing to special local circumstances or the season of the year. The reports that have come from these intersynodical meetings have almost uniformly been favorable. The meetings were attended not only by American Lutheran Church and Missouri Synod men, but often by members of other Lutheran bodies. The topics that were discussed pertained to the inerrancy of the Scriptures, the purity of doctrine as a Scriptural requisite for church fellowship, and the importance of Lutheran unity in view of the obligations and responsibilities of the Lutheran Church in the world today. We believe that much good was accomplished at these conferences. It is our hope that this spring many more such meetings will take place. Usually at these gatherings it was resolved to meet again either in the near or at least in the not distant future. In our conviction this points the way to the reaching of the goal which we have in view. The synods will have to become acquainted with each other and through joint doctrinal discussion grow into doctrinal unity.

As to other Lutheran bodies, for instance, the honorable United Lutheran Church of America, we cannot report any meetings with

them. Because of recent developments which were still pending at the drafting of this report, our written report cannot be completed. The Committee will complete its report orally at the sessions of Synod.

C. F. BROMMER KARL KRETZMANN
F. H. BRUNN W. ARNDT
April 12, 1944 J. H. C. FRITZ

---

[602]

Memorial on Lutheran Union, Resolutions of 1938, etc.

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST:

WHEREAS, The honorable Synod in 1932 in the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod* declared (paragraph 44), "Not to be included in the number of open questions are the following: the doctrine of the Church and the Ministry, of Sunday, of Chiliasm, and of Antichrist, these doctrines being clearly defined in Scripture"; and

WHEREAS, The honorable Synod in 1938 through the Report of Committee 16 declared regarding certain "doctrines" that deviation concerning them "need not be divisive of church fellowship" (*Proceedings,* 1938, pp. 229ff.); and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church in October, 1938, at Sandusky, Ohio, declared "that it is neither necessary nor possible to agree in all non-fundamental doctrines" (*Concordia Theological Monthly,* 1939, p. 59; cf. explanation of the A. L. C. commissioners, *ibid.,* p. 932); and

WHEREAS, The honorable Synod in 1866 in Dr. Walther's *The Lutheran Church the True Visible Church* declared, Thesis V, "Gemeinschaften, welche zwar Gottes Wort noch wesentlich behalten, aber in *Grundlehren* des Wortes Gottes halsstarrig irren, sind, *sofern* sie solches thun, nach Gottes Wort nicht Kirchen, sondern *Rotten* oder *Secten,* d. i., ketzerische Gemeinschaften" ("Communions which indeed still retain God's Word in essence, but stubbornly err in *fundamental teachings* of God's Word are, *inasmuch* as they do so, according to God's Word not churches, but *factions,* or *sects, i. e.,* heretical communions"), and Thesis VI, "Gemeinschaften, welche durch nicht grundstuerzende Irrthuemer, oder um Personen, oder um Ceremonien, oder um des Lebens willen die Einigkeit der Kirche zerstoeren, sind nach Gottes Wort *Spaltungen* (Schismata) oder *separatistische* Gemeinschaften" ("Communions which destroy the unity of the Church through errors not subversive of the foundation of faith or because of persons or ceremonies or life are, according to the Word of God, *divisions* (schisms) or *separatistic* communions"), of which the Central Dis-

trict (*Synodalbericht* 1867, p. 16) said, "Der Unterschied zwischen Rotte und Spaltung wurde an dem Beispiele der Chiliasten nachgewiesen. Wenn naemlich ein Haufen Leute den groben Chiliasmus annimmt, welcher offenbar klare Grundlehren des Heils umstoesst, so bilden diese Leute eine Rotte. Wenn aber eine Anzahl Leute sich von der Kirche absondern, indem sie den subtilen Chiliasmus, also zwar einen Irrthum, aber nicht einen grundstuerzenden, festhalten, so richten sie eine Spaltung auf" ("The difference between a sect and a schismatic communion was demonstrated by the example of the chiliasts. If, namely, a group of people accept gross chiliasm, which evidently subverts clear fundamental truths of salvation, then these people constitute a sect. But if a number of people separate themselves from the Church by subtle chiliasm, in other words, if they cling to an error indeed, but one which is not subversive of the foundation of faith, then they establish a schismatic communion"); and

WHEREAS, In the publication *Toward Lutheran Union* (1943), p. 54, Thesis VI has been translated, "Communions destroying the unity of the Church on account of non-fundamental errors or personalities or ceremonies or wicked life according to God's Word are schismatic or separatistic communions," which according to the context leaves the impression that those separating from errorists who teach falsely in non-fundamental doctrines are schismatics and separatists; and

WHEREAS, It has been stated in the *American Lutheran,* 1942, p. 167, "When the Lutheran Church, which adheres to the *sola Scriptura* principle, uses the word *doctrine* with reference to its own teachings, it can mean only a restatement of what is clearly (or expressly) taught in the Scriptures, a teaching for whose every part there is a plain 'Thus saith the Lord' " and which has been repeated by the author of that article on January 7, 1944, in the words, "granting doctrinal status only to restatements of what is expressly taught in the Bible"; and

WHEREAS, According to a private opinion by Dr. P. E. Kretzmann, "If the *corpus doctrinae* of the Lutheran Church should contain only those teachings which we find in those exact words in statements of Scripture, it would constitute a very small compendium indeed"; and

WHEREAS, The question of what constitutes doctrine involves the very foundation of our Christian faith, as the Western District (*Synodalbericht,* 1868 p. 29) declared: "Der Grundsatz der ev.-luth. Kirche, dass auch die Lehren biblische seien, welche sich nur als Schlussfolgerungen aus Bibelworten ergeben" ist "so wichtig, dass fast Niemand den seligmachenden Glauben haben und be-

halten kann, der ihn nicht anerkennt oder doch nicht uebt" ("The fundamental tenet of the Ev. Luth. Church that those teachings are also Scriptural which are only conclusions drawn from clear statements of Scripture" is "so important that scarcely anyone can have or persevere in the saving faith who does not acknowledge or at least put the same into practice"); therefore be it

Resolved, That we humbly petition the honorable Synod to remove the confusion on these points and (1) render an official interpretation of the words of 1938 "need not be divisive of church fellowship" and (2) define the term "Scriptural doctrine."

We humbly petition the honorable Synod to declare that the words "need not be divisive of church fellowship" say that aberrations in these doctrines may be tolerated only when due to ignorance and weakness and when the Church is not divided thereby, or in the words of *Lehre und Wehre,* 19, 1873, p. 290; *Lehre und Wehre,* 25, 1879, pp. 35ff., in the article entitled "Macht sich wirklich die Missourisynode einer 'Ueberspannung in den Lehrdifferenzen' schuldig?" to which the honorable Synod referred in this very connection (cf. *Proceedings,* 1938, p. 229), "Wiewohl wir der Meinung sind, dass die kirchliche Verpflichtung auf die Symbole auch die nicht fundamentalen Lehren, z. B. vom Antichrist in sich schliesst, so sind wir doch mit den Vaetern der Meinung, dass eine Meinungsverschiedenheit in nicht fundamentalen Lehren nicht als Ketzerei betrachtet werden koenne, dass sie auch nicht absolut vom kirchlichen Lehramt ausschliesse, nicht die rechte Geistesgemeinschaft durch sie gehindert werde, falls dabei nur nicht wissentlich gegen Gottes Wort gesuendigt oder kirchliche Zerruettung angerichtet wird" ("Although we are of the opinion that the ecclesiastical obligation to the Symbols includes also the nonfundamental doctrines, *e. g.,* that of the Antichrist, we nevertheless agree with the fathers that a difference of opinion in non-fundamental doctrines cannot be regarded as heresy, that it does not absolutely exclude from the office of teaching in the Church, that the true unity of spirit is not hindered thereby, provided there is no conscious sinning against the Word of God or a disruption of the Church."

We furthermore humbly petition the honorable Synod to reaffirm its position of 1866 by acknowledging Thesis XVII of Dr. Walther's *The Lutheran Church the True Visible Church,* "Die ev.-luth. Kirche nimmt das geschriebene Wort Gottes (als Gottes Wort) *ganz* an, achtet nichts darin Enthaltenes fuer ueberfluessig oder gering, sondern alles fuer nothwendig und wichtig, und nimmt auch alle die Lehren an, welche aus den Schriftworten nothwendig folgen" ("The Ev. Luth. Church accepts the written Word of God

(as the Word of God) in its *entirety;* regards nothing therein as superfluous or of little value, but everything as necessary and important and accepts all those teachings also which of necessity must be deduced from the word of Scripture"), or as the Western District (*Synodalbericht,* 1868, p. 28) declared, "Jede richtige Schlussfolge ist eben auch goettliche Lehre," warning, however, "so wichtig und heilsam der rechte Gebrauch dieses Grundsatzes" (quoted above) "ist, so verwerflich dagegen ist der Missbrauch desselben, dass man naemlich die Schluesse nicht vom Wort, sondern von der Vernunft aus macht" (*ibid,* p. 30). ("Every correct conclusion is also divine doctrine," warning, however, "as important and salutary the correct use of this tenet" (quoted above) "is, so thoroughly objectionable is the abuse of the same, namely, to draw conclusions not from the Word but according to reason.") We suggest the following definition: A Scriptural doctrine is every truth contained in, or drawn from, or implied by, Scripture.

THE CENTRAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
WALTER E. ROSCHKE, *Secretary*

---

[603]

Basis for Lutheran Unity

The undersigned respectfully memorializes Synod to adopt the following paragraphs as a sufficient basis for Lutheran unity and to submit them as such to other Lutheran bodies:

I. We accept the Bible as the Word of God.

II. We accept the doctrinal content of the Lutheran Confessions as a correct exposition of Bible truth, granting doctrinal status only to the restatements of what is expressly taught in the Bible.

III. Since the unity of the Church has often been disturbed by attempts to solve problems that the Bible does not solve for us and by efforts to defend truth and reject error by theories that are themselves vulnerable, we reaffirm our acceptance of the injunction: "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God," 1 Peter 4:11.

IV. We pledge ourselves to an evangelical application of the Bible principles of sanctification and of brotherly admonition in our synodical, congregational, and ministerial life and practice.

J. H. GOCKEL

---

[604]

To Rescind Resolution 2 of 1938 on Church Union

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN IN CHRIST:

WHEREAS, The Word of God and the Lutheran Confessions demand that Christians "endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace," *i. e.,* strive for doctrinal unity; and

WHEREAS, We give thanks to God for His blessings upon the endeavors of the committees which have made such notable progress in the direction of doctrinal unity between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church, especially in those fundamental doctrines which have been so long in controversy between us; and

WHEREAS, The "doctrinal basis for future fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church," adopted in 1938, is ambiguous, containing, as it does, not one but three documents, the *Brief Statement* of the Missouri Synod, the *Declaration* of the representatives of the American Lutheran Church, and the *provisions* of the entire report of Committee 16, with Synod's actions thereon; containing, furthermore, such conflicting statements as: *Brief Statement:* "Not to be included in the number of open questions are the following: the doctrine of the Church and the Ministry, of Sunday, of Chiliasm, and of Antichrist, these doctrines being clearly defined in Scripture"; the *Declaration* of the representatives of the A. L. C., in which certain specified views on these points are voiced: "If the honorable Synod of Missouri will . . . declare that the points mentioned . . . are not disruptive of Church-fellowship, the American Lutheran Church stands ready officially to declare itself in doctrinal agreement with the honorable Synod of Missouri and to enter into pulpit- and altar-fellowship with it"; and *Report of Committee 16:* "In some non-fundamental points concerning the doctrine of the Last Things the *Declaration* of the American Lutheran Church representatives asks tolerance for certain teachings and interpretations which have been rejected in our circles," which virtually makes open questions of these points; and

WHEREAS, This "doctrinal basis for union" has by many been interpreted to mean that we are *in full doctrinal agreement* with the American Lutheran Church, whereas both in 1938 and in 1941 Synod resolved that "we *endeavor to establish* full agreement" (*Proceedings,* 1938, p. 232, 3), "that we continue our negotiations with the American Lutheran Church *in an effort to establish* doctrinal unity" (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 301, 5); and

WHEREAS, This ambiguity has given rise to grave misunderstandings which threaten the unity of our own Synod and the Synodical Conference and which hamper our efforts to attain true doctrinal unity with the American Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, The efforts of our Committee on Doctrinal Unity in the Lutheran Church of America to carry out the resolution of the 1941 convention to bring about the framing of one document of agreement have not met with success;

Therefore to safeguard our own confessional position, to keep the unity of the Spirit in our own midst, and to further the cause of true unity in the Lutheran Church, be it

Resolved, That Synod rescind its Resolution No. 2 of 1938 (*Proceedings,* p. 231) and until one document of agreement has been framed retain the *Brief Statement* of the Missouri Synod without any qualifications as our clear Scriptural Confession and best contribution toward the cause of true doctrinal unity in the Lutheran Church of America.

THE EASTERN PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE
SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
MARTIN W. STRASEN, *Chairman*
J. F. BOERGER, JR., *Secretary*

---

[605]

To Rescind 1938 Church Union Resolutions

ESTEEMED BRETHREN:

Three years ago St. John's Ev. Luth. Church of Clinton, Iowa, informed the honorable Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention assembled at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 18—28, 1941, that it finds unacceptable the *doctrinal basis* for future fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church which was adopted by the 1938 convention of Synod in St. Louis, for two reasons, namely, 1) because the resolutions militate against Scripture, and 2) they are not based on fact. Our memorial was substantiated at some length but was not accorded the courtesy of such a consideration or reply by Synod as would be demanded by the unity of Christian faith and love.

Events since 1938 and 1941 have shown that the St. Louis resolutions have served the cause of disunity rather than that of unity, as witness,

1. The American Lutheran Church has made it clear by its official resolutions that it is not accepting the three documents contained in the St. Louis resolutions, but that it insists on regarding its own *Declaration* together with Missouri's *Brief Statement* as a *sufficient basis* for union and that in restricting itself to these two documents it expects the latter to be viewed in the light of the former;

2. Our sister synods within the Synodical Conference, the Wisconsin Synod and the Norwegian Synod, have voiced serious objections to the St. Louis resolutions. The latter has recently, in the interest of true unity, officially asked the Missouri Synod to revoke its 1938 resolutions; the former has assured the Missouri Synod that to continue negotiations with the American Lutheran Church on the basis of the 1938 resolutions *under the present circumstances* involves a denial of faith.

We therefore now submit to Synod the following resolution, to wit,

WHEREAS, The St. Louis union resolutions of 1938 have not been accepted by any synod other than Missouri either within or without the Synodical Conference; and

WHEREAS, They are serving the cause of disunity rather than that of unity within the Missouri Synod and in the Synodical Conference; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the *doctrinal basis* for future fellowship with the American Lutheran Church adopted by the St. Louis convention of the Missouri Synod in 1938 be rescinded.

We, for ourselves, herewith formally advise Synod that for us the said *doctrinal basis* is in any case null and void.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CLINTON, IOWA
ARNOLD F. PAASCH, *Secretary*
PAUL H. BURGDORF, *Pastor*

---

[606]

To Annul St. Louis Union Resolutions

GREETINGS:

Inasmuch as the 1938 Church Union Resolutions of our Synod are unsatisfactory;

And inasmuch as our Committee on Doctrinal Unity was unable to formulate with the American Lutheran Church one common document as requested by Synod in 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod to declare the 1938 Church Union Resolutions null and void, declaring the *Brief Statement* of 1932 as a sufficient presentation of our doctrinal position.

THE CHICAGO HEIGHTS PASTORAL CONFERENCE
W. T. ROSSNAGEL, *Secretary*

---

[607]

St. Louis Resolutions No Basis for Union

BRETHREN:

In 1938 Synod adopted resolutions on Lutheran Union, containing the following provisions (*Proceedings,* 1938, p. 232, section 6, a and c):

"a. The establishing of church fellowship between the American Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod will depend on the action taken by each body with reference to the *Brief Statement,* the *Declaration* of the representatives of the American Lutheran Church, and the report of this Committee as adopted by Synod."

"c. As far as the Missouri Synod is concerned, this whole matter must be submitted for approval to the other Synods constituting the Synodical Conference."

The facts at present are these:

The American Lutheran Church has received our resolutions, has discussed them, but has not accepted them — the *Brief Statement,* the *Declaration,* and the report of Committee 16 *as adopted by Synod* — as a basis for future church fellowship.

The Wisconsin Synod, a member of the Synodical Conference, has studied our resolutions and has not approved them but rather condemned them, saying: "The unity of the Synodical Conference seems endangered by the action of Missouri."

The Norwegian Synod, also a member of the Synodical Conference, has likewise disapproved of them and is now asking Synod to revoke these resolutions.

According to our own stipulations in these resolutions and the action of the bodies named above, the 1938 resolutions on Lutheran Church Union are not and cannot any longer be a basis for future church fellowship.

Further, these resolutions have been subjected to various and conflicting interpretations, causing doubt, uncertainty, and divisions in our own Synod.

They are causing divisions in the Synodical Conference and are endangering the continued existence of the Synodical Conference.

Our Synod has recognized the difficulties adhering to the 1938 resolutions, and in its 1941 convention it restated the whole matter, laying a better foundation. This makes the 1938 resolutions unnecessary and a hindrance to a God-pleasing endeavor for church unity.

Now therefore we earnestly ask that the resolutions of 1938 on Lutheran Union be declared to be no longer a basis for future church fellowship.

FAIRMONT CONFERENCE, MINNESOTA DISTRICT
E. KOBERG, *Secretary*

[608]

Questions on Status of Lutheran Union

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST:

Our most recent information on the status of negotiations between the American Lutheran Church and your honorable body is derived from the report of the Missouri Committee for Doctrinal Unity published in the *Lutheran Witness* of May 11, 1943.

We are in full agreement with the thought that the continued affiliation of the American Lutheran Church with the other synods of the American Lutheran Conference constitutes a very real obstacle to the proposed union. But since the report does not commit itself on a number of points that to us seem most important, we ask the following specific questions:

1. According to the report of the chairman of the American Lutheran Church Commission, no more was achieved in their meetings with the Executive Committee of the American Lutheran Conference in the way of doctrinal discussion than to register the request "that this subject be kept on the agenda of the American Lutheran Conference committee" — and this after they had been "told . . . that such discussion would be altogether useless." Are you ready to agree to such an indefinite postponement of the American Lutheran Church's pledge? We ask this because a promise of early action was implied by the resolutions of the Detroit Convention ("We entertain the confident hope that our sister synods in the American Lutheran Conference will occupy the same ground in these matters now occupied by us"), following similar statements by the American Lutheran Church Commissioners in the conclusion of their *Declaration* ("We recognize it as our duty to do what we can to bring about the acceptance of these doctrinal statements by the bodies with which we are now in church fellowship"). The fulfillment of this condition, which surely is a *sine qua non* to the Missouri Synod, now seems very remote.

2. Are you ready to accept the implication that the objections raised by the representatives of the American Lutheran Conference ("that the anti-Missouri feeling was at too high a pitch") are something that you could in good conscience "help to remove?" We ask this because to the best of our knowledge the "unfavorable attitude" toward your body in American Lutheran Conference circles is due to your insistence on purity of doctrine, *e. g.*, in such important articles as the Inspiration of Scripture, etc.

3. Shall we conclude that the discussions of doctrinal differ-

ences between you and the American Lutheran Church are a closed chapter and that you are definitely committed to the Resolutions of 1938 as a settlement of the doctrinal controversies between the two synods? We ask this because of the disturbing reference in the report of May 11 to the question of unionism as "precisely . . . *the* obstacle" that keeps the synods apart, because of the equally disturbing silence on doctrinal obstacles, and because of the reiterated reference to "our (Missouri and A. L. C.) *common* doctrinal position."

We would much prefer to assume: a) that when the Fort Wayne Convention resolved to continue "negotiations . . . in an effort to *establish* doctrinal unity"; and when "in addition to any controversial doctrines that may need further study and clarification" it specifically enumerated four points as requiring further "careful study" — it indicated that the chapter was not yet closed and that the doctrinal controversies were not yet considered as settled; and b) that when the convention instructed its representatives to make every effort to prepare one document of agreement in place of the three included in the St. Louis Resolutions of 1938, it did so with the thought in mind that such a procedure would reveal whether the *Brief Statement* and the *Declaration* are in fact reconcilable with each other, and would therefore provide a test of the doctrinal soundness of the latter document.

4. In view of the unionistic attitude of the American Lutheran Church, which has become increasingly evident, will you not agree that further negotiations for establishing church fellowship could only undermine the testimony that has previously been given and should therefore be discontinued for the time being? Such an action would not be inconsistent with the course followed by your Synod in an earlier stage of these intersynodical negotiations when in reviewing the *Chicago Theses* of 1928 the convention of 1929 accepted the following recommendation of its committee: "It now seems to your committee a matter of wisdom to *desist from intersynodical conferences.* By entering into a closer relationship with the adherents of the Norwegian *Opgjoer,* the opponents have given evidence that they do not hold our position in the doctrine of conversion and election. In view of this action further conference would be useless and would only be creating the impression that we are endeavoring to come to an understanding, which is not the case." (*Proceedings,* 1929, p. 133; as quoted by Dr. Poppen, A. L. Conference Convention of 1942). — Does the same conclusion not apply today?

May we express the hope that your consideration of, and answers to, these frank questions may help to dispel the confusion

that is besetting the Church and strengthen the ties of common faith that unite us.

In behalf of

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD OF WISCONSIN AND OTHER STATES

August 11, 1943 JOHN BRENNER, *President*

All emphasis in the above Report and Memorial is by the committee.

---

[609]

Request of Norwegian Synod

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST:

WHEREAS, "The St. Louis Union Articles of 1938" (*Proceedings*, 1938, pp. 221—233) stand as a confession on the part of the Missouri Synod so long as they are not revoked; and

WHEREAS, The Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church accepts unreservedly the *Brief Statement* of the Missouri Synod, but cannot and does not accept the other articles of Union in all points and considers said points church divisive for the following reasons:

a. They contain false doctrine; for instance, the statement on justification in the *Declaration:* "To this end He also purposes to justify those who have come to faith. . . ." (*Proceedings*, p. 222.) (2 Cor. 5:19; Rom. 5:18; Rom. 3:28.)

b. They do not require full agreement regarding the doctrine of the Church and the Last Things as a prerequisite for church fellowship and thus make room for the false principle that it is not necessary for a Church to agree in all matters of doctrine. (Matt. 28:20; 1 Cor. 1:10.)

Therefore, in the interest of the truth committed to us by the Lord, out of charity toward the brethren, to safeguard its own confessional position, and to clear the way for true unity in the Lutheran Church the Norwegian Synod *entreats* the Missouri Synod at its forthcoming convention to revoke "The St. Louis Articles of Union," and thus let the *Brief Statement* stand unqualified and unsullied as our clear and joint confession.

On behalf of the Norwegian Synod

NORMAN A. MADSON, *President*
GEO. O. LILLEGARD, *Secretary*

---

[610]

Supporting Appeal of Norwegian Synod

The undersigned herewith joins the brethren of the Norwegian Synod in their entreaty that the forthcoming convention of our church body revoke the 1938 St. Louis Union Resolutions pertaining to union with the American Lutheran Church.

Furthermore, it is herewith proposed that our church body declare the following:

1. The Missouri Synod reaffirms its *Brief Statement* as setting forth the required doctrinal position necessary for present-day Lutheran unity and union.

2. It is prepared to sacrifice the fellowship of members or other brethren who may depart from the position given in the *Brief Statement.*

3. It is ready to establish pulpit and altar and prayer fellowship with Christians not now in its affiliation as soon as it is evident that their doctrine and practice agree with the position expressed in the *Brief Statement.* Required evidence of agreement includes the severance of church affiliation or the ceasing of church fellowship or the absence of affiliation or fellowship with any others who do not fully agree with the position named.

4. Members of the Missouri Synod are free to carry on discussions of church doctrine and practice on the basis of Scripture with members of the American Lutheran Church or with any other Christians.

GEO. SCHWEIKERT

---

[611]

Re Request of Norwegian Synod

The Chippewa Valley Mixed Conference, which met in Concordia Lutheran Church at Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 26—27, 1943, passed the following motion and asked the undersigned to forward it to you and the others mentioned in the motion: "That we send a letter to President Behnken, the Secretary of Synod, and the Union Committee, to ask that the plea of the Norwegian Synod brethren be given due consideration and that a copy of the resolution be included."

REV. WALTER SCHEDLER, *Secretary*

---

[612]

Committee to Study Objections to Chicago Theses

The undersigned respectfully submits the following overture:

The fact cannot be denied that at present there is disagreement within the Missouri Synod regarding a proper estimate of the *Chicago Theses* and the A. L. C. *Declaration.* One party holds that

the *Chicago Theses* and the A. L. C. *Declaration* constitute a satisfactory doctrinal agreement, serviceable as a basis for a union between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church. The other party holds that these two documents are essentially unionistic and that a union consummated on the basis of either of these documents would be a union without real unity and that, hence, it would — as false union always does — lead to a new separation.

A great number of pastors as well as laymen is, on account of a lack of proper information, completely in the dark as to the question which of these two contradictory opinions is right and which is wrong.

The aim of the present overture is to have this disagreement in our midst thoroughly examined and settled before any further efforts are made toward union with the American Lutheran Church.

A definite decision on the question at issue can be arrived at, because the objections raised against the proposed union basis are not based on unfounded assumptions and vague suspicion, but on definite proofs taken from careful study of official documents which reveal the twofold sense hidden in the *Chicago Theses* and from public utterances made by spokesmen of the former Ohio and Iowa Synods.

The fact that the A. L. C. *Declaration* is doctrinally in perfect agreement with the *Chicago Theses* is not denied by anybody either in the A. L. C. or in the Missouri Synod.

The task of carefully studying and examining the material which has to be investigated cannot very well be accomplished during the short period of a very busy convention. For this reason the undersigned requests the venerable Synod to appoint a committee for the purpose of thoroughly investigating and studying the objections which in 1929 led to the rejection by the Missouri Synod of the *Chicago Theses* and which also apply to the A. L. C. *Declaration*.

The undersigned is ready to submit the necessary material to such a committee.

J. BUENGER, *Pastor em.*

---

[613]

Letter to the American Lutheran Church

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST:

WHEREAS, Consciences are involved in the rejection or acceptance of any doctrinal statement;

WHEREAS, The right interpretation of the *Declaration* of the American Lutheran Church can only be given by the American

Lutheran Church itself (any effort on the part of the Synodical Conference to reach unity on the acceptance or rejection of the Declaration without the interpretation of the American Lutheran Church will result in added confusion and strife);

WHEREAS, our Committee on Doctrinal Unity has encountered many difficulties in their negotiations with the commissioners of the other synods of the Synodical Conference and also those of the American Lutheran Church (cp. *Lutheraner,* Aug. 10, 1943, p. 247, and *Lutheran Witness,* Sept. 14, 1943, p. 315);

We therefore *petition* Synod to send the following open letter or a similar open letter to the American Lutheran Church for their official action (this mode of procedure has met with the approval of various responsible leaders in our own as well as other synods of the Synodical Conference; and the consideration given by the leading commissioners of the American Lutheran Church gives us reason to believe that the following letter will receive their official consideration):

TO THE HON. AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH:

In order to hasten the day of uniting all true Lutherans we, the ——, ask you for certain official assurances with regard to your *Declaration:*

1. When you use the word "authors" in I, b, you mean "inspired writers" and not in the usual sense of "originator, or creator," for we believe that only God can be considered the Originator, the Creator, of Holy Writ. (2 Tim. 3:16; 2 Pet. 1:21.)

2. In the same paragraph the phrase "without contradiction and error" is not only to be applied to an "organic whole," but to every word of the Bible. (Rev. 22:18, 19; Deut. 12:32.)

3. Your statement in I, c, "The Bible is the Word of God . . . a means of grace" refers only to the Gospel and the Sacraments and not to the Law as revealed in the Ten Commandments. (Rom. 11:6.)

4. You will change the wording in the statement II, A, "to this end He also purposes to justify those who have come to faith" so that it can be clearly seen that you officially believe that God in Christ has declared the whole world righteous, "not imputing their trespasses unto them" (2 Cor. 5:19; Rom. 4:5; 5:6, 8), and that faith, which in itself is purely a gift of God (Eph. 2:8), is the empty hand which grasps what long ago has been accomplished on Calvary's cross (John 3:16; John 19:30).

5. When you state II, C, 3, you do not intend in the least to solve the Scriptural mystery of why some are elected and others lost (1 Tim. 2:4; Hos. 13:9; Rom. 11:32-34), nor do you permit the false interpretation that by nature the believer is not guilty to the

same degree as the eternally lost unbeliever (Rom. 3:10-12; Rom. 7:18), nor do you thereby wish to deny that God from eternity by grace in Christ Jesus has elected a definite number to eternal salvation (Rom. 8:29, 30; Eph. 1:4, 5).

6. In III faith and faith alone belongs to the essence of the invisible Church. (John 3:16; Mark 16:16.)

7. Concerning Paragraph V, the teaching concerning Sunday in which one day in the week must be set aside as a day of the Lord is not tolerated in your Church. (Col. 3:16; Gal. 4:10, 11; Luke 6:5.)

8. In VI, A, 1, 2, 3, when you use the term "return of Christ," it can only refer to His return on Judgment Day (Luke 17:20-37; Heb. 9:26-28).

9. In VI, B, 1, "the pope is the very Antichrist" is not merely the historical judgment of Luther in the Smalcald Articles, but it is a doctrine of Scripture concerning which Christians are not permitted to agree to disagree. (2 Thess. 2:3-13; *Brief Statement*, Paragraph 44.)

10. Your statement on the conversion of the Jews, the physical resurrection of the martyrs, and the thousand years of Rev. 20 are not the final pronouncements of your Church on these doctrines, but also with regard to these teachings you are willing to study the Scriptures and bring them into conformity with the Word of God. (Luke 17:20-37; 2 Tim. 4:18; Matt. 24:29, 30. Cp. context; Heb. 9:26-28; John 6:39, 40; Matt. 8:11, 12; 1 Thess. 2:15, 16; *Brief Statement*, Paragraph 42.)

ARTHUR E. BECK, *Pastor*
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH, WOLVERTON, MINN.

---

[614]

Clarification of Synod's 1941 "Prayer-Fellowship" Resolution

WHEREAS, The resolution of the 1941 synodical convention on prayer fellowship has caused some confusion when considered in the light of the interpretation placed on said resolution on the floor of convention; be it

Resolved, That the Queens-Long Island Conference memorialize Synod to clarify the said resolution in its practical application to intersynodical conferences.

QUEENS-LONG ISLAND PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. PAUL PALLMEYER, *Chairman*
REV. PAUL BUCHHEIMER, *Secretary*

[615]

What Is Prayer Fellowship?

The Delegate Synod, assembled in Fort Wayne, 1941, accepted a statement found in *Proceedings,* p. 303, paragraph 11, as follows:

"That in the meantime it be understood that no pulpit, altar or prayer fellowship has been established between us and the A. L. C." But whereas the aforementioned statement was interpreted to the convention when it was accepted in 1941 as not applying to the offering of a prayer when intersynodical conferences would meet and whereas this resolution burdens the conscience of many who when meeting in intersynodical conferences feel the need of asking God's guidance and blessing, and whereas such prayers cannot be construed as a denial of truth or a support of error; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following words be added to the Fort Wayne resolution "prayer fellowship" . . . "prayer fellowship here meaning a prayer fellowship only which would imply denial of truth or support of error."

MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEW YORK
CARL F. YAMADA, *Secretary*
A. W. TRINKLEIN, *Pastor*

---

[616]

Lay Representation on Committee on Doctrinal Unity

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST:

WHEREAS, One of the characteristics of Lutheran strength always has been the participation of clergy and laity in the work of the Church, both in matters of doctrine as well as in matters of life; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Doctrinal Unity representing our Missouri Synod has heretofore been composed only of members of the clergy; and

WHEREAS, The work of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity is of tremendous importance to the welfare of our Synod as well as the entire Lutheran Church in America; and

WHEREAS, The personnel of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity should be representative of the entire membership of our Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby petition the Honorable Delegate Synod to adopt the following resolutions:

1. That henceforth the laity of our Church be represented on the membership of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity;

2. That the personnel of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity henceforth be composed of two theological professors, three pastors, and three laymen;

3. That, beginning with this convention, the Committee on Doctrinal Unity be elected by the convention instead of designation by appointment.

In the name and by the order of Emmaus Evangelical Lutheran Church, Denver, Colorado, assembled in regular voters' meeting this first day of February in the year 1944.

RICHARD J. FRICKE, *Chairman*
ERNEST SAMPSON, *Secretary*
HENRY GEO. HARTNER, *Pastor*

---

[617]

Membership in the National Lutheran Council

WHEREAS, The National Lutheran Council is an organization of Lutheran church bodies for the purpose of united action in the field of external interests affecting all Lutheran synods; and

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made in the constitution of the National Lutheran Council to safeguard the doctrinal position of constituent members as specifically stated:

"Whereas, in their respective constitutions, the participating Lutheran Church Bodies accept the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God and the only source, norm, and guide of Christian faith and life; and "Whereas in their respective constitutions, the participating bodies accept the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism as the true exposition and presentation of the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures; and "Whereas the participating bodies are of the conviction that they can and should serve the Lutheran Church at large by co-operating in matters of common interest and responsibility, co-operation in which does not affect their distinctive principles nor presuppose or involve church fellowship, "Therefore, said Church Bodies do hereby establish and will maintain a common agency, etc."; and

WHEREAS, We are at present confronted with many weighty issues in the area of externals affecting the work and welfare of all Lutheran synods alike (Army and Navy work, visual education, public relations, associated charities) in which co-operative action of all Lutheran synods appears most desirable; and

WHEREAS, The Missouri Synod is in fact already co-operating with the National Lutheran Council in some areas of church work (joint activity with the Council in the establishment, maintenance,

and management of Lutheran centers for men in the armed forces, Emergency Planning Council activities, social work); and

WHEREAS, Recent publications approved by Synod, such as *Toward Lutheran Union* by Drs. Theo. Graebner and P. E. Kretzmann, define and endorse such co-operative efforts as not contrary to the doctrine and practice of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Lutherans of America and of the world face great dangers caused by an increasing secularism and by a well-planned and systematic encroachment of the Church of Rome; and

WHEREAS, Such dangers can best be met and possibly obviated by a co-operation in externals such as the National Lutheran Council affords; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Missouri Synod direct its responsible officers to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council and that the Missouri Synod accept the duties and responsibilities of such membership under the constitution of the National Lutheran Council as adopted March 18, 1926.

QUEENS-LONG ISLAND PASTORAL CONFERENCE
REV. PAUL PALLMEYER, *Chairman*
REV. PAUL BUCHHEIMER, *Secretary*

Practically the same memorials were presented by

MESSIAH EVANG. LUTH. CHURCH
NEW YORK CITY
A. W. TRINKLEIN, *Pastor*
CARL F. YAMADA, *Secretary*
and by
IMMANUEL EVANG. LUTH. CHURCH
88th St. and Lexington Ave.
NEW YORK CITY

---

[618]

Re National Lutheran Council

Since it has been brought to our attention that efforts are being made to promote fraternal co-operation with the National Lutheran Council, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Pastoral Conference of the South Wisconsin District, go on record as being opposed to such a move.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
CARL SCHINNERER, *Chairman*
H. I. NAUMANN, *Secretary*

[619]

A Serious Complaint and an Urgent Petition

1. *Complaint.* — If the committee members appointed to consider and answer the overtures of the undersigned concerning the *use* of one or many cups in Holy Communion and also concerning the *misuse* or the *proper use* of God's name in China Mission ever have met to take up these matters for definitive or final action, he has, to date, never seen or heard a single word about it. Much less have they discussed with him these topics to his satisfaction on the basis of, and in the light of, Scripture. Its inactivity naturally has not awakened any confidence toward this committee in him, and neither should the venerable Synod accept any report and judgment coming from them to the Saginaw convention.

2. *Petition.* — Since Synod may be asked to render a theological opinion (*Handbook*, p. 52, E. 1), and since all matters of doctrine and conscience must be decided by Synod only by God's Word (Constitution, VIII, C), the undersigned herewith wishes to make use of this prerogative and petitions Synod to render at this convention a definite and final opinion in writing on these overtures which the undersigned has submitted in the past and which to date have not been officially answered on the basis of God's Word. — I hold that

a) According to Matt. 26:26-28, Mark 14:22-24, Luke 22:19, 20 (cp. 22:17, 18 of the Passover), 1 Cor. 10:16, 17, 21, and 1 Cor. 11:23-26 in the Lord's Supper a common single cup is required, and therefore a number of individual cups is not permitted;

b) According to Ex. 23:13 and also Josh. 23:7, Is. 42:8 what Hos. 2:16, 17 has been said for the Messianic time about Baal as a Jewish idol applies likewise to any heathen idol in any Christian mission field and therefore also to the heathen idol Shangdi on our China mission field.

The undersigned makes this petition, not merely in order that he and others who agree with him may have a good conscience and, if necessary, correct the same, but that he may also, if he so deems it necessary, call upon other members of the Synodical Conference for help to clear up this matter, so that God's honor may be upheld and the divine truth be preserved in the Missouri Synod.

THEO. HANSSEN, *P. em.*

VII. PUBLICATION MATTERS

[701]

Report of Concordia Publishing House

It is with a grateful heart that the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House submits its triennial report. Under divine benediction and guidance Concordia Publishing House observes its 75th anniversary this year. According to historical notes, the first Board of Directors met on September 11, 1869, which may be accepted as the real date of the founding of Concordia Publishing House. Concordia Publishing House will observe this anniversary in a modest way by publishing a souvenir booklet.

During these seventy-five years Concordia Publishing House has grown to be the largest denominational publishing concern in our country. This marvelous growth is due, in the first place, to the divine blessings of God; secondly, to the excellent co-operation on the part of our employees; thirdly to the loyalty and patronage of our constituency; and, finally, it is also due to the excellent managership displayed by Dr. Edmund Seuel, who has been the head of the institution for the past thirty-seven years. It was with reluctance that the Board of Directors on February 24, 1944, finally acceded to his wish and retired him from active duty, giving him the title of Manager Emeritus. We implore upon him the blessings of God, and may he be granted good health during the remaining years of his life. In the same meeting Mr. O. A. Dorn was elevated to the position of manager. This action was taken by the Board in view of the fact that he had been the assistant to Dr. Seuel for the past three years and had proved himself a very able and efficient executive. We are sure that the entire Synod will implore upon him divine benediction, so that under his leadership and guidance Concordia Publishing House will continue to grow and serve the Church in spreading the Gospel in even greater measure than it has heretofore.

We are sorry to report that in His unsearchable wisdom it has pleased the Almighty to translate into the heavenly home Mr. Wm. Wischmeyer and Mr. H. L. Schultz, two of the directors. Both died of heart disease within ten days of each other. At the present writing the vacancies have not been filled. According to synodical regulations the terms of Mr. Harry J. W. Niehaus, Mr. Oscar Brauer, Mr. M. J. Roschke, and the undersigned secretary expire.

We herewith submit the list of publications of the past triennium:

1941

The Lutheran Hymnal: Styles MC, MFB, MLD, MGL, MMD, MPM
Engelder, Prof. Theo., D. D.: Reason or Revelation?
Fritz, Prof. J. H. C., D. D.: The Preacher's Manual (Concordia Pulpit)

Graebner, Prof. Th., D. D.: War in the Light of Prophecy
Gross, Prof. Herbert H., M. A.: Curriculum in the Primary Social Sciences for Lutheran Schools
Haentzschel, Prof. Ad., Ph. D.: Learning to Know the Child: Textbook, Instructor's Guide, Test Sheets
Krug, Amelia C.: A Child's Story of the World
Lange, Rev. Philip: Training Fishers of Men
Lankenau, Rev. F. J., D. D.: Occasional Addresses
Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph. D.: Courage in Christ
Polack, Prof. W. G.: Building of a Great Church (enlarged)
Reports and Memorials (Delegate Synod, 1941)
Roehm, Rev. L. J.: The Christian's Attitude Towards His Government and on War

Devotional Booklets:

No. 32. Great Questions, L. Acker
Wer ist wie der Herr unser Gott, Geo. J. S. Beyer
No. 33. Where the Saints Have Trod, R. Prange
In Gottes Garten, H. Boester
No. 34. The Anchor of My Soul, Anonymous
Herr, der unsere Gerechtigkeit ist, Walter E. Lussky
No. 35. God's Answer to Man's Need, R. S. Ressmeyer
Der Herr kommt, C. F. Lehenbauer
No. 36. Sparks that Fly Upward, Virtus Gloe
Goldkoerner aus den Psalmen, R. Schroth

Music and Programs:

Concordia Church Choir No. 4: Show Me Thy Ways, O Lord; J. C. Wohlfeil
Selected Solos for Pipe Organ, Book IV; H. Markworth
Rally Day Program: Christian Stewardship; A. L. Miller
Reformation Program: The Story of the Reformation; J. M. Weidenschilling
Christmas Liturgy: The Light of the World; A. C. Mueller

1942

Concordia New Testament with Notes
Novum Testamentum
Koehler, Prof. E. A. W., D. D.: Conscience
Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph. D.: For Christ and Country
Kolb, O.: My Communion
Hoyer, Prof. Theo.: Story of the Church
Mayer, Prof. F. E.: "Jehovah's Witnesses"
On Paths of Destiny
On Sandals of Peace
Lessons in Religion for Part-Time Schools
Curriculum in Christian Citizenship for Lutheran Schools

Devotional Booklets:

No. 37. The Altar of the Cross, Rev. O. P. Kretzmann, Litt. D.
Passionsfragen, Rev. R. Herrmann
No. 38. Joy in Christ, Rev. Roger Sommer
Der Vollendete Erloeser, Prof. W. H. T. Dau, D. D.
No. 39. The World That Endures
Lobe den Herrn, meine Seele, Rev. Wm. J. Israel
No. 40. Lord, Increase Our Faith, Rev. C. W. Berner
Sonntagsklaenge, Rev. H. M. Zorn
No. 41. God's Book, Prof. O. Krueger
Die Kinder des Reichs, Rev. Hy. Mueller
No. 42. Light for the Way, Rev. F. R. Webber
Pilgerbrot, Rev. H. J. Bouman
No. 43. No Greater Love, Rev. H. J. Gockel
Weissagungen und Erfuellungen, Rev. John Schinnerer, D. D.

1943

Kramer, Wm. A.: General Course of Study for Lutheran Elementary Schools
Kretzmann, Prof. P. E., Ph. D., D. D.: The God of the Bible and Other Gods
Graebner, Prof. Theo., D. D., and Kretzmann, Prof. P. E., Ph. D., D. D.: Toward Lutheran Union
On Wings of Faith
On Runways of Love
Olsen, Rev. Harry, and Troeger, Rev. W. F.: When Christ Went to Calvary
The Empty Tomb (Sermons for the Easter Season)
Little, Dr. H. C.: Lutheran Confessional Theology
Luther's Small Catechism
Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph. D.: Victory Through Christ
Dallmann, Rev. Wm.: Short Stories by Jesus
Schmieding, Prof. Alfred: Reading in the Primary School
Kretzmann, Rev. A. R.: Motherhood Prayer Cards
Bloom, Wm., and Huedepohl, Elmer: Helping Ourselves to Read — Part I
Concordia Accounting Record Sheets

Devotional Booklets:

No. 44. Rooted in Christ, Rev. C. H. Harman
Was ich an meinem Heiland habe, Rev. John Matthius
No. 45. Bought with a Price, Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.
Durch seine Wunden, Rev. H. Grueber, D. D.
No. 46. Our Living Lord, Rev. Henry Wind
Der Troester, der Heilige Geist, Rev. R. Herrmann
No. 47. Moments with God, Rev. W. E. Hohenstein
Aus Gott geboren, Rev. F. W. Janzow
No. 48. The Fruit of the Spirit, Rev. R. C. Jahn
Trost der Frommen, Rev. Geo. J. S. Beyer
No. 49. Light for the Night, Rev. Theo. Schabacker
Der gute Hirte, Rev. O. F. Stahlke
No. 50. Then Came Jesus, Rev. O. H. Theiss
Der Koenig der Ehren, Rev. Titus Lang

District "Proceedings" for 1943:

English District
Michigan District
Eastern District
Western District
South Wisconsin District
Central District
Texas District

Programs:

Heritage of the Reformation, J. M. Weidenschilling, M. A., S. T. D.
Christ the Savior is Born, Anonymous

Tracts:

What Is the Lutheran School? J. Grundmann
Why Christian Parents Prefer the Lutheran School, J. Grundmann
Is This the Church of Jesus Christ? Rev. F. Schumann

As previously reported, the old charter of Concordia Publishing House expired by limitation of time on May 27, 1941. Thereupon, pursuant to resolution of Synod adopted at Fort Wayne, a new corporation was formed under the Benevolent, Religious, and Educational Laws of the State of Missouri; and a Pro Forma Decree of Incorporation was granted to us by the Circuit Court of the City

of St. Louis, Mo., on July 26, 1941. We feel that our new Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws fully cover our activities as the official publishing house of Synod.

During the past three years our activities have grown remarkably, and it was possible to transfer a total of $330,000.00 to Synod's treasury since its last convention. It is impossible to submit the financial statement covering the past triennium with this report, as the fiscal year does not end until April 30; however, such a financial statement will be distributed to the delegates at the time of Synod.

Of course, the war is having its effect on the activities of Concordia Publishing House. Thus far fourteen employees have been drafted into the armed forces of our country. The loss of these men and the difficulty of hiring other trained men during this period has in no small measure affected the operations of the plant and the office. While our sales have almost doubled during the past three years, it was necessary to handle this increased volume with only a slightly increased force, an almost impossible task, in which the employees co-operated admirably by working many hours overtime and giving up much of their free time.

Government regulations are also having a somewhat detrimental effect upon our activities. A number of items are restricted, particularly paper, and these restrictions have made it necessary to reduce the format of the *Lutheran Witness* as well as to use a lighter-weight paper. Other periodicals have also been reduced in the number of pages, as, for instance, the *Concordia Theological Monthly* and the *Concordia Messenger*.

Government regulations and priorities have made themselves felt especially in the purchasing of new equipment. It has been impossible to obtain new presses and other new machinery. This has compelled Concordia Publishing House to farm out the printing and binding of some books. All this work, however, will be transferred back to our plant as soon as the acquisition of equipment and manpower makes this possible.

The Board of Directors considers itself fortunate in having erected a one-story addition to the manufacturing plant just prior to the war. This addition provided much-needed space for the pressroom and the pamphlet bindery. During the triennial period the salesroom was completely remodeled and enlarged. At the same time the office was remodeled, both changes commensurate with the dignity of Synod. The mailing and shipping departments were transferred to other parts of the plant and enlarged. However, we must confess that because of the increased volume which is being handled today the facilities of even these enlarged quarters are being taxed almost beyond capacity, and further expansion will

become necessary in the very near future. Conditions in our composing room and edition bindery have been crowded for some time, and although Synod authorized the completion of a fourth floor to the plant, it has been found neither practical nor possible to make such an addition because of the many building restrictions and lack of materials.

By the grace of God the *Lutheran Witness* has now grown to a circulation of 227,000. Twenty Districts thus far are issuing District Supplements. *Der Lutheraner,* which observes its hundredth anniversary this year, has also increased in circulation and is now being printed in 29,000 copies.

During the past triennium the Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Sunday School lesson leaflets have been improved and augmented. The devotional booklets are becoming more popular with every number. They are now being printed in editions of approximately 420,000 per issue.

Among the new periodicals now being printed at Concordia Publishing House are *The Lutheran Beacon,* the official paper of the Slovak Ev. Luth. Church, and *Lutheran Woman's Quarterly,* the organ of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League. The latter is printed in editions of 63,000 copies.

Another new project which has been received with much acclaim is the issuing of the Sunday Service Folders. Although begun with the printing of 40,000 copies, they are now being used at the rate of 235,000 copies per Sunday.

By the time this convention will take place we will have sold approximately 900,000 copies of the *Lutheran Hymnal.* Even at this time we are having difficulty, together with our other work, in binding sufficient copies to keep up with the demand.

Manufacturing problems and the shortage of skilled labor made it impossible to place the new Catechism on the market last fall in sufficient quantities to meet the growing demand for this new book. Efforts are being made to have a large supply available this fall.

We wish to call the attention of Synod to the pertinent fact that although costs have gone up considerably, no general price increase on Concordia books and periodicals has been made, as was done during World War I. Concordia Publishing House aims, as it has in the past, to keep prices on all its products as low as possible.

The popularity of Concordia Christmas cards has been increasing continuously. As a result, sales have been climbing from year to year. However, Government restrictions will limit us to only 60 per cent of the cards issued last year.

Collections of accounts have improved considerably during the

past two years, although we must report with regret that in some isolated cases pastors and teachers are still in arrears. In general the policy adopted by Synod in 1935 has been followed.

During the past few years we have made an effort to bring our materials to the attention of other religious groups. The publishing houses of other church bodies are becoming more and more interested in some of the materials we publish. This portion of our business is developing quite satisfactorily.

We acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation of all boards connected with Concordia Publishing House, the Literature Board, Faculty and Board of Concordia Seminary, Board for Young People's Literature, Board of Christian Education, and many others. And we cannot conclude our report without acknowledging the loyal support and co-operation of all pastors, teachers, and members of Synod, for it is due to their loyalty that Concordia Publishing House has grown and flourished during the past seventy-five years.

RUD. H. C. MEYER, *Secretary*

---

[702]

Report of the General Literature Board

The present personnel of the General Literature Board includes: Pastor Alfred Doerffler, chairman; Pastor Wm. H. Eifert, secretary; Pastors W. E. Hohenstein and Otto Nieting, and Mr. H. F. Bade. Pastor Nieting was appointed by the President of Synod in September, 1943, to fill the vacancy created by the demise of Pastor J. G. F. Kleinhans, who had served Synod as a member of the General Literature Board for many years. Dr. E. Seuel and Mr. O. A. Dorn of Concordia Publishing House serve in an advisory capacity. In carrying out the work assigned to the General Literature Board by Synod, your Board, during the past triennium, met in monthly sessions, which were spent in thorough discussion and careful consideration of the numerous items on the docket. The very nature of the Board's work necessitates that much of it must be done by the individual members between the monthly meetings. The Literature Board is fully aware of the difficulty of striking a proper balance between the loftiest ideals of literary standards on the one hand and the practical limitations imposed by hard facts (production costs, sales possibilities, etc.) on the other; it also realizes that its recommendations and resolutions may not always be in accord with the opinions and judgments of others; however, your Board has endeavored at all times to decide every issue before it solely on the basis of what was believed to be for the best interest of Synod as a whole.

The *Synodical Handbook* directs the General Literature Board

"to study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly the Missouri Synod, with a view of determining what kind of literature may be required and also, if necessary, to select authors to undertake certain literary tasks." In keeping with these instructions, your Board at the beginning of the triennium made a careful survey of Synod's literature requirements. On the basis of this survey, a comprehensive plan was adopted for guidance in attempting to provide the literature which we believe should be made available to the clergy and laity of our Church in order that the heritage of divine truth which is ours by the grace of God might be continued and propagated also by the ministry of the printed word.

Among the projects initiated by your Board, in keeping with its plan, are an annual volume of Lenten sermons by prominent clergymen, a volume of Easter sermons, a volume of occasional sermons, an exegetical-homiletical study of the seven letters of Revelation, two courses of instruction for adults, a revision of the *Concordia Cyclopedia* (including a plan of keeping it up to date), autobiographies of prominent men of our Church for their historical value, a series of popular-priced books on urgent problems of our times, including marriage, children, capital and labor, communism, etc. Some of these items have already been published, while others are in various stages of production.

Many unsolicited manuscripts, covering a large variety of subjects, were received and carefully reviewed. A number of these manuscripts fitted well into the program outlined or supplied a definite need and, upon the Board's recommendation, were published by Concordia Publishing House or are in the process of publication. Others the Board was obliged regretfully to decline, not always because they lacked merit, but because past experience proved that there would be little or no market for the book. While the Board gladly reads all manuscripts which are submitted and would encourage those who are gifted in our circles to present their manuscripts to the General Literature Board for review, it is certain all will understand that not everything submitted can be recommended for publication.

Much time and study were spent upon the projected scholarly Lutheran Commentary (*Proceedings*, 1941, Fort Wayne, p. 321). A comprehensive plan of publication has been adopted, sample pages of a proposed make-up have been sent to our clergy, and several authors are doing preliminary work on certain books of the Bible assigned to them for treatment. Progress in producing a commentary of this type is necessarily slow; undue haste would be at the expense of thoroughness and accuracy.

After prolonged thought the plan for a scientific history of the Missouri Synod (*Proceedings*, 1941, Fort Wayne, p. 320), which

Dr. W. G. Polack was engaged in preparing, was altered with his approval to include, instead of one work by a single author, a series of scholarly monographs based upon close study of source material, under the editorship of Dr. Polack. This arrangement will permit a fuller treatment of the more important phases of the history. Several manuscripts are now in the hands of Dr. Polack, and early publication of one or two is probable, which would bring them on the market well in advance of Synod's Centennial. Your Board has been informed that the Centennial Committee of Synod is making plans for the publication of a history of Synod which is designed to be more popular in character.

Requests are frequently received for the translation of German Lutheran classics into English in order that these treasures might be made available to the children who do not possess a working knowledge of the language of the Fathers. Your Board would report that a committee of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, is now engaged in preparing a selection of German Lutheran classics for possible publication in the English.

The Devotional Booklet, initiated by this Board several years ago, enjoys an ever-widening circle of readers. It is gratifying to state that the English edition now exceeds 375,000 per issue, while the German continues at about 26,000. From the many communications received it is apparent that these booklets are a source of rich blessing, not only to the membership of our church body, but to many other people as well.

A brief study of the *Synodical Handbook,* in which the duties of Boards and Committees are outlined, and a review of certain resolutions adopted by Synod at its conventions, as well as the expressed opinions and actions of such Boards and Committees, prompts the Literature Board to direct attention to a situation which is fraught with potential dangers of lack of proper integration of our literature, duplication of effort in initiating and producing the same, in addition to waste and misunderstanding.

To be specific. In the report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics to the convention at Fort Wayne, 1941 (see *Proceedings,* p. 326), the statement is made that this Committee, on the basis of a declaration of the Delegate Synod of 1929 "regards books of devotion, prayer books, and the like, as belonging to the scope of its work." — From the report of the Board of Christian Education to the Fort Wayne convention (see *Proceedings,* 1941, pp. 135 to 149) and from statements made by its Executive Secretary to the Literature Board, it is apparent that this Board has under consideration the publication of literature planned to cover a very wide range, "from the cradle to the grave," including not only books and tracts in the interest of and for the schoolroom, but also

for the adults in the home. — The Centennial Committee, appointed by the President of Synod (*Proceedings,* 1941, Fort Wayne, p. 420), in formulating plans for the observance of Synod's Centennial, is projecting the publication of pertinent literature. — The Commission on Christian Marriage and the Family (*Proceedings,* 1941, Fort Wayne, p. 413) in making a study of the problems of marriage and the family must also consider possible literature for instruction and guidance. — The General Literature Board is specifically instructed by Synod "to study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly the Missouri Synod, with a view of determining what kind of literature may be required." From these and other instances which may be adduced it is evident that there is considerable possibility of duplication of effort and of failure properly to integrate our literature. Your General Literature Board, therefore, would herewith petition Synod to adopt ways and means to eliminate, as much as possible, potential sources of duplication, misunderstanding, and waste in the publication of our synodical literature, and to provide for a better integration, by instructing all Boards, Committees, and Commissions of Synod before initiating the publication of books, tracts, pamphlets, etc., designed to serve our church body as a whole, to inform the General Literature Board of such plans.

Com. 8
X

WM. H. EIFERT, *Secretary*

---

[703]

Report of Young People's Literature Board

ESTEEMED BRETHREN:

We herewith submit to you a report on the work of the Young People's Literature Board as performed by your Committee since the convention in Fort Wayne in 1941.

The Young People's Literature Board (former name: Juvenile Literature Board) was created by Synod in 1914 to read and recommend books for the children and young people of our Church. Later Synod ordered the Board to consider and recommend books also for adults. In particular, Synod has asked the Board to provide for wholesome books by requesting manuscripts from Christian authors and having them published by Concordia Publishing House. These resolutions of Synod have been carried out (as far as this could be done) also during the past three years. Your Board has tried to bring to the attention of our Church the danger lurking in the ordinary run of books that crowd the market today and has suggested to young and adult readers such books as they might use without injury to their spiritual welfare. The books recommended by your Board are offered for sale by Concordia Publishing House. During the thirty years of its existence

the Board has read and passed judgment on over four thousand books and many shorter or longer manuscripts either submitted without solicitation or requested.

During the past triennium your Board has again met in regular sessions to review books and manuscripts and discuss the problem of young people's literature. In 1943 Teacher V. Lang resigned from the Board owing to ill health and other circumstances. Teacher Clarence A. Tucker of Holy Cross School, St. Louis, was secured in his place, and he has proved himself most helpful. The Board is now composed of the following members: Prof. J. Theodore Mueller, chairman; Rev. R. C. Delventhal, secretary; Rev. A. Herpolsheimer, corresponding secretary; Teacher J. M. Runge and Teacher Clarence A. Tucker. The Board is happy to state that Mr. W. F. Weiherman of the Walther League office regularly attended its meetings and served it with valuable advice. Mr. O. A. Dorn, the new manager of Concordia Publishing House, has taken a lively interest in the work of the Board, made many helpful suggestions, and greatly enlarged its work. A new sales department, including also juvenile books, has been inaugurated and has done much to increase the sale of good books.

The demand for Christian books, owing to the increased earning power of our people and other circumstances, has been very great during the past triennium, and the only regret of the Board is that it cannot supply the great demand. Nevertheless, in the Concordia Publishing House Catalog a large number of excellent books for young people are listed, and the attention of pastors, teachers, and laymen is directed to these. There has been an effort made on the part of the Board to recommend a superior type of book even by listing some at higher prices. This is but natural, since today most books are priced higher than they were prior to the war. For the benefit of our schools and Sunday schools a special list of books has been prepared, including the needs also of our various young people's societies. New manuscripts have been called for and a goodly number were submitted. Unfortunately only one out of the many was found to be acceptable. Members of Synod who have the ability to write should be encouraged to prepare new manuscripts, since the present generation evidently is book-hungry and the list of wholesome literature is limited. During the past year the Board has made an effort to reach out into other fields in search of good books, and those found will be listed in the catalog and advertised. In order to save paper and money, no special catalog of books has been prepared during the past year; however, all the books recommended by the Board are regularly listed in the General Catalog of Concordia Publishing House and in special lists printed in our periodicals.

We again encourage our pastors, teachers, and laymen to support the work of the Young People's Literature Board by ordering such recommended books as Concordia Publishing House offers for sale.

We ask our pastors, teachers, and laymen carefully to watch over the reading matter of their children and young people, since today most books are so full of profanity, obscenity, and other objectionable features that they are directly detrimental to the spiritual and moral welfare of our American youth. The juvenile delinquency problem is, no doubt, to a large extent the result of vicious books and periodicals which young people are reading.

The problem of good reading matter should receive conscientious attention at our pastoral and teachers' conferences. Pastors and teachers will do well also to discuss the problem with the various societies of their congregations.

School and Sunday school libraries have become a necessity in our modern educational setup, and congregations should therefore be encouraged to foster this important means of Christian edification and instruction.

Since Concordia Publishing House has again most generously paid all expenses in connection with the work of the Board, it should receive the cordial thanks of Synod. We especially appreciate and recommend the deep interest and helpful direction of Mr. O. A. Dorn, through whose fine co-operation the work of the Board has been greatly enlarged and blessed.

J. THEODORE MUELLER, *Chairman*
RICHARD C. DELVENTHAL, *Secretary*

---

[704]

Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics

The triennial report of the Synodical Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics is again, as in the past, a report on the work which your Committee has done during the triennium jointly with the respective committees of our sister synods in the Synodical Conference of North America, who will present this same report to their own synods. We wish to state at the outset, and with sincere thanksgiving to the Lord of the Church, that during the past fifteen years of our work together as the Intersynodical Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics the most cordial spirit of brotherly cooperation and mutual understanding has prevailed. ***The Lutheran Hymnal*** has become the official hymnal of the synods in the Synodical Conference. The fact that this volume has been distributed

in more than 850,000 copies, at this writing, means that it has been almost universally introduced in the churches of this body.

During the past triennium the few typographical errors that had crept into the text of *The Lutheran Hymnal* have been corrected in the plates, and these corrected plates have been used in the printing of the hymnal for about a year. We have also published a new edition of *The Music for the Liturgy,* bringing that volume into conformity with *The Lutheran Hymnal;* also a volume, for choir use, of musical settings for the introits of the church year; and we have in process of printing a second volume containing musical settings for the graduals and seasonal sentences, with which are also included the chief sequence hymns. Also in process of printing is a so-called *Chapel Hymnal* (tune edition only), format approximately $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$, containing 103 hymns (90 from *The Lutheran Hymnal,* 8 from the *Sunday School Hymnal,* and 5 from other sources), for use in city and institutional mission work, in Army camps, at home and abroad, in industrial centers, hospitals, on shipboard, in young people's summer camps, etc. We believe that this little *Chapel Hymnal* in pamphlet form, at an extremely low price, will be a welcome help to all those who are engaged in conducting services and holding religious meetings in places and under conditions that make the use of the larger official hymnal impractical, if not impossible. We have had no booklet of this kind in the past, with the result that many had to use collections from sectarian sources.

Your committee, as we reported three years ago, is also at work on a companion volume to the new hymnal, containing suitable hymns and spiritual songs for special occasions, not provided by *The Lutheran Hymnal,* and additional hymns for funerals, weddings, church anniversaries, school anniversaries, etc. We are also preparing a family prayer — or service — book in harmony with the best liturgical traditions of our Church and taking into full consideration the calendar of the church year.

Our chief task during the past triennium has been to complete the revision of the *Liturgy and Agenda.* We reported three years ago that this work had been begun with the view to bringing this volume into harmony with *The Lutheran Hymnal* and with the addition of needed service orders, prayers for special occasions, etc. In response to our request for suggestions published in the church papers, many valuable comments were received from all parts of the Church. The following is a detailed summary of what we have done:

In general, as previously for *The Lutheran Hymnal,* we simplified or clarified the rubrics where this was necessary. The entire

text of the *Liturgy and Agenda* was critically read, and revisions were made where English style, clarity, etc., demanded them.

We have prepared for the help of our pastors detailed general rubrics covering all the services, the liturgical colors, their significance and use, the altar linens, the sacramental linens, etc.

We have added one wedding service for a church wedding, looking to the participation of the assembled congregation. This is not a new order, but one based on an excellent order in one of the old orthodox Lutheran agendas. In fact, in all changes or additions we have prepared new material only when nothing suitable was available. We have also added an order for the consecration of a civil marriage.

We have re-arranged the orders for funeral services so as to make them more practical for pastoral use in funeral parlors, or "mortuaries." A new order was added in a formula for a reading service at the private burial of the unbaptized or stillborn.

In the service for church dedication we added the necessary prayers for the consecration of altar, organ, bells, etc.

In the orders for adult Baptism and confirmation the necessary changes were made to keep clear the proper distinction between Baptism and confirmation.

The order for the installation of synodical officials, in use since 1938, has been included; likewise the order for the installation of professors, long in use at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis (now also adapted for use at the installation of our college professors). We have added an order for the ordination and commissioning of foreign and home missionaries.

In the order for the reception of voting members we changed the heading of this section and omitted No. 2 (by profession), because the present form is for reception into communicant membership, which is properly taken care of in the orders for confirmation or for the reception of converts.

We have added new prayers, in their places, for the following: During a vacancy in a church (pastor and teacher); when a call has been issued (pastor and teacher); when a call has been accepted (pastor and teacher); at a teachers' conference; at the death of a pastor; at the death of a teacher; for the blind; at the jubilee of a pastor; for the deaf; at the burial of suicides; for the recovery of a sick child; for Christian education; for a time of unemployment; thanksgiving for rain after drought; for peace; a bidding prayer in time of war; for absent ones.

The heading for the present series of prayers for evening services and other occasions has been changed to "Prayers for Temporal and Spiritual Gifts and Graces," and the prayers have been re-

arranged under the following subheadings: 1. Success of the Word and of the Sacraments; 2. Blessing on the Word; 3. Profitable Use of the Word; 4. Success of the Word; 5. Profitable Use of the Means of Grace; 6. Obedience to the Word; 7. Pardon, Growth in Grace, and Divine Protection; 8. Thanksgiving and Praise; 9. Praise and Supplication; 10. Adoration, Praise, and Supplication; 11. 12. Prayer and Supplication; 13. 14. 15. Thanksgiving and Supplication; 16. Pardon and Renewal; 17. Repentance and Improvement; 18. A Holy Life; 19. Deliverance from Sin and Sorrow; 20. Help to Overcome the World; 21. Heavenly Life During the Earthly Pilgrimage; 22. Grace to Live as Strangers and Pilgrims on Earth; 23. Wisdom to Redeem the Time. At Eventide (five prayers).

The collects for the Lenten season have been re-arranged, and new ones were added and given headings to indicate their content. New collects for use with the Seven Words were also added.

In the collects for the church year, the cross references to other collects were dropped. These collects will be printed out in full, so as to eliminate paging back and forth during the service.

In the History of our Lord's Suffering and Death the Scriptural references have been added in the margin.

Your Committee has made a careful study of the style and form in which the *Liturgy and Agenda* should be printed. With the help of the facilities of Concordia Publishing House we have been able to select a large open type that will be legible even in a dimly lighted chancel. Concordia Publishing House is ready to print all rubrics in red as recommended by the Committee and to use a sturdy paper that will take notations in ink.

In keeping with the best traditions of our Church, we recommend the publication as follows:

Volume I: *The Liturgy,* containing all the liturgical material now in *The Lutheran Hymnal* and the prayers for festival and other occasions.

Volume II: *The Agenda,* containing the forms for Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, etc.

Volume III: *The Lectionary,* containing the Epistles, Graduals, and Gospels; the Passion Story; and the Psalter.

These volumes will be uniform in format, type, and binding, but not in thickness.

We recommend that the binding be in one of the liturgical colors and that Concordia Publishing House be asked to provide slip covers in the other liturgical colors for those who desire to use them.

We recommend that for those who do not wish the *Liturgy*

and Agenda in separate volumes, Concordia Publishing House be asked to bind them in one volume.

We recommend that a pocket-size edition of *The Agenda* (Volume II, above) be prepared for the pastors, preferably by photostatic reduction so as to keep the pagination uniform.

Your Committee was ready to publish in pamphlet form a report to our churches on the new material added to the *Liturgy and Agenda* and on the more important changes made, but the growing paper shortage and the high cost of printing and mailing to all pastors and teachers in the Synodical Conference caused us to wait. We did not feel justified in incurring an expense of several thousand dollars without specific instructions from the synods involved.

It seems to us that one of two things ought to be done. If the synods of the Synodical Conference are ready to bear the expense, our Committee should be instructed to issue a detailed report in pamphlet form, if the paper is available. A time should be set during which all criticisms and suggestions are to be sent in. Then our Committee ought to be authorized to publish its work as soon thereafter as possible.

Or if the synods feel that their interests are sufficiently safeguarded thereby, the reviewing or censorial committees which critically reviewed *The Lutheran Hymnal* may be asked to review critically also the proposed *Liturgy and Agenda.* The synods should then authorize publication as soon as our Committee has come to an agreement with the reviewers. For *The Lutheran Hymnal* each synod was represented by two competent men, and the excellent work done by these committees at that time can hardly be overestimated.

Members of the Intersynodical Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics: For the Wisconsin Synod, the Revs. A. Voss and W. J. Schaefer; for the Slovak Lutheran Church, the Rev. John Bajus; for the Norwegian Synod, the Revs. N. Madson and C. Anderson; for the Missouri Synod, the Revs. O. Kaiser and O. H. Schmidt, Superintendent B. Schumacher, and Profs. L. Blankenbuehler and W. G. Polack.

THE COMMITTEE ON HYMNOLOGY AND LITURGICS
W. G. POLACK, *Chairman*

---

[705]

Hymnal for Children

WHEREAS, Love and appreciation of genuinely good church music can be fostered in very early youth; and

WHEREAS, Children should not be discouraged in their desire to sing by words which are beyond their grasp, by music which is beyond their pitch, by rhythm which is too complex; and

WHEREAS, The *Sunday-School Hymnal* should serve as a direct introduction to our present church hymnal; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod authorize its Music Committee to investigate and act upon the need for a children's hymnbook, having in mind:

1. That a representative group of the best and most singable hymns of the new church hymnal be retained;

2. That the best hymns written expressly for children be added;

3. That the number of Christmas carols be increased;

4. That an adequate number of hymns written for beginners be included;

5. That a simple order of service, especially written for the opening and closing of Sunday school sessions, be included;

6. That a selection of prayers suitable for children be contained;

7. That a careful selection be made of a suitable group of psalms and portions of psalms.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
TORONTO, CANADA
ERNEST HAHN, *President*

---

[706]

Report of the Catechism Committee

The proposal to revise Dr. Schwan's exposition of Luther's Small Catechism was made as early as 1929, at which time a committee of eleven men was appointed by the President of Synod to undertake the task of making desirable changes. All members of the committee made valuable contributions to the progress of the revision. In the course of time, death took several of the men, and others were forced to withdraw because of ill health, until only four men remained to carry on the work: Prof. R. C. Neitzel, Dr. H. O. A. Keinath, Dr. E. W. A. Koehler, and Mr. A. C. Stellhorn.

At its convention in 1941, Synod thanked these four men "for their long and faithful work in producing the revised Catechism." Thereupon it authorized the appointment of a special committee to supervise the work of publication and requested that "after due consideration and action upon suggestions received through the mail and memorials, the Revised Catechism be published in an attractive form." (Page 334 of 1941 *Proceedings.*)

The Committee is happy to report that the new Synodical Catechism appeared in print in September of 1943. Prof. Richard C. Neitzel deserves the heartfelt thanks of Synod for the successful completion of the assigned task; the book is primarily the fruit

of his labors and attests to his ability as a theologian and teacher. Professor Neitzel was ably assisted by Dr. H. O. A. Keinath. The Publication Committee desires to express its gratitude also to the Rev. C. B. Allwardt for the preparation of the index and dictionary of terms, to the Rev. A. R. Kretzmann for valuable help in the selection and preparation of illustrative materials, and to Concordia Publishing House, and more specifically to Mr. O. A. Dorn, for the fine co-operation given in the attempt to make the book as attractive as possible.

Everyone who uses the book is under further obligation to the pastors, teachers, and laymen who offered constructive suggestions. The Committee wishes to state that all the printed and unprinted overtures, as well as hundreds of letters, some of them of great length, were carefully read and considered, and many of the recommendations were included in the revision.

As to Resolutions two and three (page 334 of the 1941 *Proceedings*) "that a Teachers' Manual be prepared and published; that a Workbook for children be prepared and published"; the Committee is glad to report that these resolutions will soon be consummated. Pastor H. J. Boettcher, M. A., has submitted manuscript for the Teachers' Manual and is now giving the final touches to the Workbook. According to our present hopes and plans, both these books should appear in print the early part of 1945.

Resolution 4 demanded "that the resolutions as previously drafted relative to the elementary Catechism be carried out," to wit, that the Committee submit a draft of the elementary Catechism to pastors and teachers of Synod previous to its presentation for adoption by Synod; that the final draft for this Catechism be submitted to Synod for adoption as soon as possible. (See 1941 *Proceedings,* third paragraph of Report of Committee 10, page 332.) Your committee has made conscientious and repeated attempts to bring these resolutions to fruition, but up to the moment has not been able to find the person or persons who have the time and/or the qualifications to produce the type of book which the rank and file of our pastors and teachers desire. The Committee is open to suggestions.

THE CATECHISM COMMITTEE
REV. ERWIN KURTH, *Chairman*
PROF. OLIVER C. RUPPRECHT, M. A.
MR. JOHN M. RUNGE, *Secretary*

[707]

Catechism Correction

DEAR BRETHREN IN THE LORD JESUS CHRIST:

Let me say at the outset that I am presenting to you a matter of tremendous importance to our beloved Church. And I ask your pardon for the error I made at the last convention of presenting an "Unprinted Memorial" in behalf of such an important and far-reaching matter pertaining to our Catechism. I had to yield to the committee's contention immediately that we could not hope to carry this matter in a great convention when we had to begin with an "Unprinted Memorial."

In a nutshell I will say: "Given and shed for you" in the Sixth Chief Part of the Catechism is *not* in the Holy Word of God *nor* in Dr. Luther's German Catechism.

See for yourself. Doctor Luther: Fuer euch gegeben und vergossen zur Vergebung der Suenden. Now place quotation marks where they ought to be, and you will see: "Fuer euch gegeben" und "vergossen zur Vergebung der Suenden." That is the *only* way to read it according to the sacred Word of Jesus. You will readily see what I am contending for. You will also see that "Given and shed for you" is an *impossible translation* into English that at last should be corrected. The following translation could be defended: "Given for you" and "shed for the remission of sins." But look at your Savior's words, which ought to be quoted verbatim from the Holy Word: "Given *for you*" and "shed *for you* for the remission of sins."

To each guest at His Table the Son of God says twice, "*For you.*" So we should say it twice in our English Catechism. And the *two statements* which the Redeemer made about the benefits of this Holy Sacrament should appear in our English Catechism clear and emphatic. Where Jesus emphasized the glory of this Sacrament with two marvelous statements, we dare not jumble them together in such an unsatisfactory translation as we have in our English Catechism.

We certainly do not wish to do as Rome does when it says to the laity that they receive the blood of Christ with the body and therefore do not need the cup. The important fact is that Jesus Christ, who instituted this Holy of Holies for His Christians, gave it to us in *two* parts and made *two* distinct statements about its nature and benefits. And we, who by the grace of God know the truth about this Holy Sacrament, should rejoice and be very grateful about the two parts and also about the two weighty statements which are full of heavenly meaning and heavenly blessings "*to us.*"

In both parts of the Holy Sacrament full and complete salvation is offered to the guests.

Reflect upon the first part of the Blessed Sacrament and what it means when the Savior says: "This is My body, which is given *for you.*" In the first place, the Savior says, I am giving the body which was *given,* or *sacrificed, for you,* that is, evidently, for your benefit, for *your salvation.* That, in general, is certainly what Jesus is pledging to you and what He wants you to believe with all your heart. But when Jesus does not definitely state, in the first part, the purpose for which His sacred body was sacrificed, that means, that He is giving you the privilege to supply from the fact that His body was sacrificed *for you,* anything that His promises warrant and what you at any time need the most, as, for instance, that Jesus' body was sacrificed to *save you,* or to *reconcile you* to God, or that you might be sure of His *love* and *forgiveness,* or that sin, death, hell, and the devil have been conquered *for you,* or that heaven has been won *for you.* The exceedingly glorious fact is that none of the blessings which were won for you by the Savior's atoning sacrifice are excluded here under the wide-open statement that the Savior's body was sacrificed *for you.*

Then in the second part of the Sacrament the Savior makes a statement which gives relief *from all sin,* whence all grief and eternal damnation has come to man, namely, that the blood in the Sacrament pledges *the forgiveness* of all sin. Then Luther says with Scriptural warrant, "where there is forgiveness of sin, there is also life and salvation." The *full salvation* pledged a *second time* in the Blessed Sacrament.

In regard to another matter concerning the Small Catechism I wish to say, I am glad and thankful to God that the committee on Catechism felt *compelled* to quote the Third Commandment from the Scriptures, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy"; which is also the correct understanding of Luther's "Feiertag."

God in His mercy grant that at this convention we correct what has been wrong so long.

Do not blame me for my zeal in this matter. It means so much to us; it is so important.

Wishing the convention many triumphs this year in the name of our glorious Savior, in honor of His sacred Word, and for the welfare of His holy Church,

Very sincerely yours in His service,

JULIUS NICKEL, *Pastor*
ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
(near Perham, Minn., R. 1)

---

[708]

Report of Press Committee

The past few years have made the churches of our Synod more publicity-minded. Your Committee commends the efforts of local publicity organizations, congregational publicity committees, and District press committees in this direction. The name of our Church has been brought before the public in greater measure than ever before through local newspapers, radio broadcasts, paid advertisements, bulletin boards, window displays, and other means. The use of outdoor bulletin boards to advertise the message of the Cross in Lenten services and the Lutheran Hour broadcasts have especially increased in the last three years.

Your Committee commends the Lutheran Laymen's League for the growth of the Lutheran Hour chain as one of the best means of bringing the message of the Cross to millions and of bringing our Church to the attention of the public.

We note with satisfaction the favorable comment received in the press throughout the country on the Child Evangelism Campaign conducted by our churches in many localities.

The printing and dissemination of tracts by the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, the Student Welfare Department, and other organizations have not only served to proclaim the message of the Word, but also to focus attention on the Lutheran Church as the Church of that Word.

The Army and Navy Commission has not only done a great service to the men and women in the armed forces, but has also contributed to the publicity for our Church through its excellent relations with the press, its well-printed tracts, and publicity.

Publicity for the last convention was conducted in co-operation with the local committee and consisted of advance releases, mats, and brief write-ups for the newspapers; copy for the Associated Press, International News Service, United Press, and other national news agencies; releases to local papers; radio time was secured for two broadcasts during the week of the convention from the National Broadcasting Company. Dr. Walter Van Kirk, religious news commentator, conducted these broadcasts, which gave an excellent picture of our Synod to the listening public.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby given to the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, which has liberally placed its facilities at the disposal of the Committee during the last triennium, thus effecting a saving in cost to Synod.

The Synodical Press Committee respectfully requests favorable action from Synod on the following resolutions:

Inasmuch as the annual sum of $2,500 was made available to the Press Committee at the last synodical convention; and

Inasmuch as the world conditions today may require an expansion of Synod's Committee handling public relations of our Missouri Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That an annual appropriation of at least $2,500 be again placed at the disposal of the Synodical Press Committee for the next triennium.

REV. AD. F. MEYER, *Chairman*
REV. WM. F. BRUENING, *Secretary*
MR. J. F. E. NICKELSBURG, *Treasurer*

---

[709]

Report of Committee on English Bible

The convention of 1941 asked the President "to appoint a committee to thoroughly study the matter of a revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible for three years and report its findings to the convention of Synod in 1944 in order that Synod can take the necessary steps for a revision at that time." Pursuant to this resolution the undersigned were appointed by the President.

During the triennium a study has been made of all more recent translations of the Bible or at least of the New Testament into English. Your Committee is not willing to recommend any of the new versions to our people and for the use of our congregations in public worship since they, one and all, fall short of the standards which must be satisfied if an orthodox body of Christians is to place its stamp of approval upon such version. We would not transgress upon the limited space available in this book of memorials by stating in detail our objections to this or that particular version which has been examined by us. Where the translation might satisfy as to English style or diction, the editions have been subjected to radical changes to conform to the theories of a negative criticism, or they present arrangements, introductions, and footnotes inspired by such criticism. Your Committee suggests that Synod's Literature Board be asked to acquaint itself with the details of this problem, with authority to enlist the assistance of a sufficient number of scholarly theologians and authorities on English usage in sufficient number to give this problem of the English version of the Bible that thorough study and expert consideration which it deserves. The body of scholars so organized should be instructed to consult with specialists in other Lutheran bodies and also outside the Lutheran Church.

L. BLANKENBUEHLER THEODORE GRAEBNER
E. T. LANGE

---

[710]

Full-Time Editor in Chief of "Lutheran Witness" and "Der Lutheraner"

WHEREAS, The work of editing our official organs, the *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner,* is increasing from year to year, while at the same time the work of our faculty is likewise increasing; and

WHEREAS, This growing amount of editorial work, in our considered opinion, requires the calling of one full-time editor in chief who will have charge of both periodicals; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of many of our people the *Lutheran Witness* ought to be made a weekly as soon as such a change may become desirable and feasible; and

WHEREAS, In our opinion the original agreement made with the English District in 1911, to be represented by one of its members on the editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness,* has outlived the purpose for which it was intended, to wit, to safeguard the English work in our Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, go on record as recommending to the Delegate Synod, in convention assembled at Saginaw, Michigan, the following:

First, that Synod engage one full-time editor in chief for its official organs, the *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner.*

Secondly, that the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod, together with the faculty of Concordia Seminary, shall select this editor in chief, after having called for nominations from the field.

Thirdly, that the editor in chief be a competent theologian of Synod and have the necessary editorial qualifications.

Fourthly, that the editor in chief be given a staff of as many associate editors as necessary to cover the various phases of synodical work and interests for the papers; and that these, together with the editor in chief, shall form the editorial committee. It is understood that these associates are not to be salaried men and that they shall be selected by the same group which selects the chief editor.

Fifthly, that the editorial committee be empowered to appoint the necessary staff correspondents in the field;

Sixthly, that the editorial committee, together with seven men, shall form the advisory committee on our official organs, which shall meet at least once each year to consult on the program and problems of these periodicals. This advisory committee shall be regularly elected by Synod and shall be composed of three theologians, two teachers, and two laymen.

Seventhly, that these official organs, in accordance with the general rule of Synod, shall remain under the censorium of the faculty of Concordia Seminary in reference to their doctrinal contents.

Eighthly, that the Board of Concordia Publishing House be instructed to pay the salary of the editor in chief, furnish and equip an editorial office, remunerate the necessary secretarial help, and pay all incidental expenses, such as stationery, postage, etc.

Ninthly, that the amount of the chief editor's salary shall be set by the Board of Directors of Synod.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ST. LOUIS, MO.
LOUIS J. SIECK, *President*

---

[711]

Combining Our Professional Journals

The second annual meeting of the Lutheran Education Association, assembled in River Forest, Ill., July 6 and 7, 1943, respectfully petitions the 39th Delegate Synod at Saginaw, Mich., to consider the following memorial:

That Synod respectfully request its President to appoint a committee to study the possibility and advisability of combining our two professional journals, *The Concordia Theological Monthly* and the *Lutheran School Journal*, into one strong paper for our spiritual leaders in the congregations and that the Synod then publish an additional paper on "Christian Education" which would take in every phase of the Church's education program and present it to our laity and professional workers alike in a most interesting and inspiring fashion. C. A. KURTH, *Secretary*

---

[712]

Free Distribution of Church Papers

DEAR BRETHREN:

WHEREAS, According to God's Word we should spiritually not only grow, but also desire to grow and strive for the always impossible perfect stature; and

WHEREAS, We are living in perilous times and constantly need to be warned against the powerful forces that would destroy our very souls, our churches, our schools, our Bibles; and

WHEREAS, Thousands of young people are sitting behind prison bars because they did not sit at their Bibles at home and did not

read good, clean, decent literature, and were not prepared when the fiery temptations from Satan came; and

WHEREAS, We must inculcate in our children the fear of God as an incentive to holiness of life; and

WHEREAS, It is our happy privilege to publish abroad the central doctrine of the Christian religion — salvation through faith — to bring to fallen man the heaven-inspired Gospel of the grace of God in Christ Jesus, to widen our frontiers and expand our Church; and

WHEREAS, Our church papers are built up to further such ends and purposes, spiritual growth for the inner man and outward growth for the church at large; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to Synod that, beginning with January 1, 1945, every home in our Synod receive one of the two church papers, either the *Lutheran Witness* or *Der Lutheraner,* free of charge; and that as soon as a new home is added to the Church, immediately one of these two papers, *Lutheran Witness* or *Lutheraner,* be placed into that home, free of charge; and that each congregation send a list of its homes in ample time before January 1, 1945; and that the cost of this yearly synodical blanket subscription be added to the synodical budget; and that we pray fervently to Him who twenty-four years after He had led Abraham from Haran to Canaan gave Abraham the blessed assurance: "I am the almighty God," that we put our trust in this same God and leave the rest to Him.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PATERSON, N. J.
EMIL A. FANSLAU, *President*
ALB. H. PITTELKOW, *Secretary*
A. G. DICK, *Pastor*

---

[713]

Translation of Complete Works of Luther into English

WHEREAS, We believe that the Lutheran Church of today owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Martin Luther's memory, to the Church in general, and to the world at large; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the basic principles underlying the present world struggle for freedom have their roots directly or indirectly in the Reformation; and

WHEREAS, There is a definite revival in research in the history pertaining to the Reformation period, and since the research student is at a disadvantage, since the works of Dr. Martin Luther are to a large extent locked up in the German language, forcing him to rely on predigested comments and prejudiced opinions; and

WHEREAS, The theological students of today — as well as many younger pastors — no longer use Luther's works because of the barrier of language and hence are denied the use of some of the best literature of the Church; and

WHEREAS, The many free translations (translations made to serve the purpose of the moment) create confusion and doubt as to what Luther really said and meant at a given time and in given circumstances, and the constant repetition of the available quotations tends to render Luther stereotype and stale; and

WHEREAS, At the present time we have only a portion of Luther's works translated and many of these portions not in their entirety; and

WHEREAS, The works of other Reformers are available in the English language and Luther still remains to a large extent the "forgotten man"; and

WHEREAS, We have in our circles the men who have the scholarly talents and the linguistic ability required for such a task, a situation which will be, no doubt, perceptibly altered within the next twenty-five years;

Therefore since a definite need exists and the obligation is apparent, we humbly *petition* Synod to seriously consider the feasibility and the possibility of preparing for publication a complete and authoritative translation of the Complete Works of Dr. Martin Luther; to study the necessary financial aspects involved; to study the means of securing permission to use the copyrights on existing translations with a view to the embodiment of acceptable translations in a complete work of translation.

In support of the above petition, we ask Synod to consider carefully the following suggestions:

1. Possible co-operation of all Lutheran Synods in this work, since the works of Dr. Martin Luther constitute a common heritage to all; and,

2. The possibility of Synod guaranteeing or underwriting the financial commitments which would be involved in undertaking the above-mentioned task. (A publishing house would hardly undertake such a project without reasonable assurance that it would be a paying proposition.)

THE BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (IND.) PASTORAL CONFERENCE

AUGUST E. BRAUER, *Chairman*	WALTER ELLWANGER
P. G. NAU	ROY E. GUELZOW
EDW. HOEFERKAMP	ARVIN TWIETMEYER
LOUIS SCHULENBURG	BERNARD L. DANNER

[714]

Spread of Christian Literature

WHEREAS, The success of the postwar mission program of our Church, which, please God, shall be global in scope, will depend largely on a sense of Christian stewardship developed in the hearts of our members through the application of God's Word; and

WHEREAS, This sense is cultivated largely through Christian literature and especially among the children and youth of our Church through teaching materials with a realistic approach aimed specifically at functional Christianity (making God's Word carry over into the life of the individual taught), of which literature there is a lack; and

WHEREAS, A hundred thousand dollars of profits of Synod's Publishing House, if invested in such materials and the research which must precede the production of them, will eventually, with God's blessing, bring stewardship offerings, not of a hundred thousand, but a million dollars; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod, assembled in Saginaw, Mich., to authorize such investments in the ministry of Christian literature, especially in the research and production of up-to-date, practical Christian educational materials. We feel that such research should be conducted constantly or at regular intervals, say every fifth year, so that eventually our Church will have the finest, most usable, and practical religious instructional materials of any church body.

WEST MISSOURI PASTORAL CONFERENCE
O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

---

[715]

Petition for the Publication of the Semiquarterly Devotional Booklet in Braille for the Blind and the Deaf-Blind

WHEREAS, The semiquarterly devotional booklet published by Concordia Publishing House has proved so popular among our people that it is now printed in 400,000 copies; and

WHEREAS, Many of our blind and deaf-blind readers have expressed their longing and desire for such a *Lutheran* devotional booklet, in strong preference over the devotional material published by non-Lutheran church bodies, which often are permeated throughout with disgusting and soul-destroying Modernism and other false doctrines; and

WHEREAS, This expressed desire comes not only from our own blind, but also from a number of deaf-blind, who often have no

other means of reading devotional booklets except in Braille by their sense of touch; and

WHEREAS, A number of non-Lutheran blind and deaf-blind readers also have expressed this desire for our *Lutheran* devotional booklet, therefore

The undersigned and other blind fellow members of the Hon. Missouri Synod do hereby request the following of the Hon. Synod:

That the mission board for the blind be authorized to have the English semiquarterly devotional booklet published in Braille, so that the blind and the deaf-blind also may enjoy and find strength and comfort in these booklets of devotion. FREDERICK GRAEPP

---

[716]

Publication of Lutheran Literature in Spanish Braille for the Blind of Latin America

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour reply mail from Latin America, namely, from Mexico, South and Central America, has given ample and overwhelming proof that a great, almost entirely unexplored and untouched mission field still lies in wait for our Lutheran Church among the millions of people in the neighboring nations below the Rio Grande River; and

WHEREAS, Reliable reports show that there are estimated to be some 200,000 blind in South America alone, to say nothing of the unestimated number of blind in Mexico and Central America; and

WHEREAS, Willing helpers can be found among our fellow Christians of this country, who after brief training will be ready to assist in transcribing the treasures of our Lutheran literature into Spanish Braille for the blind of Latin American nations; therefore

I, Frederick Graepp, one of the founders of, and now a blind Lutheran volunteer worker for, the Lutheran Library for the Blind, which was adopted as the Hon. Synod's own institution at the 1941 convention, do hereby urgently *request* the Hon. Synod to permit and sponsor the publication of Lutheran literature in Spanish Braille for the blind of Latin America, in the name and to the glory of our common God and Savior, under the auspices of the Hon. Synod and under the supervision of the Hon. Synod's Mission Board for the Blind. A. FREDERICK GRAEPP (blind)

VIII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

[801]

Triennial Report of the Board of Directors

ESTEEMED BRETHREN:

The Board of Directors of Synod respectfully begs leave to submit the following report.

Organization

1. In the first meeting held by the Board during the triennium the organization took place. The Board elected President J. W. Behnken, D. D., as Chairman, the undersigned as Secretary, and Dr. E. Seuel as Treasurer and Legacy Officer. The following standing committees were appointed: Committee on Colleges: Dr. Paul Schulz and Messrs. Henry W. Horst, E. J. Gallmeyer, and J. W. Boehne, Jr.; Committee on Finances: Dr. Behnken, Dr. Seuel, Mr. Ahlbrand, and Dr. Geiseman; Fiduciary Committee: Messrs. E. Schuettner, Chas. J. Burde, F. Mueller, and L. Tirmenstein; Committee on Missions: Dr. Geiseman (who was also to act as contact man in matters of Support and Pensions). The Secretary was to keep in touch with matters concerning Christian education, Mr. Gallmeyer was to be the contact man with the Lutheran Laymen's League. As Advisory Committee for Valparaiso University the Board again appointed Pastors M. F. Kretzmann and O. Fedder and Mr. E. Tatge.

2. Twenty-one meetings were held, some of which extended over three or four days, especially joint meetings with other boards. Accurate minutes of all these meetings were kept and form a complete record of all the transactions of the Board.

Appointments

3. The Board had to make several appointments. In connection with the resignation of Dr. Seuel as Treasurer of Synod and of the Board, the following action was taken in March, 1942:

"WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has blessed our Treasurer, Dr. E. Seuel, with a long and useful life; and

"WHEREAS, Dr. Seuel has for twenty-eight years held the important office of Treasurer of the Missouri Synod, including membership on many important committees; and

"WHEREAS, Dr. Seuel has repeatedly asked to be relieved of the burdens and responsibilities of this office; and

"WHEREAS, We should in gratitude to the Lord and with due appreciation to Dr. Seuel's faithful services listen to his repeated pleas for relief; therefore be it

"*Resolved,* 1. That we express our heartfelt appreciation of Dr. Seuel's wholehearted devotion to the welfare of our Church and especially to the efficient performance of his duties as Treasurer of Synod;

"2. That we this day regretfully accept his resignation as Treasurer of Synod, thanking him for his faithful performance of the duties of his responsible and difficult office;

"3. That we wish him God's richest blessings during the remainder of his days as well as a large measure of divine comfort and guidance;

"4. That we congratulate Dr. Seuel upon the successful completion of thirty-five years of service as Manager of Concordia Publishing House; and

"5. That we proceed with the appointment of a successor to Dr. Seuel in the office of Treasurer of Synod."

4. The new Treasurer appointed for the unexpired term was a former experienced and faithful member of the Board, Mr. W. H. Schlueter of St. Louis, who could and did keep in close touch with the Fiscal Office and gave much of his time and personal attention to this important office, serving also as Legacy Officer and member of the Committee on Finances. Dr. Seuel was appointed as Honorary Member of the Board of Directors and usually attended the meetings part of the time, as his health permitted.

5. The other appointment was that of the Rev. Armin Schroeder of Elyria, Ohio, as Statistician of Synod, in August, 1943, after the death of Pastor S. Michael, the former incumbent.

General Synodical Matters

6. The Board was convinced that it was the wish of Synod to honor and perpetuate the memory of its sainted former President Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, who died October 9, 1939. Funds were solicited for a memorial for his grave. A granite cross, eight feet high, was erected, with suitable inscriptions and emblems, in which matter the wishes of the family were consulted. The memorial was dedicated on June 14, 1942. — Since no new office building was erected, the resolution on page 414 of the 1941 *Proceedings* could not be carried out.

7. One of the matters referred to the Board was the reorganization of Concordia Publishing House, which had become necessary because the old charter had expired. The following resolution, submitted by our attorney, was adopted July 8, 1941:

"WHEREAS, The charter of Concordia Publishing House of St. Louis, Missouri, granted on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1891, by the State of Missouri, expired by limitation on the 27th day of May,

A. D. 1941, said corporation having been chartered for a period of fifty years; and

"WHEREAS, The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States in convention assembled at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from June 18 to June 27, 1941, did authorize and empower its Board of Directors to procure a new charter for said Concordia Publishing House, which said charter was to be approved by this Board; and

"WHEREAS, This Board did approve a form of charter at its meeting held this day in the city of St. Louis, Missouri; and

"WHEREAS, Said Synod at its convention further resolved that if and when said new corporation, Concordia Publishing House, was organized, that this Board direct the last Board of Directors, they being the liquidating trustees of said Concordia Publishing House, whose charter had expired by limitations, to transfer over to said new corporation all of the assets, real and personal, of said corporation whose charter expired; now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That all of the property and assets of the former corporation known as Concordia Publishing House, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, subject to all of its debts and liabilities, including taxes and insurance, and all other obligations of every kind and nature whatsoever, be transferred, conveyed, and set over to the new corporation as and when formed; and that the Board of Directors of the former corporation, as liquidating trustees under the laws of the State of Missouri, be and are hereby authorized and directed for the purpose of carrying out said transfer, to execute all deeds, conveyances, assignments, transfers, and documents of every kind, which may be required in order to carry into effect this resolution of transfer hereby authorized."

In the August meeting Dr. Seuel reported that the reorganization of Concordia Publishing House had been effected and a perpetual charter had been granted.

8. The budget was inaugurated annually and set up by the Fiscal Conference. The report of the Treasurer shows that by the grace of God the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the budget were willingly contributed by our people. No debts were made. The larger part of the surplus was set aside from time to time as a "Postwar Fund."

9. The last Synod appropriated approximately $50,000.00, subject to the final approval of the Fiscal Conference, to provide suitable offices for various departments of Synod, most of which are now housed in Concordia Publishing House. That a number of efforts made to carry out this resolution were unsuccessful can be easily understood when we consider how the abnormal times

affect the real estate and building situation. We trust that the resolution will remain in force.

10. Several memorials were before the last Synod to reduce the teaching load of Dr. W. A. Maier, so that he could give more time to the Lutheran Hour broadcasts. (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 39.) This matter was turned over to the local Board of Control and the Board of Directors. After a number of joint meetings had been held, it was agreed that Dr. Maier be given a two-year leave of absence as professor *in absentia*, in order that he might devote his full time to the interests of the Lutheran Hour.

11. Through its Advisory Board for Valparaiso University the Board kept in close, sympathetic touch with this our only Lutheran school for higher learning. Reports were submitted from time to time. Every year the Board gave permission for a congregational collection for Valparaiso, without putting on a high-pressure campaign. We are glad to note that the scope and amount of these collections have increased from year to year. In March this year permission was sought and granted to put on a debt elimination campaign to wipe out the indebtedness of $300,000.00, which is hampering the work of the University. This was not to be a congregational collection, but was to be collected through individual contributions to be solicited from the 40,000 readers of the *Valparaiso Bulletin* and through the gifts of larger contributors. We recommend that time will be granted on the convention program for a report to Synod on the University.

12. Close contact was maintained with Synod's Radio Station KFUO. Since the last convention resolved to grant an annual subsidy of $10,000.00 to KFUO, the Board made this amount available upon request. We satisfied ourselves that the enlargement of the Station was carefully financed. The loan made necessary on account of this enlargement is being retired, as the report on the Station will bring out.

13. We believe we should, though without the knowledge and consent of the donor, call attention to the liberal gift of Mr. Henry W. Horst toward a fund to be set aside for the erection of the Luther Tower at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Originally part of this fund was a Scholarship Fund, the income of which, however, was no longer needed for the intended purpose. The first donation, totaling $10,000.00, was later increased to $15,000.00, set up, commencing with February 1, 1942, as the "Luther Tower Fund." The earnings of this Fund are to flow into a "Horst Scholarship for South America Account." If the Luther Tower is not built or its erection commenced by February 1, 1962, the stipulations of the contract are to be null and void, and the money is to be set aside by the Board of Directors for such purposes as it

may elect. May the example of Mr. Horst encourage and stimulate others who may be interested in the Luther Tower, this important feature of the plans of the St. Louis Seminary.

14. Adjustments in Pension Matters were left to be made from time to time by our Board together with the Board of Support and Pensions. We leave it to the latter board to report on these matters.

Seminaries and Colleges in General

15. Synod in 1941 authorized the Board of Directors to make the proper adjustments of professors' salaries, without reducing the basic salary scale, and as soon as possible to bring these salaries back to the normal level or to instruct the Fiscal Conference to make provisions for restoration. (*Proceedings,* p. 134.) Since there was no provision in the 1941 budget for such immediate general restoration, the Board granted a 10 per cent Christmas bonus on the December and January salaries of all professors, including assistants. In January, 1942, it was resolved to restore the normal salaries of all professors, effective February 1, and in May, 1943, it was decided, because of the higher cost of living, to give all regular professors an emergency increase of 10 per cent for the duration of the war, this increase to begin with March 1, 1943. The salaries of all assistant professors were also adjusted according to their time of service.

16. Synod, according to the 1938 *Proceedings,* pp. 47 and 49, made it the duty of the Board to grant the necessary allowances for physical education at our seminaries and colleges. We made such allowances within the budget fixed by the Fiscal Conference, seeing to it that the funds are used for "instruction in physical education." Allowances for equipment in this department are authorized with other equipment under "repair and replacement orders." This is working out very well.

17. As to physical examinations at our schools (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 346), the Board, after due investigation and much correspondence with the various colleges, adopted a detailed program and a health questionnaire, which are being tried out at the schools.

18. Summer repairs were regularly taken care of by our Committee on Colleges.

Various Seminaries and Colleges

19. Much of the time at our meetings was spent in considering the routine requirements of the individual schools, as presented by our Committee on Colleges, which was at all times in communication with the local Boards of Control. We must again emphasize the cordial relations between the Board and these local boards, who are to be highly commended for the great amount of time and

effort which their members devote to the cause of the schools committed to their care. A number of items which were especially referred to the Board of Directors should be included in this report.

20. *Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.* As to the matters referred to the Board by the last convention, the temporary housing provision for students did not become a problem in practice, but several houses had to be purchased for new professors. The Board of Control will report in detail. The plans for building a gymnasium or student center were held in abeyance until war restrictions are removed. The same holds true as far as the plans for a gymnasium at Springfield are concerned.

21. *Teachers College, River Forest.* Matters referred to us pertaining to this college were taken care of, as needed. (*Proceedings,* 1941, pp. 46f., 51.) The report of the Board of Control will give details.

22. *Teachers College, Seward.* The problem of housing women students at Seward was solved in this way that the former residence of Dr. Brommer was converted into a girls' dormitory. Details were arranged with the Board of Control.

23. *Concordia College, Fort Wayne.* Minor matters, such as tuck pointing of the walls of the gymnasium, replacement of sidewalk on Maumee Avenue, and widening of Center Drive, were taken care of under summer repairs. (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 61f.) Renovations in the chapel were made in a very satisfactory way under splendid co-operation on the part of the Fort Wayne congregations. The new service building could not be erected, owing to war conditions. We are holding the appropriation for this item in reserve.

24. *Concordia College, St. Paul.* Two items were referred to the Board of Directors. Part of the allowance of $9,550.00 for the reconditioning of the old "South Building" was used to make necessary repairs, particularly in the basement. A later development was the plan to recondition the building for use as a dormitory. These plans could not be carried out at this time.

25. *Concordia College, Oakland.* The sale of the part of the college campus west of 62d Avenue was to be looked after by our Board. The Board gave permission to sell this property for good residential purposes. The Committee on Colleges was given power to deed the 100 feet of ground immediately adjoining the church property to Redeemer Lutheran Church for school purposes. The Board went on record as favoring the transfer of the whole section of land between the church property and the house occupied by Professor Glock to Redeemer Church, with the understanding that the congregation may dispose of such part of the land as may not

be suitable for its purposes. In the meantime the question of the legal ownership of the property was injected. The sale of the rest of the property was held up because of the inability of a prospective buyer to get priorities on building material.

26. *Concordia College, Portland.* After the special survey pertaining to this preparatory school had been made (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 82), a lengthy preliminary report was submitted. This led to a discussion of the matter with the Board for Higher Education and the proposal on the part of that Board to close the school. After the hearing on this matter, the proposal was reversed, as will be seen from the report of the Board for Higher Education, and the way would be clear to erect the new building asked for in 1941 and again this year, if Synod adopts the above report.

27. *Concordia College, Edmonton.* The convention in 1941 granted all students at Edmonton free tuition. (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 85.) This was considered an exceptional and temporary arrangement. We suggest that Synod re-open this question.

28. *Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre.* In 1941 Synod made a grant of $25,000.00 for the erection of the right wing of the seminary building at Porto Alegre. This was to be executed under the direction of the Board of Directors. (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 94.) The South American Mission Board, being consulted in the matter, recommended that this be done and that the Brazil District be asked to raise $2,000.00 toward this amount. The matter was taken care of in this way. The building of the professor's house was postponed.

29. *The New Seminary at Buenos Aires.* All the recommendations adopted by the last Synod concerning the establishment of a new seminary in Argentina (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 95) were carried out. Prof. Albert Lehenbauer was called as regular theological professor and temporary president of the seminary. A full-time assistant was granted in the person of Pastor Rippe. The request for a full-time second professor could not be granted, since Synod alone has the right to establish a new professorship.

30. Any further information on the activities of the Board can be gained from the complete official minutes of the Board Proceedings in charge of the Secretary.

Report of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds reports to us as follows:

"The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds came into being on April 22, 1937, through appointment by your Board. It consists of the President of Synod, the Treasurer of Synod, and

five members appointed from the laity of Synod. Dr. J. W. Behnken has been a member since the beginning. Dr. E. Seuel served until his retirement as Treasurer of Synod in 1942, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Schlueter, the present Treasurer.

"Lay membership on this Board is limited to two successive terms of three years each, after which there must be a lapse of a year before the incumbent is again permitted to serve. Originally the members were: Messrs. Fred C. Pritzlaff of Milwaukee, John A. Sauerman and Paul Schulze of Chicago, Walter H. Schlueter and Richard H. Waltke of St. Louis. In 1938 Mr. Pritzlaff withdrew and was succeeded by Mr. August J. Luedke of Milwaukee. Mr. Schulze served Mr. Schlueter's unexpired term from 1942 to 1943. Messrs. Sauerman and Schulze were succeeded by Messrs. Emil Harms of St. Louis and C. H. Garbers of Chicago in 1942. Messrs. John a Sauerman and Theo. Schroeder — the latter of St. Louis — succeeded Messrs. Paul Schulze and Richard H. Waltke in 1943. At present the term of Mr. Ludke has expired, and Mr. Waltke has been nominated as his successor.

"The duties of the Board of Trustees are to 'manage, conserve, and be responsible for all legacies, bequests, devises, endowments, foundations, annuity gifts, and all other trust funds of Synod and of Synod's institutions and activities.' During the seven years constituting the life of this Board the responsibility of trust has increased considerably. In April, 1937, the total of trust funds placed in our care amounted to $3,734,514.59. On March 31, 1944, this total had grown to $6,263,103.28.

"As all these funds constitute a most sacred trust, we are determined to surround them with the greatest possible safeguards. The L. L. L. Endowment Fund is in the custody of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, where it is as safely placed as is humanly possible. The Pension Fund and Sundry Trusts are placed in safe deposit boxes of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis, access to which requires the presence of four men out of seven appointed for that purpose.

"All the accounting necessitated by these Trust Funds is done by the Treasurer's office, and the funds are included in the Treasurer's report to the convention of Synod. Section G of that report reflects the progress of the Pension Fund from its beginning, Section H shows how Annuity Endowments have multiplied during the last six years, and Section K reveals many interesting details regarding Legacies and Bequests for the last three years.

"During our entire administration we have applied such in-

telligence to our task as the Lord has granted. In exercising the responsibility of stewardship we have been giving first consideration to safety and second consideration to earnings. As a result, our portfolio is in excellent shape today, and the aggregate of our holdings is worth substantially more than par or book value."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SYNOD'S TRUST FUNDS
W. H. SCHLUETER, *Chairman*

With the sincere prayer that the Lord may further bless the work of our beloved Church in all its phases, this report is respectfully submitted for

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EV. LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES
M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

Report of the Treasurer of Synod

A. BUDGET RECEIPTS

District	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
1. Alberta and British Columbia	$ 3,953.15	$ 3,720.44	$ 3,210.51	$ 3,411.78	$ 3,902.11	$ 5,100.50
2. Argentine	61.82	110.00	100.00	89.00	125.00	30.00
3. Atlantic	59,790.57	60,174.84	63,525.07	63,847.11	66,994.43	82,714.75
4. Brazil	28.00					
5. California and Nevada	5,985.00	6,504.30	6,981.05	7,000.00	7,831.33	9,231.65
6. Central	174,906.21	180,807.16	190,020.77	207,543.01	231,500.00	275,000.00
7. Central Illinois	54,899.86	60,485.27	67,116.08	70,401.20	78,574.58	95,391.79
8. Colorado	8,073.48	6,850.98	6,588.67	7,639.22	9,671.03	13,291.04
9. Eastern	40,676.24	34,606.42	33,933.92	37,661.21	47,153.35	59,320.21
10. English	59,875.08	58,875.85	65,675.20	74,867.93	84,055.39	97,183.77
11. Iowa East	16,447.40	13,844.76	19,872.97	19,417.24	23,821.36	34,464.86
12. Iowa West	38,936.83	41,159.93	46,594.15	50,321.18	65,757.28	93,019.39
13. Kansas	18,392.42	17,161.96	13,580.25	16,914.64	21,024.59	30,465.50
14. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	3,200.10	3,196.90	4,349.27	2,249.19	4,641.34	5,314.71
15. Michigan	150,023.25	165,501.94	174,000.00	190,041.13	228,372.93	279,797.86
16. Minnesota	90,469.52	90,256.89	98,468.38	103,655.54	120,353.00	143,317.48
17. North Dakota and Montana	9,043.67	9,366.40	10,397.34	10,013.40	13,538.70	18,904.43
18. Northern Illinois	124,025.54	128,565.88	149,035.28	165,195.69	195,044.88	207,157.94
19. Northern Nebraska	16,769.58	15,280.55	15,630.44	15,549.60	19,260.00	25,199.38
20. North Wisconsin	28,889.36	30,225.41	36,000.00	44,370.03	57,190.54	84,514.34
21. Oklahoma	6,851.65	7,705.17	7,218.84	7,580.78	9,279.84	11,575.36
22. Ontario	4,163.87	6,557.53	5,575.56	10,066.45	11,173.16	12,906.55
23. Oregon and Washington	11,960.19	13,000.00	13,000.00	16,421.97	21,437.68	22,000.00
24. South Dakota	5,731.13	5,575.17	6,605.88	4,071.87	5,297.78	7,158.97
25. Southeastern		8,641.62	17,317.40	18,381.33	18,555.43	21,680.05
26. Southern	6,862.25	7,449.26	6,618.22	7,348.35	9,259.48	11,990.59
27. Southern California	12,600.00	10,500.06	10,000.00	12,000.00	14,500.00	17,000.00
28. Southern Illinois	30,094.69	30,645.84	32,186.80	34,782.63	39,321.44	45,962.99
29. Southern Nebraska	23,881.16	21,598.31	20,830.74	17,346.17	21,165.70	28,192.26
30. South Wisconsin	69,705.54	67,347.07	77,164.60	87,807.01	112,429.12	135,000.00
31. Texas	17,170.41	16,939.60	16,457.28	17,151.22	19,254.99	22,525.91
32. Western	105,991.71	107,203.57	109,311.77	121,469.75	135,923.04	160,687.64
33. *Totals for Districts*	$1,199,459.68	$1,229,859.02	$1,327,366.44	$1,444,615.63	$1,696,409.50	$2,056,099.92
34. Concordia Publishing House Dividends	*100,000.00*	*100,000.00*	*100,000.00*	*100,000.00*	*120,000.00*	*110,000.00*
35. L. L. L. Endowment Fund Earnings	93,162.46	92,860.90	88,717.96	86,195.25	87,827.48	77,720.75
36. Permanent Support Fund Earnings	4,917.66	5,102.55	5,280.74	5,387.49	5,449.33	5,538.06
37. Legacy Earnings	12,444.55	9,325.37	8,340.26	9,905.23	4,671.67	4,891.24
38. Bequests	22,348.45	34,704.26	34,094.48	16,415.87	13,207.69	39,227.06
39. Miscellaneous Receipts	12,194.06	17,142.11	9,573.27	34,532.75	21,145.72	18,932.15
40. GRAND TOTALS	$1,444,526.86	$1,488,994.21	$1,573,373.15	$1,697,052.22	$1,948,711.39	$2,312,409.18

B. BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
1. Deaf and Blind Missions	$ 41,544.00	$ 42,000.00	$ 41,999.75	$ 43,100.00	$ 42,200.00	$ 45,600.00
2. European Missions	38,718.40	31,090.30	27,216.22	15,708.93	—	—
3. Finnish Church in North America	1,153.75	1,728.92	1,545.67	1,895.66	1,895.66	1,929.00
4. Foreign Missions	248,090.48	232,228.44	213,376.91	229,995.69	261,162.08	301,668.06
5. Foreign Missions, Buildings	8,704.59	2,233.50	6,319.23	1,818.55	2,126.60	—
6. Home Missions	231,321.12	235,604.60	235,258.85	222,345.64	245,532.57	218,598.24
7. Home Missions, Expansion and Candidates	42,006.64	27,439.68	28,137.37	62,222.21	42,380.08	24,582.39
8. Negro Missions in North America	75,791.95	73,527.57	75,315.76	81,736.73	80,761.78	82,304.84
9. Negro Missions in Africa	8,498.51	11,395.73	7,865.08	5,942.02	12,523.43	9,957.93
10. South American Missions	52,689.45	50,838.45	55,987.11	64,729.32	70,124.40	68,735.29
11. Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund	—	—	—	—	8,982.81	* 133,943.65
12. *Total for Missions*	$ 748,518.89	$ 708,087.19	$ 693,021.95	$ 729,494.75	$ 767,689.41	$ 887,319.40
13. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs	388,432.42	395,469.98	395,953.56	387,225.11	434,388.56	479,071.10
14. Colleges and Seminaries, Repairs	78,597.77	68,551.34	80,950.56	82,140.29	69,244.66	77,456.16
15. Support, Board of	240,000.00	245,743.37	256,962.70	261,901.21	313,213.05	334,772.91
16. Support, Pension Death Benefits	2,750.00	5,400.00	6,600.00	6,300.00	8,725.00	8,950.00
17. Synodical Sundries	141,588.93	104,105.18	106,501.87	130,218.69	144,793.70	155,493.82
18. TOTAL BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS	$1,599,888.01	$1,527,357.06	$1,539,990.64	$1,597,280.05	$1,738,054.38	$1,943,063.39

Mission Subsidies	$ 54,687.20
Church Building Loans	50,050.00
Work Among Prisoners of War	6,572.88
Emergency Planning Council	22,633.57
* *Total*	$ 133,943.65

C. COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES

Operating Costs

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
1. Austin	$ 6,879.60	$ 7,263.23	$ 7,978.37	$ 8,355.77	$ 10,020.62	$ 11,369.79
2. Bronxville	27,061.02	26,974.23	26,768.38	27,477.41	28,338.91	30,855.44
3. Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	2,950.53	1,920.47
4. Concordia	18,444.26	19,125.66	20,467.24	19,237.12	21,041.31	22,664.71
5. Conover	450.00	—	—	—	—	—
6. Crespo	1,471.19	2,185.72	2,380.50	3,880.33	1,842.57	3,555.19
7. Edmonton	10,810.23	10,561.36	10,404.17	11,054.73	13,047.19	12,872.68
8. Fort Wayne	30,611.68	28,826.08	29,243.17	29,579.62	35,684.68	39,442.64
9. Milwaukee	33,740.96	33,311.30	33,590.67	33,022.37	38,958.23	44,006.85
10. Oakland	16,632.46	15,370.91	15,984.04	15,827.14	18,489.10	19,900.49
11. Portland	6,597.23	6,394.02	6,278.10	7,162.47	8,022.81	9,781.06
12. Porto Alegre	7,353.89	7,327.05	8,817.34	6,038.49	7,062.72	7,195.22
13. River Forest	42,596.48	45,955.53	49,900.70	54,411.73	60,834.64	68,122.72
14. St. Louis	59,690.45	56,907.57	54,922.55	58,436.19	63,977.03	76,701.86
15. St. Paul	29,277.39	29,458.64	30,333.18	29,652.28	29,258.37	35,214.56
16. Seward	28,415.61	28,863.05	29,519.89	30,733.48	33,922.77	39,058.38
17. Springfield	21,645.95	21,644.16	21,674.72	22,894.29	24,973.25	26,171.05
18. Winfield	22,401.56	21,576.99	23,536.69	23,967.84	25,864.96	27,318.97
19. *Gross Operating Costs*	$364,099.96	$361,745.50	$371,799.71	$381,731.26	$424,289.69	$476,152.08
20. Less Rents and Tuitions Received	11,799.80	2,587.10	7,116.43	15,311.38	9,138.56	17,013.80
21. *Net Operating Costs*	$352,300.16	$359,158.40	$364,683.28	$366,419.88	$415,151.13	$459,138.28
22. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	12,157.18	12,302.42	14,948.00	16,028.18	16,967.93	17,242.82
23. Rental Pay'ts on Bldg. & Loan Plan	23,975.08	24,009.16	16,322.28	4,777.05	2,040.00	2,690.00
24. Physical Examination Blanks	—	—	—	—	229.50	—
25. TOTALS	$388,432.42	$395,469.98	$395,953.56	$387,225.11	$434,388.56	$479,071.10

D. SYNODICAL SUNDRIES

	1941	1942	1943
1. Appeals, Board of	$ 415.78	$ 1,348.82	$ 679.28
2. Auditing Department	3,723.78	4,232.88	4,273.64
3. "Call of the Cross"	3,219.62	3,366.21	3,150.27
4. Catechism Committee	98.02	494.17	116.68
5. Centennial Committee	28.99	54.88	103.33
6. Christian Education, Board of	11,066.50	12,013.10	15,842.07
7. Christian Marriage, Committee on	—	39.74	68.52
8. Church Architecture Committee	210.69	888.11	144.65
9. Collection Materials	5,089.80	7,171.40	7,136.48
10. Concordia Historical Institute	—	470.00	805.50
11. Convention Expense	3,996.21	— 301.10	74.20
12. Convention Proceedings	2,683.46	—	—
13. Directors, Board of	1,924.48	2,622.20	2,018.03
14. Doctrinal Unity Committee	467.24	384.79	540.25
15. Equipment, Office	702.51	1,104.82	192.35
16. Fidelity Bond	440.00	393.65	382.57
17. Finnish Church Committee	16.41	11.88	12.60
18. Fiscal Conference	2,147.34	2,839.99	3,602.79
19. Fiscal Office	11,332.98	12,488.48	13,653.41
20. Foreign Correspondent	19.05	30.75	14.88
21. Governmental Relations	—	34.36	119.58
22. Handbook Revision Committee	363.68	283.80	157.12
23. Higher Education, Board for	1,566.48	2,059.84	2,459.51
24. Higher Education — Survey	2,395.04	5,488.32	3,749.34
25. Hymnology and Liturgics Com.	762.91	753.03	598.83
26. Legal Expenses	554.73	510.00	512.40
27. Lodge Committee	575.37	911.73	803.75
28. Mimeograph Department	—	277.82	141.74
29. Missions, Secretary of	5,932.49	5,832.85	5,658.52
30. Name of Synod, Committee on	—	57.00	64.30
31. Pensions — Executive Office	3,639.11	4,134.85	4,860.17
32. Pensions — Fiscal Office	3,572.26	5,019.36	6,812.39
33. Pensions — Special Premiums	1,544.08	1,285.95	768.80
34. Periodicals — Gratis	46.72	26.15	38.80
35. Presidents, College of	1,216.06	117.45	4,652.46
36. President's Office	7,968.47	8,661.51	8,560.30
37. Press Committee	580.30	29.14	270.79
38. Professors' Conference	—	—	2,333.49
39. Publicity	34,429.34	35,733.78	38,672.69
40. Secretary's Office	1,633.95	1,641.75	1,950.13
41. Statistics, Bureau of	4,589.45	5,580.67	5,590.06
42. *Statistical Yearbook*	3,210.48	3,360.84	3,742.08
43. Stewardship Conference	927.97	81.75	—
44. Student Welfare Committee	5,006.87	6,266.08	7,680.55
45. S. S. Teachers' Training Com.	309.85	139.98	71.40
46. Sundry Items	818.80	446.67	43.55
47. Teachers' Course — Sem. Students	—	—	2,854.71
48. Teachers' Placement Committee	329.31	331.72	321.31
49. Trust Funds — Trustees	202.76	261.94	226.46
50. Vice-Presidents' Allowance	400.00	800.00	800.00
51. Vice-Presidents' Expenses	2,502.70	7,632.66	9,228.59
52. Women's Organizations, Com. on	41.92	260.06	118.11
53. Young People's Work, Board of	413.84	206.06	518.02
54. *Gross Disbursements*	$133,117.80	$147,881.89	$167,191.45
55. Less Board for Christian Education by C. P. H.	1,000.00	1,249.99	2,000.00
56. Less Interest on Investments	—	1,419.16	9,337.42
57. Less Foreign Exchange	1,899.11	419.04	360.21
58. *Net Disbursements*	$130,218.69	$144,793.70	$155,493.82

E. CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

Receipts

1.	Repayments of Loans: 1938	$109,673.59	
2.	1939	119,357.41	
3.	1940	134,799.72	
4.	1941	118,723.93	
5.	1942	172,920.77	
6.	1943	243,366.89	
7.	*Total Repayments*		$898,842.31
8.	Administration Fees: 1938	$ 7,331.09	
9.	1939	7,555.77	
10.	1940	10,662.25	
11.	1941	10,206.85	
12.	1942	10,452.93	
13.	1943	9,285.76	
14.	*Total Administration Fees*		55,494.65
15.	Contributions: 1938	$ 1,053.23	
16.	1939	1,129.43	
17.	1940	7,581.50	
18.	1941	5,201.91	
19.	1942	2,184.63	
20.	1943	5,848.47	
21.	*Total Contributions*		22,999.17
22.	TOTAL RECEIPTS		$977,336.13

Disbursements

23.	New Loans: 1938	$141,317.38	
24.	1939	107,080.08	
25.	1940	98,859.75	
26.	1941	130,869.27	
27.	1942	102,546.25	
28.	1943	36,000.00	
29.	*Total New Loans*		$616,672.73
30.	Expenses: 1938	$ 2,629.73	
31.	1939	2,462.05	
32.	1940	1,631.17	
33.	1941	1,363.18	
34.	1942	1,826.27	
35.	1943	1,503.43	
36.	*Total Expenses*		11,415.83
37.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$628,088.56

RECAPITULATION

38.	Balance as of January 31, 1938		$ 135,746.94
39.	Total Receipts — See Line 22	$977,336.13	
40.	Refund of Petty Cash	55.00	
41.	Total Credits		977,391.13
			$1,113,138.07
42.	Total Disbursements — See Line 37	$628,088.56	
43.	Transfer to Annuities	5,000.00	
44.	Writeoff on Norfolk Va., Loan	7,490.00	
45.	Total Debits		640,578.56
46.	BALANCE as of January 31, 1944		$ 472,559.51

F. ARMY AND NAVY COLLECTION

Districts	1941	1942	1943
1. Alberta and British Columbia	*	*	$ 1,744.49
2. Atlantic	$ 7,735.08	$ 19,054.62	22,688.80
3. California and Nevada	2,176.39	5,909.52	8,509.23
4. Central	22,938.72	51,121.61	69,670.65
5. Central Illinois	11,313.68	19,185.34	26,376.25
6. Colorado	1,263.12	3,481.17	4,632.04
7. Eastern	6,823.70	13,587.53	18,717.01
8. English	10,053.84	24,064.47	32,034.30
9. Iowa East	6,984.99	11,768.33	16,108.19
10. Iowa West	7,979.67	16,539.59	26,547.81
11. Kansas	6,144.16	12,382.57	18,279.79
12. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	*	* 5.00	4,116.85
13. Michigan	19,832.87	45,254.59	61,816.93
14. Minnesota	13,985.96	30,855.83	42,343.39
15. North Dakota and Montana	2,482.63	5,658.54	8,833.10
16. Northern Illinois	26,984.23	55,235.79	67,605.02
17. Northern Nebraska	3,872.76	8,527.10	13,792.89
18. North Wisconsin	7,605.98	18,068.18	24,370.30
19. Oklahoma	1,358.68	2,963.93	4,996.90
20. Ontario	*	*	3,663.73
21. Oregon and Washington	3,298.68	7,841.84	13,825.30
22. South Dakota	1,653.20	4,475.04	6,855.25
23. Southeastern	3,514.28	7,503.55	10,619.86
24. Southern	2,472.85	4,495.25	6,702.06
25. Southern California	2,400.04	5,949.76	9,579.42
26. Southern Illinois	6,629.76	13,934.82	15,308.19
27. Southern Nebraska	3,835.90	8,362.54	13,490.14
28. South Wisconsin	12,440.54	28,218.40	37,133.20
29. Texas	5,461.67	9,429.99	14,880.18
30. Western	15,965.42	31,775.26	41,467.80
31. Total from Districts	$217,208.80	$465,650.16	$646,709.07
32. Received from Other Sources	2,050.25	8,281.27	16,386.44
33. Total Receipts	$219,259.05	$473,931.43	$663,095.51
34. Collection Expenses	16,249.37	22,765.06	31,217.02
35. Net Collections	$203,009.68	$451,166.37	$631,878.49
36. Disbursed to or by Order of Army and Navy Commission	143,144.16	275,000.00	515,181.83
37. Operating Balance, 1941	$ 59,865.52		
38. Operating Balance, 1942	176,166.37	$176,166.37	
39. Operating Balance, 1943	116,696.66		$116,696.66
40. Balance, January 31, 1944	$352,728.55		
41. Less Postwar Reserve	45,000.00		
42. FREE BALANCE, January 31, 1944	$307,728.55		

* Collection in Canada retained for use in Canada

G. PENSION FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet	1-31-38	1-31-39	1-31-40	1-31-41	1-31-42	1-31-43	1-31-44
Pension Fund Assets							
Investments	$25,000.00	$170,000.00	$360,000.00	$514,800.00	$931,060,00	$1,391,349.00	$1,962,531.00
Amortization (Premium on Bonds)	—	6,292.21	—	6,504.40	5,883.80	7,101.96	1,557.07
Cash	19,182.34	9,331.92	35,847.91	102,711.63	3,946.16	8,530.28	15,449.82
	$44,182.34	$185,624.13	$395,847.91	$624,016.03	$940,889.96	$1,406,981.24	$1,979,537.89
Pension Fund Liabilities							
Pension Fund	$41,568.84	$184,510.79	$364,866.07	$584,073.75	$877,028.14	$1,308,339.89	$1,828,839.06
Annuity Reserve	—	—	172.93	3,077.15	4,142.68	3,960.26	12,334.53
Contingent Fund	2,510.00	—	4,985.65	7,871.68	8,396.58	9,445.02	22,824.03
Retirement Reserve	—	—	8,553.52	13,599.75	34,235.11	63,385.54	80,513.37
Reserve for Investment Depreciation	—	—	11,636.94	11,636.94	9,022.66	9,022.66	12,782.12
Earnings	103.50	1,113.34	5,632.80	3,756.76	8,064.79	12,827.87	18,270.81
Earnings Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,973.97
	$44,182.34	$185,624.13	$395,847.91	$624,016.03	$940,889.96	$1,406,981.24	$1,979,537.89

	Earnings of Fund	Earnings Credited to Accounts at 2½%	Balance as of Jan. 31
Pension Fund Earnings			
Year 1938	$ 1,113.34	—	$ 1,113.34
Year 1939	7,580.17	3,060.71	5,632.80
Year 1940	5,061.47	6,937.51	3,756.76
Year 1941	16,404.30	12,096.27	8,064.79
Year 1942	23,338.88	18,575.80	12,827.87
Year 1943	34,173.96	28,731.02	18,270.81
Totals	$87,672.12	$69,401.31	

The Pension Fund fiscal year ends on September 30, at which time interest is credited to the individual accounts. After the last such distribution the undistributed balance of Interest Earnings was $3,775.07.

H. ANNUITY ENDOWMENTS

	New Annuities	Interest Earned	Paid to Annuitants	Agreements Expired
Year 1938	$ 41,943.38	$ 2,527.79	$ 6,500.88	$ 6,783.19
Year 1939	14,000.00	3,076.71	7,736.15	2,911.09
Year 1940	40,954.00	3,650.28	8,890.36	675.01
Year 1941	57,617.76	4,730.87	10,311.41	15,961.74
Year 1942	28,395.67	5,178.17	11,531.30	—
Year 1943	33,662.50	5,849.78	12,445.05	2,262.81
Totals	$216,573.31	$25,013.60	$57,415.15	$28,593.84

RECAPITULATION

Balance, January 31, 1938		$ 89,914.74
New Annuities	$216,573.31	
Interest Earned	25,013.60	
		241,586.91
		$331,501.65
Less: Paid to Annuitants	$ 57,415.15	
Agreements Expired	28,593.84	
		86,008.99
Balance, January 31, 1944		$245,492.66

J. LEGACIES

During the last three years Synod received a total of $303,680.25 as new legacies, bequests, endowments, and the like. This total compares very favorably with the $275,031.15 received in the previous triennium. The receipts fall in the following classifications, which are here briefly defined.

A. First of all, there are LEGACIES, which according to our office parlance are sums willed to Synod by its members, the testator specifying that the amount willed to Synod should be profitably invested and the earnings used for some general or specific purpose of Synod. Quite frequently the testator designates the ultimate synodical purpose to which these earnings should be put. Of late, however, Synod has been receiving a gratifying number of legacies in which the testator merely named the Synod as beneficiary, without further stipulation, leaving it to Synod's Board of Directors to designate annually the purpose of such earnings.

B. By far the greatest number of items contained in our legacy receipts are identified as BEQUESTS. In our office parlance, if a testator wills anything to Synod and says that the entire sum is to be paid out for some general or specific purpose of Synod, such an item is designated as a bequest.

C. In our listings there are a number of ENDOWMENTS. These are gifts from the living, which are to be invested and the earnings of which are to be used for the purposes designated by the donor.

D. FOUNDATIONS are similar to endowments, with the exception that the donor has chosen thus to designate his gift.

E. MEMORIALS are essentially endowments, created from gifts or bequests and dedicated to the memory of a person or persons.

F. Quite a number of items are listed as FUNDS. These items are all in the same class with legacies and endowments, with the exception that the testators, respectively the donors, have seen fit to designate their legacies or gifts thus.

G. Finally, there is a group of ANNUITY ENDOWMENTS. These represent cases in which individuals had entered into annuity agree-

ments with Synod, the annuitants making a substantial contribution to Synod and Synod promising to pay them a fixed annuity during life. Whenever the term annuity endowment appears among Synod's legacy receipts, it indicates that such an annuity agreement has expired owing to the demise of the annuitant or the surviving annuitant and that the amount involved has automatically passed into the possession of Synod, there to serve the purpose designated by the annuitant.

Receipts of Legacies and Bequests

1. Maria Ahrens Bequest	$	100.00
2. Friedrich Albers Bequest		550.01
3. American Luther League Fund		17.82
4. Austin Gymnasium Fund		2,261.37
5. Emanuel Bachmann Bequest		500.00
6. Balboa, Canal Zone, Trust		1,000.00
7. Fred Bargmann Bequest		9,241.72
8. Lydia M. Bartell Bequest		103.20
9. Carl Baxmann Bequest		90.70
10. Mary Bartling Beerman Bequest		1,000.00
11. Daniel F. Behrends Bequest		100.00
12. Martin Behrends Bequest		282.50
13. Pauline Bock Bequest		190.00
14. Anna Bockelman Bequest		400.00
15. Henry G. Bokermann Memorial		55,085.29
16. Ludwig F. Brinkmann Endowment	† —	490.50
17. Christ F. Brockmeier Legacy		35.00
18. William Bruenger Legacy		12,800.00
19. Herman Busacker Bequest		805.00
20. Emma Damkoehler Bequest		911.08
21. Wilhelmina Dencker Bequest		660.00
22. Henry Depping Bequest		1,003.64
23. "L. D." Donation		1,187.00
24. Carl Dill Bequest		1,500.00
25. Catharine Dittmar Legacy		125.00
26. John G. Drace Bequest		478.89
27. John Droegemueller Bequest		2,986.02
28. John and Anna Dutschmann Bequest		370.00
29. S. B. Eix Legacy		11,548.91
30. Minnie Engelmann Bequest		25.00
31. Ernst A. Engler Bequest		200.00
32. "E. F." Donation		649.00
33. Fort Wayne College Legacy		462.82
34. Lizzie Frederick Bequest		90.00
35. John H. Frese Bequest		220.72
36. John Henry Frinke Bequest	*	648.17
37. Anna Fulling Legacy	† —	5,361.77
38. Mat Gadarl Bequest		2,400.00
39. Wilhelmina Goetting Bequest		100.00
40. Elizabeth Goerz Legacy		1,000.00
41. Rosina Gremel Bequest		5.16
42. William Harstack Bequest		900.00
43. Ulrich Hassmann Bequest		400.00
44. George Haubert Bequest		16,293.64
45. Ida Haubert Bequest		1,243.58
46. Fred G. Haueisen Memorial		3,099.79
47. Hawaiian School Fund		1,150.50
48. Carl Heine Bequest		475.00
49. Elizabeth Helmreich Bequest		200.00
50. Catharine M. Hinrichs Legacy		500.00
51. Augusta Hirschnitz Bequest		161.84
52. John C. Hoffmann Bequest		32,094.34

53.	Bernhardt Paul Holst Bequest	4,500.00
54.	Sara Irtel Bequest	1,304.84
55.	Maria Jarfe Bequest	13.12
56.	Jacob H. Kirsch Bequest	1,249.19
57.	August Klatt Bequest	3,020.65
58.	Henry C. Knoeppel Bequest	1,000.00
59.	John A. Knoeppel Bequest	968.53
60.	Cevia R. Kohl Bequest	4,510.00
61.	Ernest Kositzke Bequest	438.87
62.	Henry Krueger Bequest	7.50
63.	Anna Catharine Elise Kuechle Bequest	499.90
64.	Pauline Kutt Bequest	2,626.86
65.	John G. Laemmermann Bequest	1,250.00
66.	Paul G. Lecher Bequest	300.00
67.	Henrietta Linow Bequest	2,707.32
68.	Anna Loeser Endowment	219.13
69.	Henry Luehrmann Bequest	150.00
70.	Caroline Lueke Bequest	86.70
71.	Luther Tower Fund	15,100.00
72.	John Maas Legacy	400.00
73.	Frank L. McMiller Bequest	30.86
74.	Martha S. Merbitz Bequest	559.87
75.	Carl and Bertha Morsching Memorial	150.00
76.	Minnie Niederwerder Bequest	1,474.93
77.	William F. Pautsch Bequest	4,000.00
78.	Albert L. Perske Bequest	6,054.20
79.	Louise Rabe Bequest	622.03
80.	J. N. Raithel Legacy	3,972.10
81.	William A. L. Rath Bequest	2,334.22
82.	Johanna Louise Rathje Bequest	2,500.00
83.	H. J. Reisig Endowment	232.25
84.	Jacob Rewerts Bequest	10,094.55
85.	John Richter Bequest	526.00
86.	River Forest College Legacy	464.50
87.	Henry Sachse Bequest	79.00
88.	William H. Sandweg Bequest	200.00
89.	St. Louis Seminary Gymnasium Fund	7,843.61
90.	St. Louis Seminary Students' Association Fund	2,000.00
91.	St. Louis Seminary Students' Fund	† — 180.00
92.	Caroline Sapper Endowment	200.00
93.	Gottlieb M. Schaefer Bequest	* 1.00
94.	Bettie Scheibner Bequest	500.00
95.	Ernst Scherf Donation	261.04
96.	Anna M. Scherler Bequest	6,248.35
97.	Julia Schick Bequest	1,177.92
98.	Jacob Schmidt Bequest	100.00
99.	George H. Schroeter Bequest	107.50
100.	Augusta Schultze Bequest	1,466.80
101.	Herman C. Schumann Bequest	4,528.82
102.	J. F. Schuricht Legacy	474.26
103.	Charles Smith Bequest	223.60
104.	Margaret Bursick Sommer Legacy	1,273.42
105.	Charles J. Stanke Bequest	500.00
106.	George Eugene Tetzlaff Bequest	2,000.00
107.	Augusta Tresselt Memorial	1,000.00
108.	Gustav Troemel Bequest	100.00
109.	Barbara M. Trump Legacy	100.00
110.	Katie Ungerer Bequest	500.00
111.	Louis Rudolph Wacker Memorial	2,000.00
112.	John Wagner Bequest	242.50
113.	Maria Wagner Bequest	237.60
114.	Wahls Reserve Fund	3,000.00

115.	Alwine Weber Bequest	50.00
116.	Charles F. Weinhauer Bequest	200.00
117.	G. Adolf Weiss Legacy	8,130.26
118.	Oliver Wendell Trust Fund	500.00
119.	Frederick C. Wiegand Bequest	500.00
120.	Matthaeus Willprecht Bequest	215.94
121.	Winfield Alumni Endowment Fund	750.00
122.	Winfield Trust Fund	6,780.05
123.	Minnie L. Wolf Bequest	190.00
124.	Maria Wolke Trust	542.63
125.	John R. Wuebbold Bequest	118.13
126.	Louise M. Young Bequest	468.50
127.	Jacob Zimmermann Bequest	118.77
128.	Charles H. Zuttermeister Legacy	13,762.49
129.	*Total Receipts of Legacies and Bequests*	$ 303,680.75

* Bequest consists of securities of uncertain value, for which nominal value is given.

† Underlying securities adjusted to market values.

Earnings

130.	General Legacies	$ 1,575.00
131.	Altwasser Legacy	15.00
132.	American Luther League Fund	218.21
133.	Annuity Endowments:	
134.	Arnhold	15.63
135.	Brinkmann	58.51
136.	Bruenger	202.08
137.	Claus, L.	14.61
138.	Claus, S.	10.92
139.	Frank	396.93
140.	Hoemann	258.78
141.	Holst	22.38
142.	Kaemper	1,152.00
143.	Kretzmann	26.49
144.	Kunz	70.11
145.	Lugenheim	185.91
146.	Moebus	377.55
147.	Praeuner	58.89
148.	Rader	33.12
149.	Rewerts	144.24
150.	"A Friend"	41.79
151.	Schmale	65.40
152.	Stelter	70.98
153.	Wilhelm	71.85
154.	Winters	17.07
155.	Wissbeck	56.19
156.	Aulich Fund	75.00
157.	Barthels Legacy	371.10
158.	Bastian Endowment	22.50
159.	Beck Fund	18.75
160.	Becker, Augusta, Legacy	37.50
161.	Becker, W. F., Legacy	7.50
162.	Block Memorial	1,294.08
163.	Board of Support Endowment	11.25
164.	Board of Support Legacy	7.50
165.	Boettcher Legacy	75.00
166.	Bokermann Memorial	4,479.41
167.	Borchelt Endowment	75.00
168.	Bossert Memorial	3,528.33
169.	L. and E. B. Legacy	75.00
170.	Brockmeier Legacy	1,077.81

171. Bruenger Legacy	820.80
172. Budach Legacy	75.00
173. Bunke Book Fund	75.00
174. Bunke Fund	375.00
175. Burke Legacy	37.50
176. Busse, Christine, Legacy	37.50
177. Busse, William, Legacy	15.00
178. Diercks Legacy	281.25
179. Dierkson Legacy	37.50
180. Dittmar Legacy	6.26
181. Doederlein Memorial	579.57
182. Durr Legacy	857.19
183. Eix Legacy	575.03
184. Endowment Fund for Home Missions	13.65
185. Foreign Missions Endowment	37.50
186. Foreign Missions Legacy	75.00
187. Fort Wayne College Legacy	2,916.88
188. Frank Memorial	1,091.74
189. Fuelling Legacy	7.50
190. Fulling Legacy	2,702.11
191. Gehrke Legacy	36.00
192. Dr. R. J. G. Legacy	187.50
193. Goeppinger Legacy	150.00
194. Goerz Legacy	1.28
195. Greb Legacy	112.50
196. Hackstedde Divinity Hall	481.08
197. Hamann Legacy	105.00
198. Harms Legacy	375.00
199. Haueisen Memorial	4,414.63
200. Hawaiian School Fund	8.26
201. Heinz Legacy	877.50
202. Heitmueller Legacy	75.00
203. Hertwig Legacy	9.60
204. Hinrichs Legacy	19.79
205. Hochwart Legacy	7.50
206. Holtorf Prizes	75.00
207. H. S. F.	250.00
208. H. M. M. F.	50.00
209. Indigent Students' Endowment	57.39
210. Indigent Students' Fund	75.00
211. Jorn Legacy	75.00
212. Juehrs Legacy	75.00
213. Dr. K. K. Memorial	60.00
214. Kastenhuber Legacy	674.55
215. Keller Legacy	7.50
216. Kleider Legacy	7.50
217. Koelling Legacy	15.00
218. Krome, Anna Marie, Legacy	81.60
219. Krome, August, Legacy	182.61
220. Kuhlman Legacy	521.67
221. Ladwig Endowment	75.00
222. Lail Memorial Fund	119.61
223. Lamprecht Endowment	75.00
224. Lamprecht Memorial	1,500.00
225. Landre Legacy	150.00
226. Lange Legacy	15.00
227. Loresch Endowment	150.00
228. W. J. L. Memorial	187.50
229. Luther Tower Fund	752.30
230. Maas Legacy	12.56
231. Mackensen Endowment	460.80
232. Mattfeld Fund	629.52

233. Mauntler Memorial	75.00
234. Mech Fund	124.50
235. Mehring Funds	712.50
236. Michel Endowment	120.00
237. Milwaukee College Legacy	1,327.95
238. Moellering Legacy	150.00
239. Mohn Legacy	525.00
240. Mohr Legacy	42.54
241. Morsching Memorial	6.85
242. Mueller Legacy	30.00
243. Nachtigall Legacy	15.00
244. Naiman Endowment	7.50
245. Nikkel Legacy	225.00
246. Ohio District Walther League	58.92
247. Ortner Legacy	18.75
248. "Our Redeemer Fund"	213.54
249. Ploetz Endowment	77.26
250. Poetsch Legacy	75.00
251. Pollmann Legacy	37.50
252. Prange Endowment	3,250.22
253. Preis Memorial	7.50
254. Putzig Endowment	15.00
255. Raithel Legacy	1,951.43
256. Reisig Endowment	55.66
257. Reuter Legacy	37.50
258. River Forest Campus Endowment	2,328.36
259. River Forest College Legacy	1,769.54
260. Rudtloff Legacy	75.00
261. St. Louis Art Commission Fund	150.00
262. St. Louis Seminary Gymnasium Fund	183.14
263. St. Louis Seminary Students' Fund	2,640.30
264. St. Louis Seminary Students' Legacy	75.00
265. St. Paul's College Library Fund	225.00
266. Sapper Endowment	4.03
267. Savings of a Pastor's Wife	75.00
268. Schaaf Legacy	37.50
269. Scheel Legacy	75.00
270. Schmidt Legacy	37.50
271. Schnake Legacy	7.50
272. Schoenrich Legacy	45.00
273. Schroder Legacy	75.00
274. Schroeder Legacy	973.44
275. Schuette Legacy	59.72
276. Schultz Legacy	75.00
277. Schuricht Legacy	75.49
278. Sihler Legacy	255.36
279. Sommer Legacy	413.35
280. Springfield Indigent Students' Fund	829.80
281. Springfield Indigent Students' Legacy	75.00
282. "P. S. Fund"	67.38
283. Starke, H., Legacy	75.00
284. Starke Legacy	675.00
285. Starke, Maria, Legacy	375.00
286. Steinfath Legacy	3.57
287. Strobecke Legacy	75.00
288. Stutz Legacy	243.12
289. Succop Legacy	300.00
290. Thuernau Legacy	37.50
291. Tiarcks Legacy	375.00
292. Toeneboehn Legacy	75.00
293. Tredup Legacy	15.00
294. Tresselt Legacy	43.75

295. Trump, Barbara M., Legacy	5.00
296. Trump, Gertrude, Legacy	7.50
297. Vandrey Endowment	7.50
298. Volz Legacy	37.50
299. Wacker Endowment	68.75
300. Wahls Reserve Fund	27.85
301. Waltke Legacy	1,218.80
302. Weisbrodt Legacy	49.26
303. Weiss Legacy	467.57
304. Willner Legacy	233.52
305. Winfield College Alumni Endowment Fund	52.14
306. Winfield College Endowment Fund	11.25
307. Winfield Indigent Students' Fund	74.13
308. Winfield Trust Fund	314.90
309. Winfield — Theimer Girls' Dormitory Endowment Fund	538.67
310. Wolke Trust Fund	2.71
311. Zeroth Legacy	22.50
312. Zum Mallen Legacy	67.80
313. Zuttermeister, Charles H., Legacy	3,353.82
314. Zuttermeister, H. C., Legacy	141.78
315. *Total Earnings*	$ 68,912.02

Disbursements

316. Alberta and British Columbia District Church Extension Fund	1,000.00
317. Bethesda Lutheran Home, Watertown, Wis.	624.67
318. Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Sylvan Grove, Kans.	200.00
319. Board of Support	13,260.06
320. Budget	38,508.87
321. Church Extension Fund	6,679.58
322. City Mission, St. Louis, Mo.	100.00
323. Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta.	31.14
324. Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.	3,666.88
325. Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,484.73
326. Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.	596.10
327. Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.	4,297.24
328. Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.	7,371.44
329. Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.	1,847.01
330. Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.	9,032.54
331. Deaf and Blind Missions	3,772.34
332. Eastern District for Mission in Pittsburgh	135.00
333. Eastern District Home Missions	22.50
334. European Missions	925.59
335. Ev. Lutheran Free Church of Saxony	1,083.09
336. Ev. Lutheran Institute for the Deaf, Detroit, Mich.	545.22
337. Foreign Missions	17,640.92
338. Higher Education, Selma, Ala.	3,250.52
339. Home Missions	6,871.59
340. Horst Scholarships for South America	752.50
341. Indian Missions	648.96
342. Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Bay City, Mich.	663.21
343. Lutheran Laymen's League	81.36
344. Lutheran Laymen's League Endowment Fund	6,779.10
345. Lutheran Orphanage, Indianapolis, Ind.	1,562.09
346. Lutheran Orphans' Home, St. Louis, Mo.	410.22
347. Luther Tower Fund	12,000.00
348. Negro Missions	11,595.81
349. North Wisconsin District for Indian Missions	463.13
350. Northern Illinois District for Students	60.00
351. Oklahoma District	75.00
352. Old Folks' Home, Marwood, Pa.	135.00

353. Radio Station KFUO		2,985.33
354. St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas		400.28
355. South American Missions		1,373.33
356. Southeastern District for Students		119.61
357. Students' Funds		35,610.63
358. Students at Zehlendorf		187.50
359. Texas District Church Extension Fund		123.34
360. Trustees of Ev. Lutheran Seminary, Saxony		3.76
361. Western District Church Extension Fund		100.00
362. Wheat Ridge Sanatorium		38.75
363. Zion Lutheran Church, Staunton, Ill.		183.78
364. Zion Lutheran Parochial School, Cleveland, Ohio		1,562.09
365. Taxes		3,703.34
366. Administration Expenses		11,696.60
367. Sundry Expenses		169.04
368. *Total Disbursements*		$ 216,430.79

RECAPITULATION OF BEQUESTS AND LEGACIES

369. Balance, January 31, 1941			$ 778,428.94
370. Add Receipts			
371. Bequests and Legacies	$303,680.75		
372. Earnings	68,912.02		
373. Total Receipts			372,592.77
374.			$1,151,021.71
375. Deduct Disbursements			216,430.79
376. BALANCE, January 31, 1944			$ 934,590.92

K. BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1944

ASSETS

Current Assets

1. Cash	$ 238,564.10	
2. Certificates of Deposit	400,000.00	
3. Investments — General	1,115,314.50	
4. Premiums Being Amortized	1,171.88	
5. Accounts Receivable	1,100.00	
6. Advances to Colleges	3,244.31	
7. Advances — Petty Cash and Sundry	1,325.00	
8. Notes Receivable	50,000.00	
9. *Total Current Assets*		$1,810,719.79

Prepaid Disbursements

10. Missions — Advances	$ 65,222.22	
11. Collection Material	2,910.03	
12. Equipment	650.00	
13. Motion Pictures	10,996.81	
14. Visual Education — General	7,033.18	
15. Residences — Professors' and President's	26,124.13	
16. *Total Prepaid Disbursements*		112,936.37

L. L. L. Endowment Fund

17. Investments	$2,783,166.00	
18. Premiums Being Amortized	9,942.52	
19. *Total Endowment Fund Assets*		2,793.108.52

Pension Funds

20. Investments	$1,962,531.00	
21. Premiums Being Amortized	1,557.07	
22. Cash	15,449.82	
23. *Total Pension Fund Assets*		1,979,537.89

Sundry Trusts

24. Investments	$1,493,822.20	
25. Premiums Being Amortized	3,431.53	
26. Bequest Investment Suspense	52.00	
27. Cash	— 16,103.80	
28. *Total Sundry Trusts Assets*		1,481,201.93
29. TOTAL ASSETS		$8,177,504.50

LIABILITIES

Current Obligations — External

30. College and Seminary Deposits	$ 153,184.62	
31. Notes Payable (non-interest-bearing)	200,554.17	
32. Transitory Accounts	29,228.46	
33. Withholding Tax Payable	306.88	
34. *Total External Liabilities*		$ 383,274.13

Current Obligations — Internal

35. Army and Navy Funds	$ 352,728.55	
36. Church Extension Fund	472,559.51	
37. Deaf Mission Building Fund	2,061.38	
38. Foreign Mission Building Fund	13.05	
39. Relief Funds	46,055.30	
40. Synodical Building Funds	52,036.87	
41. Transportation Department	264.98	
42. Youth Fund	18,490.47	
43. Contingent Reserve Fund	* 35,907.90	
44. Postwar Reserve Fund	* 560,264.02	
45. *Total Internal Obligations*		1,540,382.03

* A transfer of $360,000 from the Contingent Reserve Fund to the Postwar Reserve Fund, ordered by the Board of Directors, is reflected in these two accounts.

L. L. L. Endowment Fund

46. Endowment Fund	$2,695,610.19	
47. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	42,155.15	
48. Earnings — Deferred	53,259.42	
49. Earnings — Accrued	2,083.76	
50. *Total Endowment Funds*		2,793,108.52

Pension Funds

51. Pension Fund	$1,828,839.06	
52. Annuity Reserves	12,334.53	
53. Contingent Fund	22,824.03	
54. Retirement Fund	80,513.37	
55. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	12,782.12	
56. Earnings — Deferred	3,973.97	
57. Earnings — Current	18,270.81	
58. *Total Pension Funds*		1,979,537.89

Trust Funds		
59. Annuity Endowments	$ 245,492.66	
60. Bequests — Pending Liquidation	31,354.30	
61. Legacies	903,236.62	
62. Permanent Support Fund	224,066.73	
63. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	42,899.88	
64. Earnings — Deferred	14,390.74	
65. Earnings — Current	19,761.00	
66. *Total Sundry Trusts*		1,481,201.93
67. TOTAL LIABILITIES		$8,177,504.50

The foregoing report is not an accounting of my stewardship, for the very simple reason that it covers parts of two administrations. The official reports have been made and the books and records audited annually, as reported in the official organs of Synod. We here purpose to give the convention such information as we believe will be of assistance to it. Additional facts and figures may be requested, if needed, from any member of Synod's Fiscal Department, a number of whom will be in attendance throughout the convention. W. H. SCHLUETER, *Treasurer*

[803]

Detailed Financial Reports in "Statistical Yearbook"

WHEREAS, Pastors and laymen are often asked to supply information concerning items of expenditure which are not available in the published financial statements of Synod; and

WHEREAS, A breakdown of lump figures would serve to create a better understanding of Synod's financial problems and consequently also a greater interest in Synod's financial support; and

WHEREAS, It is customary that corporations submit a detailed financial report annually to their stockholders; be it

Resolved, That the Fiscal Office of Synod be required to provide a more detailed statement of expenditures for all departments disbursing more than $10,000.00 in its Annual Financial Report; and be it

Resolved, That the Fiscal Office of Synod embody such figures in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE
ARTHUR A. YOSS, *Secretary*

---

[804]

More Detailed Financial Reports

DEAR BRETHREN:

WHEREAS, Additional information and statistics do help laymen of the Church to realize the needs and demands of the work of our beloved Synod; and

WHEREAS, Heretofore Synod's needs have been presented to the individual congregations in a rather general way, especially in such large sums as *$150,000 for Synodical sundries;* and

WHEREAS, Such a sum is not sufficiently broken down for better understanding and knowledge of Synod's needs by each congregation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the above congregation, do respectfully petition Synod to furnish through the Fiscal Office and the Statistician of Synod more detail and information on the expenditures and requirements of such boards and committees of Synod which require over $10,000 per year to operate.

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
PAUL H. FLEISCHMANN, *Secretary*
ROGER L. SOMMER, *Pastor*

---

[805]

Adjustment of Professors' Salaries

WHEREAS, The cost of living in the various sections of our country where we maintain schools of higher learning differs greatly, official tabulations of our Federal Government showing, for example, that living costs in some areas where our schools are located are 15 per cent higher than in others; and

WHEREAS, Such differences in living costs are not now taken into account in establishing the salaries paid to our professors, inasmuch as the professors at all our schools are salaried on the same general basis; and

WHEREAS, The present system is manifestly inequitable, creating a situation in which the professors at our schools in the higher living cost areas actually receive a lower salary than those at other schools, since the purchasing power of the dollar is lower; and

WHEREAS, This situation has imposed and is imposing a hardship upon those of our professors teaching at our schools in the higher living cost areas; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Control of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, respectfully petition Synod to adjust the salary scale of professors at all our schools on the basis of the living cost scale obtaining in the various areas in which our schools are located and to graduate all professors' salaries upward according to the percentage levels established by Government tables of living cost ratios.

BOARD OF CONTROL
CONCORDIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

---

[806]

Report of Board of Support and Pensions

For the period 1941—1944

I. Support

1. The cause of the veteran and the widow and the undersigned Board suffered a serious loss when Pastor E. G. Nachtsheim, one of the original members appointed in 1935, was taken from our midst. By his consecrated judgment and his untiring zeal and devotion he made a valuable contribution to the planning, the institution, and the administration of the Fund. His memory will remain blessed.

In his place we welcome Rev. Bernard Janssen of Danbury, Conn., and extend to him our best wishes. Our secretary, Teacher Theo. Kosche, is seriously ill and needs our intercession. May the Lord restore him.

2. During the past triennium the ten members of the General Board met five times, together with our actuary, Mr. George A. Huggins. Pastor O. A. Geiseman, member of the Board of Directors, was present at several meetings and rendered valuable service. Much of our business was transacted by correspondence.

The five members of the local board met regularly every other month immediately before the bimonthly mailing of the approximately 900 support checks to our beneficiaries, totaling $344,500 in 1943. Everyone of the 135 applications granted had first been examined and recommended by the respective District boards. This is a safeguard against hasty and arbitrary decisions.

Support Statistics

	Persons Supported								
	Workers	Widows	Children	Totals	Old-Age Beneficiaries	Applications	Disbursed	Death Benefits	Totals
1941	302	523	355	1,450[1]	111	844	$261,561.83[2]	$6,550.00	$268,111.83
1942	272	512	308	1,346[3]	180	807	313,285.69[4]	8,725.00	322,010.69
1943	259	509	294	1,288[5]	214	792	334,772.91[6]	8,950.00	343,722.91

1) Not including 92 old-age beneficiaries (85 workers and 7 widows) and 64 wives receiving no "support."

2) Includes the $31,304.00 old-age special benefits and gives effect to $4,427.59 of offsetting pension credits. (30 death benefits: $6,550.00.)

3) Not including 162 old-age beneficiaries (146 retired workers and 16 widows) and 113 wives receiving no "support."

4) Includes the $65,671.85 old-age special benefits and gives effect to $7,367.17 of offsetting pension credits. (39 death benefits: $8,725.00.)

5) Not including 197 old-age beneficiaries (166 retired workers and 31 widows) and 129 wives receiving no "support."

6) Includes the $84,669.04 old-age benefits and gives effect to $9,423.71 of offsetting pension credits. (39 death benefits: $8,950.00.)

In the above tabulation the old-age benficiaries are not included in the workers and widows, but the amount remitted to them appears in the "disbursements."

3. That during the past triennium we received only 135 applications, 185 fewer than in the former three years is the result of the special old-age benefit of $40.00 a month available to the members of the Pension Fund without going through the annual investigation into their personal circumstances. In a few cases where the special benefit was not sufficient, an additional subsidy was granted after due investigation. When all our men and congregations will have contributed into the Fund for a number of years, we shall be able to discontinue that disagreeable procedure in the great majority of cases. It is evident, therefore, that every worker who does not participate in the Pension Fund and makes no effort to enlist his congregation is trying to uphold that aggravating method also for himself and his widow.

II. Pensions

A. Changes of Regulations

The privilege of amending the Plan with the consent of the Board of Directors was exercised in only one case, for which we request Synod's ratification. In view of the fact that practically all our seminary graduates at first receive a limited salary, and for other good reasons, they will be admitted into membership at half rate, respectively three-fourths rate, and Synod will supply the other 2 per cent of their contribution for two years and 1 per cent for the following two years, provided that payment is made from the date when the graduate became eligible for membership and that the employer is participating in full.

B. Statistics

Total Registration on January 31, 1944

Pastors		2,955
Teachers		1,051
Professors		163
Workers Not Serving Congregations		207
Female Workers		84
		4,460
Members Died	192	
Members Retired	212	
Members Withdrawn	53	
		457
Total Active Members		4,003
Congregations Enlisted		2,436
Institutional Boards		37
Synod's and the Districts' Salary-paying Boards		49
Pension Fund Balance, January 31, 1944		$1,979,537.89
Disbursed for Death Benefits (Total)		39,375.00

One Year's Growth

	Workers	Congregations	Balance
January 31, 1944	4,460	2,436	$1,979,537.89
January 31, 1943	4,006	2,041	1,317,784.91
	455 (11%)	395 (19%)	$ 661,752.98 (50%)

C. Why a Pension Fund?

1. There can be no doubt as to the import and intention of the unanimous institution of the Fund in 1935 and of the 1938 resolution that "the pension system is now Synod's system of support." This means that Synod has replaced the traditional manner of doling out support according to need and those never-ending investigations by a more "decent and orderly" system.

No one ever discovered a Scripture passage prohibiting this undertaking. We all admit that we Christians are free at any

time to enter into a voluntary agreement of laying in store on certain days as God has prospered us (1 Cor. 16:2), in order to make proper provision for those of our own house.

3. Neither is the Fund "just a business proposition." Business is always carried on for profit. The Pension is a friendly family affair and arrangement under which only those will benefit who on account of illness, old age, or bereavement are not able to support themselves.

4. (a) Those non-members who contend that they and their widows are entitled to the income of the L. L. L. Endowment should consider that those $80,000 would not go very far if they were distributed among the 1,600 persons depending on support. They should also remember that in 1919 the Endowment Fund would have been designated for pension proper if it had not been for the attitude taken by one adverse man. Under the circumstances the L. L. L. presented the Fund with the condition that the proceeds should be used "in the manner adopted by Synod." This expresses the hope that the time would come when Synod would be ready to systematize the support department.

(b) The Permanent Support Fund, balance $224,000, was started in 1917 by a bequest of the English District in the amount of $3,000 with the condition that it become the nucleus of a pension system.

5. The last excuse, inability to contribute, cannot be advanced since the Fort Wayne convention expressly stated (what really is self-evident), that the underpaid and unfortunate are to receive help by applying to the officials. *Proceedings*, 1941, p. 381. Those brethren who confided in us and accepted our advice are now members of the Fund.

During the last three years the participation of workers increased by 40 per cent; of the salary-paying organizations, by 60 per cent, and the assets, by 112 per cent. And we say: To God all praise and glory! But there remains the disheartening fact that one half of all congregations and one thousand and two hundred professors, pastors, and teachers have not contributed a cent for almost seven years, and the thousands of latecomers only a part of what Synod could rightfully expect of them. As a result several million dollars are irretrievably lost to our cause.

A large number of belated entrants, workers and congregations, realizing the great advantage of having the special Old Age and Death Benefits offered to those who remit in full, are paying off the arrears in convenient installments. No interest is charged on the back dues.

D. Promotion

This our sad experience is not the rule in the Missouri Synod, and we do not hold the rank and file of our brethren responsible. Our method of promotion was faulty. In the first place, we told our men and congregations in 1937, after the plan had been unanimously adopted, they should now carefully consider this matter, etc. When our duly elected representatives after careful consideration have decided to erect a three million dollar institution, the congregations and individuals are not asked to "carefully consider" whether they wish to participate. That has been done at the proper time and place, and the moment for action has arrived. The pension plan had been before Synod for twenty years when it was instituted.

But since a pension system must operate under a set of rules and regulations, we should have followed the example of other churches and for a certain period engaged a number of fully informed full-time field men, as we now do for a number of ventures that certainly are not more important than the Pension. This should be done even now.

It will not be necessary, however, to adopt so costly a measure if the leaders among us all unite in a concerted effort. We members of the General and the 32 District Boards, our District Presidents and Circuit Visitors (51 have not joined), neighboring pastors, teachers, and councilmen have not yet done our best. In the first place, let everyone of us set his own house in order, and then we shall be able to speak convincingly to our friend, brother, and neighbor. For that purpose we have made available the names of the non-members in the various Districts (even as the participation of the congregations in raising the budget is published) to give the respective brethren opportunity to provide information and encouragement where it is most needed. Also the editors of our periodicals and District papers will gladly give space to Pension items if we supply the copy.

E. Social Security Act

A bill has been introduced in Congress to exclude from the S. S. A. only duly ordained ministers and members of religious orders. We have taken steps that also parochial school teachers be exempted.

F. Wills — Annuity Gifts — Memorials

1. When a Christian disposes of his earthly goods, he remembers that the most necessary and the most useful institution on earth is the Church of the pure Word and Sacrament. Whatever he will bequeath to the Board of Support and Pensions will be used to

provide for the disabled workers and their needy widows and orphans; it will also be a lasting and living monument of his love. But be sure that your will fully expresses your intentions. We lost the income of large amounts by loosely drawn wills. *Always* consult Synod's Treasurer or the undersigned.

2. This Board was the first to receive permission from Synod to accept annuity gifts in behalf of the Veterans of the Cross and their dependents. We pay one tenth of one per cent for each year of the giver's age when the gift is made; 6 per cent for life if he or she is 60 years old; 6.1 per cent if 61 years, etc. After the benefactor has ceased to need the interest, it will help to provide comfort and care for faithful servants of God.

3. We were also the first to distribute Memorial Cards to be used at funerals. When we garnish the grave of a prophet or any other grave, let us remember the living by designating a gift for the Pension Fund.

Synod's Pension Fund **Your Social Security**

PASTOR, TEACHER, AND PARISH IN PARTNERSHIP

How Does Your District Participate?

Comparative Tabulation of Registrations

As of March 31, 1944

District	Standing According to Salaries	Workers	Per Cent	Congregations	Per Cent
1. Oklahoma	22	64	97%	32	60%
2. Southern Nebraska	29	191	96	85	57
3. Iowa West	13	152	92	111	79
4. Alberta and British Columbia	30	59	91	46	55
5. Central Illinois	12	143	90	82	75
6. Kansas	28	170	90	101	75
7. Eastern	4	123	90	78	63
8. Iowa East	18	113	89	80	84
9. Southern	16	71	86	45	66
10. Michigan	9	320	83	159	75
11. Northern Illinois	5	451	83	143	72
12. Southern California	10	81	83	41	69
13. Central	11	389	82	164	70
14. California and Nevada	7	72	82	51	68
15. Northern Nebraska	26	127	82	78	62
16. Oregon and Washington	20	97	79	83	78
17. Minnesota	17	319	77	215	55
18. Atlantic	2	189	76	119	66
19. Southeastern	3	61	75	48	64
20. Colorado	19	56	74	40	68
21. Texas	27	150	73	79	51
22. North Dakota and Montana	24	74	72	76	43
23. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	23	40	69	34	31
24. South Wisconsin	6	207	68	82	53
25. Western	15	280	67	122	49
26. South Dakota	25	56	65	50	44
27. North Wisconsin	14	113	65	93	42
28. Southern Illinois	21	85	64	46	51

District	Standing According to Salaries	Workers	Per Cent	Congregations	Per Cent
29. Ontario	8	30	61	22	36
30. English	1	122	60	73	47
Unclassified Workers	—	6	—	—	—
31. Argentina	—	37	71	5	8
32. Brazil	—	83	68	37	16
Total Registered, March 31, 1944		4,531		2,520	
Average			80%		54%
Total Pension Fund Assets, as of March 31, 1944					**$2,071,818.11**

For the worker who has performed his duty in the service of the Missouri Synod and for his dependents there is, humanly speaking, only one organization that can and will provide fully and permanently in illness and bereavement —

SYNOD'S SYSTEM OF PENSIONS AND SUPPORT
200 McHenry Avenue — Crystal Lake, Illinois

A Report and a Request for Co-operation to the Hon. District Presidents and Visitors from the Board of Support and Pensions
1943

Less than six years ago the fastest-growing and undoubtedly the most beneficial undertaking of recent years, the Pension Fund, was instituted by Synod.

We have enrolled 4,300 workers, or 80 per cent of the total number; 2,300, or about one half, of the congregations and all salary-paying boards.

The assets of the Fund, $1,683,822, are rapidly increasing by compound interest and by the steady stream of contributions from loyal workers and employers; 163 Death Benefits, a total of $35,000, were granted to the families of departed members; 212 retiring veterans and 28 widows, 33 of whom have already gone to the Church Triumphant, were granted respectively the $480 or $240 Old Age Benefit without the traditional formalities. To God all praise and glory.

We cannot ignore the disturbing fact that after six years of intensive publicity 1,000 active workers and 2,400 congregations have as yet not joined the Fund. For this reason the reserve is smaller by two million dollars than it would have been had all participated. As a result many thousands of dollars are, and will have to be, unnecessarily added to the annual Support budget. All non-members should realize that this cannot continue indefinitely.

The General Board of Support and Pensions alone cannot cope successfully with the task of winning these reluctant workers and churches for Synod's Pension Fund. We cannot do the necessary individual work among men and congregations over the length and breadth of the United States and Canada; neither

can the few members of the District subcommittees meet the situation in their comparatively large territories. (The two South American Districts have joined practically unanimously.)

To *remedy this situation* it was suggested to engage a staff of informed and qualified field men, who would establish personal contact with all who have not yet joined. But we need not go to this big expense provided our District Presidents and Visitors will assist us. This was discussed at the recent Fiscal Conference and is in accord with Synod's desires as expressed in the Constitution, Art. XI, B, 4: "The President of Synod (and his representatives) shall see to it that the resolutions of Synod are carried out." It is evident, therefore, that the District Presidents and their officials have been entrusted by Synod with the task of keeping its financial program including the Support and Pension department on a sound basis and to make it function effectively. Should any workers or congregations find it impossible to join the Fund for reasons of poverty, the *Proceedings* of 1941, p. 381, show how help is to be given in such instances, namely, in co-operation with the District officials.

You District Presidents and Visitors are in a strategic spot to render the needed help. You can inquire discreetly of the local congregation why it has not joined; you can speak to some of the officers and members of such congregations and offer your help to the timid pastor and teacher. You are intimately acquainted with the psychology of the individual workers and their particular circumstances and will find an approach without difficulty where we would be groping in darkness. In too many instances wrong impressions and prejudices concerning Synod's Pension Fund exist. These can be easily removed by a personal interview on the part of an official.

This does not imply that the members of the General Board and local Boards of Support should be idle. They also will approach the "prospects" personally and by letter; they will co-operate, supply technical information, and, where necessary, give the history of previous approaches, etc. But it does mean that we are pleading for the assistance of our Presidents and Visitors.

We therefore venture to make the following requests:

1. At the Visitors' meetings please make participation in the Pension Plan a standing subject for discussion and see to it that the proper action is taken. A tabulation of the non-members will be available.

2. When you act as advisers of a calling non-member congregation which is anxious to secure the services of a certain

man, then enlist that congregation in the Pension Fund, and at the same time make sure that the called worker is a member.

3. Please use the annual circuit meetings to present the subject to representative laymen and laywomen from all your congregations, to invite discussion, to remove prejudices and opposition which the local pastor was unable to overcome.

4. Please encourage our Mission Boards to arrange for pension membership when candidates and other workers are engaged.

A plan to start the graduates. The following resolution of our Board of Directors will be of interest to you inasmuch as it may help to expedite the entry of our graduates: "After January 31, 1944, Synod will pay upon request for every pastor or teacher graduate one half of his pension contribution during the first two years from the date when he became eligible for membership, and one fourth of his contribution for the following two years provided that the graduate has remitted one half, respectively three fourths, of his pension dues. These subsidies will be credited to his personal accumulation, but will not be included in the refund to which he will be entitled in the event of his withdrawal from service under Paragraph IV, A. — This plan is adopted tentatively for four years."

Since it is difficult to sell to others what we are not sold on ourselves, we plead with those of our District Presidents and Visitors who have not yet joined the Fund (1 District President, 7 Vice-Presidents, and 64 Visitors) to do so immediately. Your admonitions, your encouragement, and your example will go a long way toward helping us with others. Your reaction and suggestions are appreciated.

Letter to the Graduating Classes of Our Seminaries and Teachers Colleges

DEAR FRIEND:

Cordial congratulations on the impending completion of your preparation for the holy office of the ministry. Soon you will be fully equipped to serve your Master and His redeemed in the Church of the pure Word and Sacrament in such a time as this.

The oversupply of candidates is now absorbed and practically every one of you by call or appointment will be given an open door to preach and teach the Gospel and live of the Gospel.

While serving the Church you will not be eligible for the Government protection under the Social Security Act, but your Synod will stand by you and provide also for your dependents, not only while you are performing your official duties, but through its Pension Fund (balance $2,000,000) and from the annual Support budget ($389,500 for 1944) also when illness or old age will compel

you to retire from active duty. No commercial insurance can offer such protection for any price.

These subsidies are granted during disability and widowhood in consideration of an annual contribution equal to 4 per cent of your salary basis and of a like amount from your salary-paying organization. An immediate death benefit in the amount of $250 is provided for without additional cost.

There is absolutely no commercial concern that can provide such elastic, broad, and permanent coverage at *any* price.

A Special Offer to Our Seminarians Who Graduated In or After 1943

In view of the fact that your initial income probably will be limited, that you may have financial obligations, that you will need books, possibly a car, and eventually will wish to establish a home, the Board of Directors upon our request adopted the following resolutions:

If a graduate will remit 2 per cent of his salary basis from the date when he became eligible for membership (that is, when he receives salary for doing regular church work within the Missouri Synod), and provided that his employer has remitted 4 per cent of his salary basis from the date of his eligibility, *Synod at the end of each fiscal year will add to his account an amount equal to 2 per cent of his salary basis* for two years, and 1 per cent if he remits 3 per cent and the employer 4 per cent for the following two years.

The worker must join the Fund not later than twelve months after he became eligible.

Female parochial school teachers and mission workers who are eligible for Pension membership and have graduated from one of our seminaries in or after 1943 are included in this resolution. When the words "he" or "his" refer to them, they are to be construed to mean also "she" and "her."

Please follow these directions:

1. As soon as you have accepted a call or appointment, sign the enclosed agreement of participation and mail it to the undersigned.

2. Inquire whether the calling organization has joined Synod's Pension Fund and if not, request that they do so. If necessary, we, respectively your Visitor, will be glad to assist you in persuading your congregation or salary-paying board.

3. If you are so heavily insured that it will be difficult to meet both payments and you will let us know, we will assist you in adjusting your insurance program.

4. Make payments to Pension Fund after you have received

a remittance blank from our treasurer. If you write after your name: "Graduate of 1944," the treasurer will understand why you pay only 2 per cent.

5. If you ask your treasurer to deduct the 2 per cent from your salary and send them along with the employer's 4 per cent, both you and we will save.

6. The greatest of all thieves is procrastination. Whatever may be the obstacle, please write us.

7. Synod's instruction to assist those who are unable to contribute (*Proceedings*, 1941, 381) makes participation possible for all. Your communication will be considered confidential.

8. Our Pension Manual is out of print. You will receive a copy as soon as it comes from the press.

BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

F. A. HERTWIG — ADOLPH W. OBERMANN
THEO. M. KOSCHE — C. H. DEHNING
GEORGE WEIGLE — THEO. DOERING
AUGUST EGGERDING — J. J. OHLIS
REV. F. G. KUEHNERT, *Chairman*

---

[807]

Pension Plan Allocation to be Discontinued

Discontinuance of socialized allocation of employers' contributions as a feature of Synod's Pension Plan was advocated three years ago. Our daily contact with the Plan during these three years has convinced us that all the objections made to socialized allocation at that time are still valid and that, if anything, the objections were understated.

Three years ago the arguments advanced were sufficiently convincing to persuade both the Support Conference and the respective Convention Committee that socialized allocation of employer's contributions did not justify itself and might well be dispensed with, and the latter Committee so reported to Synod. We hope to bring facts and arguments this year which should be even more convincing.

Let us deal briefly with the element of benefits. We shall bring data to prove that the member receiving a salary below the average was aided by allocation to the extent of only $3.25 last year. In thirty years that would add to his reserve with interest about $200.00, and if he were to retire at age sixty-five after thirty years of service, allocation would have added about $13.00 to his annuity, or about $1.08 monthly. These sums are given as aver-

ages. Some few would gain more than that. A majority would gain less.

And what about the costs? We do know that the last allocation cost upward of a thousand dollars for regular and special clerk hire. Not only is allocation a laborious and monotonous task for those concerned, but it also seriously impairs the office routine and delays other operations which should be kept current. Without allocation it is possible to keep practically current on Pension postings at all times. That would mean that delinquency notices could be sent out promptly. That was not the case last fall. It would also mean that there would be a *true* balance in *all* accounts at practically all times. Under allocation there is a true balance only once each year, that is, as of September 30, the end of the fiscal year. But that true balance is not ascertained until several months later. It would mean further that the statements of their accounts would be intelligible to the members when they receive them once a year. Under allocation many members do not understand their statements, and *none* can prove them.

We repeat the suggestion of three years ago that Synod resolve to discontinue socialized allocation of employers' contributions and that it amend the Pension Plan by eliminating all reference to it. Instead it should be required that each Pension account be kept posted currently, so that delinquency can be promptly discovered and commensurate action taken. The annual interest postings can be made with negligible disturbance to the routine work, as it can be anticipated months in advance.

W. H. SCHLUETER CHAS. E. GROERICH
THEO. W. ECKHART A. W. HUGE

IX. APPEAL MATTERS

[901]

Report of Board of Appeals

Your Board of Appeals begs leave to submit the following report:

The first meeting of the Board of Appeals was held in Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 12—13, 1941. At this meeting the Board organized, with Prof. Paul F. Koehneke as chairman, Rev. W. C. Wangerin vice-chairman, and Prof. Erwin Schnedler secretary. The other members of the Board are Mr. E. C. Jacobs, Mr. Carl Thrun, Mr. Carl Zollmann, and Rev. F. Oberschulte, the last named having become a member through the resignation of Rev. E. W. Frenk. Twelve meetings were held during the triennium, five in Milwaukee, five in Fort Wayne, one in Detroit, and one in St. Louis, each meeting extending over two, three, or four days. Because of the disqualification of certain members of the Board in particular cases and the illness of another member, members from the reserve list were called upon to serve, namely, Rev. E. T. Otto and Teacher H. A. Stolper.

When the Board of Appeals assembled for its first meeting, one of the first questions that had to be answered was, What kind of board did Synod have in mind when it created this new board? Was the board to be merely a fact-finding body to study appeals presented to Synod and report its findings and decisions to Synod for final action, or did Synod intend that the Board should decide questions in the name of Synod?

In 1938 Synod's Constitutional Committee had suggested two plans for taking care of the vexing problem of appeals. The second plan suggested was to handle appeals by having a permanent committee of appeals. Paragraph six of this recommendation read as follows: "Every decision of this committee shall be considered final, subject, however, to the approval of Synod, which may amend or reverse the decision at the convention next following the handing down of the decision." Committee 9, which considered this recommendation of the committee on constitutional matters, made some changes in these suggestions. This report was referred to the new Committee on the Revision of the *Synodical Handbook*.

This new committee presented to Synod a more detailed suggestion for the Board of Appeals. In this report, which was adopted substantially as presented, no reference was made to the provision of the 1938 suggestions that "every decision of this committee shall be considered final, subject, however, to the approval of Synod." The duty of the Board is stated in the words on page

274 "to review the action of the District and its officials, render a decision, and report its findings to the appellant and to Synod."

Another statement on page 274 is also of great importance. Point F reads: "When the Board of Appeals has acted and an appeal is made to Synod in convention assembled, a committee of review, consisting of two pastors, two laymen, and one teacher, elected by Synod, shall determine whether error has been made in the procedure of the Board of Appeals or new evidence has been produced. In either case the matter shall be remanded to the Board of Appeals for a new hearing. If this is not the case, Synod shall confirm the findings of the Board of Appeals. This action shall be final and no further appeal shall be entertained by Synod."

As far as the District Boards of Appeals are concerned, the regulations clearly indicate that their action must be ratified by the District itself. Point d, on page 273 f., states: "If District officials and committees, including the District Board of Appeals and the District itself, have acted, and an appeal is made to Synod, the matter shall immediately and automatically be referred by the President of Synod to Synod's Board of Appeals, which is to review the action of the District and its officials, render a decision, and report its findings to the appellant and to Synod."

None of these restrictions were placed upon Synod's Board of Appeals. The reasons for this difference between the District Boards and Synod's Board seem to be quite obvious. In the District a large number of the clergy and teachers and a number of the delegates may have some knowledge of the case or at least be somewhat familiar with the person or persons involved or may easily become acquainted with the case and be able to judge intelligently and with conviction after a full presentation of the case. Moreover, at District sessions, time can more easily be found for a sufficient discussion of the case to enable the members to pass judgment. In Synod, however, only rarely is there any considerable acquaintance with even the important facts of the case. The persons involved are to a great extent, if not entirely, unknown to the majority of people meeting in the convention. Moreover, the great amount of business to be transacted at Synod has made it practically impossible to devote much time to the consideration of cases of appeals on the floor of Synod. Already in 1911 Synod had to declare that it was unable to decide a certain appeal and therefore elected a committee to decide the case in the name of Synod. See Report, 1911, p. 186. A similar procedure was followed in 1929. There usually was very little discussion of the reports of committees on appeals. On one occasion, when a report was made on such a case, some member rose to object to the

report. The presiding officer, Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, ruled that the report could not be acted upon now, but that the member objecting to it should have an opportunity to present his objections to the committee. Synod, he stated, did not have the time to consider all such cases in detail, but had to rely upon the good judgment of the committees which it had elected.

Another factor had to be considered. If the case was very complicated, the members of the committee at times had to spend almost the entire time in committee session and were unable to participate in the discussion of Synod's business. Frequently they were almost exhausted by the time they had finished their hearings and were able to present their findings only with great difficulty. And yet Synod was practically compelled because of limitations of time to adopt these findings.

It was quite evident, then, that Synod by adopting these resolutions in 1941 made it the duty of Synod's Board of Appeals to render final decisions in appeals to Synod. Synod evidently wished to achieve a more thorough investigation of such appeals which would not have to be restricted to a ten-day period and wished to give the Board which would have to render the decisions for Synod ample time to consider the case on its merits.

The Board was confirmed in this interpretation of Synod's resolutions. At its first meeting at Fort Wayne, the Board wished to assure itself about its duties. It, therefore, had asked Dr. M. F. Kretzmann to be present for the discussion of this question. Dr. Kretzmann not only had acted in his capacity as Secretary of Synod, but was also chairman of the Handbook Committee, which had proposed these regulations. He stated that it was the clear understanding of the committee that the Board of Appeals was to render final decisions in the name of Synod and that Synod through committees would consider only the questions of error in procedure and new evidence and would in such cases remand the matter to the Board of Appeals.

This action of Synod was not without precedent. In 1911 Synod elected a committee of five men to act in the Fuhrmann matter. See Report, 1911, p. 186. Another appeal was taken to Synod in 1914. The following action was taken by Synod.

"Since the last Synod has elected a committee which was given the assignment to *decide* (underlining in Report) the matter of Pastor Fuhrmann in the name of Synod, no new committee is to be elected to revise this decision.

"The investigating committee chosen in 1911 has published the following Decision in the *Lutheraner* of Dec. 12, 1911:

"After a thorough investigation of the whole matter and after an honest effort to settle it in a Christian manner, the committee

elected by Synod in the matter of Pastor H. J. Fuhrmann hereby presents the following findings:

"1. Pastor H. J. Fuhrmann himself is responsible for the split that has occurred in the congregation at that place, and since the efforts to effect a reunion were not successful entirely because of his attitude, he alone must bear the guilt for the continuation of this split.

"2. At first Pastor Fuhrmann retracted his disgraceful libels of Synod and its officials but later repeated them anew and continued to maintain them to the end.

"3. Pastor Fuhrmann by his dishonest action as well as his rude behavior has made all further dealing with him impossible.

"4. Pastor Fuhrmann, therefore, according to our judgment is no more to be considered our brother." Report, 1914, p. 178.

The Board furthermore was compelled to devise a proper procedure in conducting its own business. The regulations of Synod gave some indications of what Synod expected of its Board. In Point 8, page 274, Synod had decided: "Every appellant shall at the time of taking an appeal provide the appellee with a written copy of his appeal. . . . All pleadings shall be in writing, and a copy shall be furnished the appellee and the Board of Appeals. This does not exclude personal appearance and oral presentation." Point 10 stated: "The Board of Appeals shall be governed in its acts and judgments in accord with Christian principles by the generally accepted rules of justice." One of the fundamental principles is the rule that each party to a case is entitled to know, read, or hear every claim or charge of the other party. This rule is so self-evidently just that it requires no defense. The Board, therefore, decided to adopt this principle as one of the guiding principles for its procedure. An appellant was asked to state definitely to which action of the District he took exception and for which reasons he felt that this decision had been wrong. This statement had to be given in writing to the Board of Appeals, and a copy of this document had to be sent to the appellee. The Board further required the appellee to formulate a reply to this statement of the appellant and to furnish a copy of this reply to the Board and to the appellant. The procedure enabled the Board to determine just which points were in issue between the two parties and to study the documents from this point of view.

Another fundamental principle of justice, which is also in accord with Christian principles, is the rule that every person should be enabled to present his case in the most complete manner. Nobody should be penalized for his lack of education or training along certain lines. Therefore the Board from the beginning agreed

that it should urge all parties to make use of counselors, men able to present their case properly, if they so desired. We did not wish to imply that they should engage lawyers, but that they should make use of the abilities of men who are able to present clearly the objections that they felt they had to raise against a previous decision of their case. For obvious reasons we insisted that such counselors must be members of Synod.

Synod required that personal appearance and oral presentation be not excluded. Also for such hearings we decided as a matter of policy not to permit any *ex parte* hearings, but to insist that both parties be present when any statement is made to the Board and be given an opportunity to reply to any statements made.

Our experience during the past triennium has convinced us that the adoption of these fundamental principles of procedure was very wise.

When Synod passed the regulations for the Board of Appeals, it included the provision that each District elect a Board of Appeals. Naturally no District could elect its Board of Appeals before 1942. Synod's presidium as well as Synod's Board of Appeals felt that it was very desirable and necessary that all District Boards follow a fairly uniform procedure. Our Board, therefore, at the suggestion of the presidium, prepared a guide for District Boards. Before the Board acted finally, a copy of the proposed guide was sent to the District Presidents, the professors of pastoral theology at St. Louis and Springfield, and to other men of experience for criticism. Criticisms which we received were carefully considered by the entire Board. Some of the criticisms which we received were directed at the wording of some of Synod's resolutions and could not be considered in the preparation of the guide. This guide was then presented at a meeting of the President and the four Vice-Presidents of Synod. After it had received their approval, mimeographed copies were made available to all Districts by Synod's office in St. Louis.

The results of these criticisms, discussions, and deliberations are being presented to Synod in a separate memorial.

We are happy to report that the parties in the various cases cheerfully followed the procedure outlined by the Board and willingly placed at the Board's disposal all documents that had a bearing on the points at issue.

Synod by resolution in 1941 referred to the Board of Appeals the appeal of St. Stephanus Congregation in Detroit from the decision of a synodical committee recommending that the congregation known as St. Paul's, consisting largely of members who had separated from St. Stephanus, be admitted to membership in

Synod. A committee elected at the convention in 1941 to study the St. Stephanus appeal recommended that this appeal be upheld, whereupon Synod turned the entire matter over to the new Board of Appeals. The Board held a hearing on this matter in Detroit; following this hearing, the Board, through a subcommittee, made earnest efforts to effect a conciliation by meeting with the voters of St. Paul's and urging them to return to St. Stephanus. The members of the latter, on the other hand, declared that they would cheerfully forgive them and gladly grant them releases to sister congregations. While a number of families of St. Paul's returned and were received back by St. Stephanus, St. Paul's Congregation as such refused to follow the suggestion of the Board that it dissolve, and the Board rendered a decision upholding the appeal of St. Stephanus Congregation. St. Paul's then applied for membership to the Michigan District of the Wisconsin Synod, but an intersynodical committee, which investigated the case, came to the same conclusion as the Board of Appeals.

Synod also in 1941 referred to the Board of Appeals the appeal of Dr. O. H. Pannkoke from a decision of the English District upholding the sentence of self-excommunication pronounced upon Dr. Pannkoke by Trinity Congregation, Oak Park, Ill. Two hearings were held in this case, with the result that the Board asked Trinity Congregation to rescind its action as not in accord with the principles laid down in Matthew 18. The Board offered Trinity Church to supplement orally before the congregation the findings contained in the Board's Opinion and to aid the congregation in disposing of the case. The skeleton convention of the English District in 1943 decided to appeal from the Board's decision to Synod. Subsequently Trinity declined the offer of the Board and notified the Board that it would lay the case before Synod.

In the matter of the *Smith Case Reporter,* also referred to the Board of Appeals by Synod in 1941, two hearings were held. In its decision the Board held that Dr. Pannkoke had violated the Eighth Commandment in the columns of the *Smith Case Reporter* and called upon him for apologies to "Hometown Church," to President "I. M. Busy," and to Synod. Dr. Pannkoke has submitted the following apology.

"In 1940 and 1941 I published the *Smith Case Reporter* to help bring about a more evangelical administration of Matthew 18 and a reform of our judicial system. In certain quarters the *Smith Case Reporter* was criticized. Synod in 1941 turned the matter of the *Smith Case Reporter* over to the Board of Appeals, with the direction to recommend what action, if any, should be taken. The Board considered the matter on the basis of a protest against the *Smith Case Reporter.*

"The Board of Appeals in its decision felt that certain statements in the *Smith Case Reporter* about "I. M. Busy" and "Hometown Church" transgressed the Eighth Commandment and asked that an apology be made.

"After considering the matter, I have come to the conclusion that it is manly, Christian, and in the interest of unity and good will in our Synod to make this apology and to end further strife.

"I therefore ask 'Hometown Church,' 'I. M. Busy,' and any other members of Synod in the spirit and for the sake of Christ to forgive the statements in the *Smith Case Reporter* which have wronged them. I sincerely pray that they will accept me as a brother in Christ, as I want to consider them brethren in Christ, so that we may serve our common Master in unity of spirit in difficult days."

The Board of Appeals recommends that Synod accept this apology and consider the matter of the *Smith Case Reporter* closed.

Late in 1941 President Behnken turned over to the Board an appeal of Pastor Paul Melcher and Zion Congregation of Owensville, Mo. Pastor Melcher and Zion Congregation had been expelled from membership in Synod by the Western District. On their appeal to Synod from this action of the Western District, an investigating committee appointed by President Behnken upheld the sentence of expulsion. This last-named committee finished its work after the convention of 1941. Thereupon Pastor Melcher and Zion Congregation again appealed to Synod, and their appeal was referred to the Board. After careful study of the formidable mass of documents that had accumulated, followed by a formal hearing in St. Louis, the Board, in a lengthy Opinion, held that the expulsion of Pastor Melcher and Zion Congregation was not justified.

Three other cases occupied the attention of the Board. Mr. Henry F. Pieper, of Edwardsville, Ill., whose appeal has been before Synod at each convention for many years, brought his case before the Board. The Board did not enter upon an investigation of the case, but earnestly counseled the appellant to make his peace with the congregation which excommunicated him many years ago. One member of the Board made a trip to Edwardsville, but was unable to accomplish anything. In the appeal of Mr. William Meyer and others of Shobonier, Ill., the Board could find nothing in the documents submitted to justify taking up the case. A case of excommunication brought to the Board from the Southern California District was referred to the Board of Appeals of that District and has since been settled.

It was the intention of the Board to publish notice of its

decisions in the official organs of Synod. This was done in the Detroit case. Subsequently, however, the editorial committees of *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner,* acting on the advice of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, refused to publish the decision in the Western District case, on the ground that Synod had not specifically granted this right to the Board of Appeals. The Board feels that the members of Synod are entitled to be informed of the action of the Board and that the church papers are the proper vehicles to convey this information. The memorial of our Board, which is being presented to Synod for consideration, provides that this be done.

SYNOD'S BOARD OF APPEALS
PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*
ERWIN SCHNEDLER, *Secretary*

---

[902]

Appeal of the English District from the Decision of the Board of Appeals

Having considered the Opinion of the Board of Appeals in the case of Dr. O. H. P. against the English District with the desire that this unhappy situation might have been brought to a just and God-pleasing conclusion, the English District in convention assembled has found for reasons hereinafter set forth that it cannot accept the Opinion of the Board of Appeals and herewith humbly petitions Synod to have the same set aside. We find that the Opinion is not in agreement with the accepted principles of the Christian Church, based on the Word of God.

I

We call attention to the fact, nowhere referred to in any way in the Opinion of the Board of Appeals, that Dr. O. H. P. was received into membership in a sister congregation of Synod, Grace Church, Jacksonville, Florida, in 1937 without a transfer from, and over the protest of, Trinity Church of Oak Park. We call attention to the Opinion of the officers of the Southern District (Jan. 11, 1938), likewise unmentioned by the Opinion of the Board of Appeals, which ruled that Dr. O. H. P. was a member of Trinity Church, directed Grace Church to terminate the "membership" granted, and advised Trinity Church to deal with Dr. O. H. P. in the matter. We call attention to the fact that this "membership" has nonetheless been permitted to continue and has evoked no expression, ruling, or rebuke from the Board of Appeals, in spite of the Opinions of the Southern and English Districts and in spite

of the repeated protests of Trinity Congregation and the officers of the English District against tolerance of such a situation.

In harmony with Scripture's presentation of the fellowship of faith and Synod's established practice, we hold that the disciplinary proceedings of a member congregation of Synod (not to mention a District's supporting decision) must be respected by every sister congregation, even though appeal be entered, until the proceedings reach their conclusion and thereafter until any disciplinary verdict is properly recalled or rescinded. Any other procedure disrupts the fellowship and provokes anarchy and chaos in the Church. We assert that by its failure to heed the information and protests advanced on this point and by its silence on this *primary* consideration of ecclesiastical order the Opinion of the Board of Appeals nullifies the Constitution of Synod, Art. III, Sec. 8, and commits Synod to a rule of ungovernable disorder.

II

A. In Section I the Opinion states that "the absolutely essential starting point for church discipline proceedings which may lead to excommunication is the establishment, the proof of a mortal sin." We hold that the Board of Appeals has failed to distinguish between "church discipline *proceedings*" and essential "church *discipline*," that is, admonition and declaration of a verdict. We grant that proof of mortal sin must be established in order to proceed to admonition and excommunication. But the congregation, first of all, must investigate the charge which the complaining member brings against the accused. Cf. C. F. W. Walther, *Theological Quarterly,* I, 411, par. 30; A. L. Graebner, *Theological Quarterly,* VI, 4, pp. 216—231. In order to accomplish this, the congregation must arrange for hearings to receive the charge of the complainant, to hear the defense of the accused, and thereby to establish the facts in the case. Toward this end both parties must co-operate with the congregation. This is the essential prerequisite for church discipline and the starting point for such proceedings. To refuse such co-operation is tantamount to severing the bond of fellowship. The congregation is compelled to recognize such refusal as self-exclusion from the congregation. Cf. Mezger, *Magazin fuer Homiletik,* March, 1906, pp. 91, 92; June, 1906, p. 192. By demanding the establishment of proof of mortal sin as the absolutely essential starting point for church discipline *proceedings,* the Board of Appeals ignores this prerequisite and in doing so does violence to the principles of justice and to Scriptural order for church discipline.

B. With regard to Section II, we cannot accept the Board of Appeals' interpretation and limitation of Matt. 18 and 1 Cor. 5. The

scope of action required by these passages is not determined by geographical factors, as contended by the Board of Appeals in its interpretation and application of 1 Cor. 5:1, "en humin," but by the desire to be recognized as a brother. Although we hold that steps I and II were not essential in this case (Walther, *Pastorale,* p. 325, Anm. 3; Fritz, *Pastoral Theology,* pp. 235, 237; *Homiletical Magazine,* May, 1906, p. 160; *Central District Report,* 1904, pp. 56 and 57), we contend that the first step had been taken by the complaining party, that the second step had been made impossible by the accused (cf. English District Findings, p. 15), and that action by the congregation had been made imperative by the act of the accused in seeking membership in a sister congregation (cf. Opinion of the official committee of the Southern District). Christian order, as embodied in the Objects of Synod, Art. III, made it necessary that the accused's name be cleared before Trinity Congregation could issue a transfer.

C. With regard to Section III of the Board of Appeals' Opinion we hold that the quotation from Dr. Walther's *Pastorale* in paragraph 8 supports the action of the congregation. Inasmuch as this authority distinguishes between the declaration that a person "has excluded himself" and "has excommunicated himself," we draw attention to the fact that the congregation's resolution ("has thereby placed himself outside the communicant membership of Trinity Church until such time as, of his own accord, he shall appear and shall re-establish himself in good standing") is in harmony with the authority quoted. Cp. also Mezger, *Magazin fuer Homiletik,* 1906, pp. 91, 92.

We hold that the hypothetical possibilities for non-appearance cited by the Board of Appeals in paragraph 7 are not pertinent in this case.

We find that the Board of Appeals' assumptions in paragraph 9 do not reflect a proper evaluation of all the facts in the case; *e. g.:* (1) The accused advanced as his major reason for non-appearance the fact that he was a member of a sister congregation (accordingly, outside the jurisdiction of the citing congregation). This means that he did not recognize membership in Trinity Congregation and evidently shows, regardless of the other reasons advanced, that he was unwilling to "hear" this congregation, though its jurisdiction had been affirmed also by the official committee of the Southern District in its Opinion of January 11, 1938; (2) It can be shown from documentary evidence that the representatives referred to in the Opinion (III, par. 9) were not sent to further a "hearing," but rather to block arrival at a unanimous action by the congregation.

With regard to paragraph 11 of section III, it is evident from the records that "the divorce proceedings were not the basis for the congregation's final action," but we do hold that any proposal offering to bring this entire case to a full, final, God-pleasing, and soul-serving solution must deal with those proceedings which vitally affect the fellowship of faith.

D. We hold that the solution suggested by the Board of Appeals is contrary to Scriptural and synodical procedure. We hold that neither Scripture nor the law of love permit a congregation to terminate such a case as this simply by striking a name from its records. We hold that it is the congregation's duty to reopen the case at such time as the accused is ready to appear and co-operate in a just hearing. This the congregation has expressed its willingness to do. If the accused is willing to "hear," then he will present himself before Trinity Church for such hearing.

We hold that other souls — the original complainants, the members of Trinity Church, and still others — are involved in this unhappy case. Concern for their spiritual welfare makes the adoption of the Board of Appeals' solution impossible. Moreover, if carried out under synodical direction, it will prove detrimental to the church at large and tend to break down all discipline within the Church. Concern for the accused's soul demands either that he be justified or that he be convicted of sin and led to repentance. Such is Christ's way.

We hold that a conscience enlightened by God's Word cannot resort to the solution proposed in the Opinion.

To summarize, we contend that the Opinion of the Board of Appeals ignores proper ecclesiastical procedure and order; that it is based on misinterpretation and misapplication of God's Word; that it employs a strange mode of procedure leading to a disregard of essential facts; that it proposes a solution which violates conscience and is unacceptable to God and to His Church. Therefore we respectfully petition Synod to withdraw the Decision of its Board of Appeals.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

MARTIN WALKER, *President*
HUGO G. KLEINER, *First Vice-President*
BERNARD H. HEMMETER, *Second Vice-President*
EDWIN L. WILSON, *Third Vice-President*
HAROLD W. ROMOSER, *Secretary*

[903]

Statement of Trinity Ev. Luth. Church, Oak Park, Ill.

DEAR BRETHREN:

In the fear of God and awe of His Word Trinity Congregation has carefully reviewed its disciplinary procedure and the Opinion of Synod's Board of Appeals in the case of O. H. Pannkoke and his appeal.

We find that the Board of Appeals has failed to make any ruling on a basic issue of the case, to wit, the acceptance of the appellant into "membership" in a sister congregation of Synod in 1937 over the protest of Trinity Church and the continuance of that "membership" in spite of rulings of both the Southern (Jan. 11, 1938) and English (Dec. 13, 1939) Districts affirming Trinity Church's jurisdiction — an issue fundamental to the welfare of the souls involved, to the Scriptural and constitutional functioning of our Synod, and to the Scriptural authority and constitutional prerogatives of every member congregation of Synod. The Board of Appeals renders no judgment on this disorderly situation although the issue was officially placed before it by the Transcript of the Records of Trinity Church (pp. 12—17), by the Findings of the Southern and English Districts, by letter of Trinity Church on Jan. 8, 1943, by the officers of the English District in a communication of Feb. 13, 1943, and by oral statement by the pastor of Trinity Church, supported by officers of the English District officially present, to the Board on Feb. 16, 1943, at Fort Wayne, Ind., for which last-named statement entry in the minutes of the Board was specifically requested.

We hold that to acquiesce in such procedure would be to forfeit one of a congregation's inherent, basic rights as a member of Synod — the right to have its disciplinary action honored by every sister congregation until such time as a case has been *finally* adjudicated — and that such renunciation of its Scriptural and synodical prerogatives should not be asked and may not be required of a congregation. To do so is to disavow and nullify the purposes of synodical membership and the synodical fellowship.

When the disorder perpetuated by the Board of Appeals' silence on this irregularity of "dual membership" has been resolved, the congregation will stand ready to adduce evidence for its further conviction that argumentation employed in the Decision rendered does not accord with Scripture, established church practice, and fact.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
E. F. FEDLER, *Chairman*
P. C. MERRYWEATHER, *Secretary*

[904]

Appeal of Western District in Owensville, Mo., Case

WHEREAS, "The appeal of the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Congregation of Owensville, Mo., against expulsion from Synod by the Western District was properly submitted for review to a committee" (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 426), the committee consisting of Pastors H. C. Schreck and E. Berthold and Prof. Walter Baepler; and

WHEREAS, "It was not possible for this Committee to arrive at a verdict prior to" the convention of Synod, in Fort Wayne, June 18—27, 1941 (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 426); and

WHEREAS, Said convention in Fort Wayne adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we support the action of President Behnken not to take the matter out of the hands of this committee and place it before the convention" (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 426); and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Synod's aforementioned resolution this Committee continued the examination of the Owensville Appeal, rendering a verdict August 28, 1941, in which it sustained the action of the Western District; and

WHEREAS, Subsequently, before Synod had the opportunity to examine the decision of said committee (see By-Laws, Section VIII, paragraph 4), the same appeal, without new evidence and without showing error in procedure, was placed into the hands of the new Board of Appeals created by Synod at the Fort Wayne Convention in 1941; and

WHEREAS, We contend that placing the Owensville Appeal into the hands of the Board of Appeals before Synod had the opportunity to act on the report of the Schreck Committee was an error in procedure; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Appeals on July 29, 1942, rendered an opinion on the Owensville Appeal which conflicts with the decision of the Schreck Committee now pending and awaiting action by Synod; and

WHEREAS, We contend that the Board of Appeals erred in procedure in that they based their decision on the By-Laws of Synod p. 52 (1937 ed.), Section E, paragraph 3, which paragraph does not apply to the Owensville case, while p. 28 (1937 ed.), Art. VII, Section D, paragraph 2, does apply; and

WHEREAS, We contend further that the Board of Appeals erred in procedure by employing the term "advisory body" in Art. VII of Synod's Constitution as applying to provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws which members of Synod by their signature have pledged to respect, while, in fact, that Article employs the term "advisory body" as applying to "resolutions of Synod";

Therefore the Western District respectfully *requests:*

1. That Synod, assembled in convention in Saginaw, Mich., June 21—30, 1944, receive and examine the report of the Schreck Committee; and

2. That Synod, at said convention, decline to receive the opinion of the Board of Appeals. If, however, the opinion of the Board of Appeals be received by Synod, the Western District herewith appeals from said opinion.

PAUL KOENIG, *President* — A. M. LOHMAN
RUDOLPH PRANGE, *Secretary* — MARTIN SENNE
EWALD SCHUETTNER — L. J. DIERKER

X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

[1001]

Report of Bureau of Information on Secret Societies

Your Bureau of Information has during the past triennium sought to serve the pastors and congregations of our Church by supplying them with accurate and up-to-date information about the present status of many secret orders. The correspondence covered thirty-four (34) States. In a greater proportion than formerly the inquiries which reached our offices were concerned with approaches which had been made to our members that they join some secret order. This seems to indicate a concerted program on the part of the lodges of our country to expand their forces. Our pastors are not lacking in watchfulness. Both the number and the tenor of the letters of inquiry indicate that our pastors are on the alert, and there is also ample evidence to show that our members consult with their pastors before joining any secular society, secret or otherwise. This is most encouraging.

There has been no significant change in the status of the secret orders during the past three years. It was again disclosed that some of the most prominent of the insurance orders are now relinquishing the condition of initiation by ritual and make the insurance contract a simple business transaction. There is no change, however, in the attitude of Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship toward the Church, and there is many a less important order which contains the lodge spirit in full potency. We have also found it necessary to warn our people against the secret societies being organized for servicemen's mothers. Not only do we regard as a waste of money the membership in such of these orders as we have investigated, but the religion of the rituals is Unitarian, unchristian.

In the fall of 1943 the Bureau directed a letter to all Presidents of Missouri Synod Districts, from which the following sentences are quoted:

"Occasionally we receive complaints to the effect that in other areas lodge men are freely admitted to fellowship in our congregations. Whenever we have traced such reports in the past, we have found them to be based on misinformation. This is not denying, of course, that there will always be problem congregations and that we shall never have a ministry which scores one hundred per cent in dealing with members of secret orders. But we consider these cases to be sporadic. If, however, in your opinion, there is reason to believe that the situation is not as favorable as we have been led to believe and that there is a tendency to overlook the

lodge issue, in our mission work, for instance, we would like to receive from you a brief description of the over-all picture (not limiting yourself to your District) as you see it."

Replies were received from every one of our thirty District Presidents, and without exception they declare that to their knowledge the congregations of their District stand four-square on Synod's resolution. A number of the replies contained statements such as this: "There are a few isolated cases where the lodge has been a problem for many years, but I know of no case where it is dealt with in an indifferent manner." "Though here and there the lodge evil is still troubling our brethren, they take a firm stand and under the circumstances do the best they can." "There were, as you men of the Committee probably know, a few bad spots; but I am assured that headway is being made through proper instruction and an evangelical practice." In view of these statements it will not do to be apologetic regarding the attitude of our Synod towards the lodge when this subject is discussed at intersynodical meetings. If discipline were united to testimony in the Lutheran Church generally regarding the evil of the lodge, a serious obstacle to a better understanding among Lutherans would be removed.

The Bureau of Information was given authority jointly with the Board for Young People's Work to devote further study to the matter of Boy Scouts, with the object in view of removing "dissimilar practice in our midst concerning Boy Scout troops under a Lutheran scoutmaster." Under these instructions your synodical committees obtained all the official handbooks both for scouts and scoutmasters, covering every phase of the work, and examined these for any ingredients of the program which would militate against a Lutheran scoutmaster's committing himself to this program. We were unable to find any factors which would violate our principles and have not been able to discover anything in the practices of scouting, as outlined in these handbooks, to which a Christian parent, scoutmaster, or pastor would take exception. Moreover, a Lutheran Committee on Scouting has issued a manual entitled *Scouting in the Lutheran Church,* which definitely claims for the pastors and congregations the sole and unrestricted right of the Lutheran church committee (of which the local pastor is understood to be a member) to control everything of a religious nature that is to be superimposed upon the official scout program. In a letter to the Committee, Chief Scout Executive Elbert K. Fretwell writes from Scout headquarters:

"We recognize that there is no Boy Scout authority which supersedes the authority of the local Pastor and the Congregation in any phase of the program affecting the spiritual welfare of Lutheran men and boys in Scouting, and the purpose of this

Lutheran Manual is to guide the local Pastor and Congregation in their efforts to supplement the Scout Program with the spiritual program of the Church."

Accordingly, your Committee believes that the matter of scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod may consider her interests sufficiently protected.

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION
PAUL G. BRETSCHER O. F. ENGELBRECHT
THEODORE GRAEBNER

The above report and recommendation in the Boy Scout matter are approved by the Board of Young People's Work.

E. L. ROSCHKE, *Chairman*
MARTIN ROSCHKE, *Secretary*

[1002]

Report of Concordia Historical Institute

With sincere thanksgiving to the Lord of the Church, we are able to report to your venerable body that the work of our Institute has made further progress during the past triennium.

Many members of Synod have sent us items of historical interest, such as congregational histories, congregational constitutions, documents, letters, conference minutes, journals, diaries, etc. We are gradually getting our catalog up to date. We have been able to assist students of church history by making our collection available to them for their special field and by helping them to obtain material from other sources.

Concordia Seminary has again assigned a room to us for the keeping of our collection, a service for which we are grateful, as the conditions of the times have made it impossible for us to carry out our building program for a museum building of our own. We are hopeful that we shall be able to build soon after the war. It will be of interest to your venerable body to know that in addition to the $35,000 which was turned over to us from the Louis H. Waltke estate for the building of a Waltke Memorial Museum, Mrs. L. H. Waltke and the children of Mr. Waltke have contributed $10,000 to our Institute, which sum we have added to our building fund.

We did not make use of the $2,000 per annum allowed by your venerable body three years ago for the purpose of employing a full-time curator until in November, 1943, at which time we employed the Rev. Dr. Karl Kretzmann, formerly pastor at Orange, N. J. Through our curator and with the co-operation of

the Librarian of Concordia Seminary we are planning the establishment of a union catalog, which will mean a greater service for all interested students of Lutheran church history.

We have been successful in having chapters of our Institute founded in several additional centers of Synod, so that we now have chapters in Fort Wayne, St. Louis, in the Atlantic District (headquarters at Bronxville), and in Chicago. In several other centers, our members are at work endeavoring to establish similar chapters. Our purpose in founding such chapters is to arouse and sustain local interest in the history of our beloved Church and by thus widening the interest in this work to enable us to increase our historical collection.

We respectfully bespeak the continued prayers of our venerable body and venture to express the request that throughout Synod, pastors, congregations, and individuals will keep our work in mind and send to us whatever materials of historical value they may have from time to time.

CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE
J. G. FRANZ, *President*

[1003]

Report on Lutheran Women's Missionary League

ESTEEMED BRETHREN:

As a record of our activities in behalf of the newly organized Lutheran Women's Missionary League, we submit the following report:

1. The Thirty-eighth Regular Convention (Fort Wayne, 1941) authorized the President of Synod to "appoint a committee of counselors, consisting of five pastors, who shall call a national meeting of representatives of such Districts as have declared their willingness to participate in the national women's organization; and that such meeting shall be held not later than July, 1942." (*Proceedings* of the Thirty-eighth Regular Convention, p. 405.)

2. In accordance with this resolution the undersigned were appointed counselors for the proposed organization of women. Several meetings were held to make arrangements for the Organizational Convention of Lutheran women. Following the directive of Synod, the District Presidents were contacted with the request to appoint three pastors from their respective areas "to cause the existing church organization within the Districts who are interested in such a national movement of women to send accredited delegates to a district convention to deliberate on the character, scope, and purpose of such a women's organization and

to elect two delegates to represent the said district in a national convention." (*Proceedings* of the Thirty-eighth Regular Convention, p. 405.) A tentative constitution for District Leagues and one for the National Organization was prepared by the counselors to serve as basis for discussion. The initial response from those Districts which already had District Leagues was encouraging, and also some sections where no District Leagues had been organized evidenced real interest.

3. The Organizational Convention was held in St. Stephen's Church, Chicago, on July 7 and 8, 1942. Thirty delegates, representing fifteen districts, were in attendance and voted to organize the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, which subsequently began its official existence with twelve District Leagues as charter members. Temporary officers were elected, and a constitution was adopted. Paragraph 2 of the constitution deals with objectives and reads as follows:

"The objectives of this organization shall be:

"a. To develop and maintain a greater mission consciousness among the women of Synod: Missionary Education — Missionary Inspiration — Missionary Service;

"b. To gather funds for mission projects, sponsored by Synod, especially such for which no adequate provision has been made in the budget."

4. The relation of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League to District Leagues is stated in Article 10 in the following words:

"The districts are requested to adopt as far as practical the model constitution for Districts presented by the national body. Essential requirements in the adoption of the District Constitution are the following points:

"1. Maintaining the basic principle of group representation;

"2. Arranging for supervision by synodical District;

"3. Fostering Missionary Education;

"4. Contributing approximately 25 per cent of all missionary contributions toward approved projects in fairness to all other member Districts."

5. Regarding projects to be undertaken by the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, Article 9 of the constitution provides:

"The National Body shall not undertake, at any one time, more than two projects to be submitted to the Convention by the Executive Board after ratification by the President of Synod, the Executive Secretary of Synod's Board for Home Missions, and the Counselors."

6. In accordance with Synod's resolution (p. 405, *Proceedings* of the Thirty-eighth Regular Convention), the entire constitution was submitted for approval to the College of Presidents in August, 1943, and was duly ratified.

7. The Executive Board of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League met shortly after the Organizational Convention and concerned itself with various matters that needed attention: arranging for an official publication; enlisting the co-operation of the various synodical Districts; attempting to offer solutions for the many problems which arose unavoidably when existing District Leagues were asked to identify themselves with a Synod-wide organization, and when other Districts, which had not as yet sponsored any Leagues, began to do pioneer work in this direction.

8. Beginning in January, 1943, the *Lutheran Woman's Quarterly* was published as the official voice of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League through a temporary literature committee, assisted by one of the counselors. Since January, 1944, a permanent literature committee is functioning, one of the pastoral counselors acting as adviser. The 16-page publication is being printed in 50,000 copies.

9. The initial expenses of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League were met by a loan of $1,000.00 from Synod and a $2,500.00 loan from the Lutheran Women's Missionary Endeavor of the Central District. The loan from Synod has been repaid in full, and the loan from the Lutheran Women's Missionary Endeavor of the Central District will be liquidated before December 31, 1944. Beginning with January 1 of next year, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League will be able to use its funds (usually contributed by the districts through mite boxes or other collection devices) to promote its designated projects, the first two being a chapel for a deaf-mute congregation and a reserve fund to aid Synod in postwar mission expansion.

10. The first regular convention of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League was held at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, August 31 and September 1, 1943. Nineteen districts, with 36,890 active members, were represented by 73 delegates. As its motto the League chose Psalm 100, verse 2: "Serve the Lord with gladness." The election of permanent officers had the following results:

President: Mrs. Otto Schmitt, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President: Mrs. H. W. Lembke, San Leandro, Calif.; Second Vice-President: Miss Gertrude H. Ressmeyer, Baltimore, Md.; Recording Secretary: Mrs. Walter Widman, Waterloo, Iowa; Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Raymond Roehrkasse, Grand Island, Nebr.;

Financial Secretary: Mrs. A. C. Hass, Topeka, Kans.; Treasurer: Mrs. A. H. Meitler, Enid, Okla.; Pastoral Counselors: Revs. R. H. C. Meyer, O. Fedder, W. C. Birkner.

11. The Counselors are of the opinion that the resolutions of Synod pertaining to effecting a women's organization have been carried out and that the Lutheran Women's Missionary League offers a large and important part of Synod's membership a desirable opportunity for helping to build the Kingdom, not in competition with, but in support of, the work of the local congregation and of the church at large. The attitude of the officers of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League and of the entire membership has consistently been co-operative and appreciative. We recommend that Synod express its pleasure that the Lutheran Women's Missionary League has been organized and pledge the League sympathetic support in carrying out its program and attaining its stated objectives.

THE SYNODICAL PASTORAL COUNSELORS
R. H. C. MEYER, *Chairman*
JULIUS DECKMAN
OSCAR FEDDER
A. H. SEMMANN
W. C. BIRKNER, *Secretary*

[1004]

Report on Station KFUO

During the past triennium Radio Station KFUO has again to the best of its ability sought to discharge its responsibility as the broadcasting station of our Lutheran Church by proclaiming the Word of God in all its fullness to a sin-ridden world. The two morning services of Pilgrim Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Mo., were broadcast every Sunday throughout the year. Other religious programs, such as meditations, Bible study, devotions for shut-ins, and the hymns of the Church were given a prominent place on the station's daily program. Many unsolicited letters bear eloquent testimony that the Word was not proclaimed in vain over KFUO. Listeners of our own Church as well as of other denominations have freely given testimony of the comfort and consolation which they have derived from the spiritual messages heard over our broadcasting station. It is very encouraging to know that KFUO obviously has been a blessing to many, but we must remain aware that only God Himself knows the full extent of the work which the station is privileged to do in His kingdom.

Government regulations for broadcasting stations require that the program of broadcasts be balanced and cover the various fields

of our modern life. Station KFUO, too, has to comply with this requirement in order to retain its license. Also all the non-religious programs are being kept on the highest possible plane, as befits a station representative of our Church. Especially in the field of music, KFUO has won the respect of an appreciative audience through the high quality of its presentations.

Station KFUO is owned and operated by the Missouri Synod, which has placed the station under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. This board has appointed a KFUO Radio Committee to manage the affairs of the station. The men serving at present are: Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, chairman, Wm. Pfaff, vice-chairman, Emil Hartmann, treasurer, Dr. G. V. Schick, secretary, Rev. Alfred Doerffler, Wm. Drees, R. Niedner, Rev. J. Oppliger, M. C. Schlieske, O. Selle, Paul Weeke, Dean R. A. Jesse, *ex officio*, and Station Director H. H. Hohenstein, *ex officio*. Since 1941 the following changes have occurred in the personnel of this committee. Rev. Alfred Doerffler, now chairman of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, has succeeded Dr. L. J. Sieck. Mr. Wm. Krato left the Committee when he became Business Manager of Station KFUO. Messrs. Theo. Bohlmann, W. Schroeter, H. L. Schulz, and J. C. Wegner resigned because other matters engaged their attention and time, so that they could no longer serve. In addition to its duties in connection with Station KFUO, this Committee, functioning as the Synodical Radio Committee, in conformity with a resolution by Synod, has sought to encourage broadcasting by our churches over other stations wherever possible and has offered its advice and suggestions on how to proceed.

There was great rejoicing when the Federal Communications Commission granted Station KFUO a full daytime operating schedule on a new frequency of 850 k. c. and increased the power to 5,000 watts. These advantages brought with them increased responsibility. A much larger number of programs had to be provided for the broadcasting day and the transmitting facilities thoroughly modernized. Additional office space was necessary to handle the large correspondence that was developing, due to the station's reaching out farther than ever before. The studio facilities, too, were inadequate.

In order to meet the latter situation, the station initiated a $100,000 Forward Movement. Since speed was imperative to bring the improvements at the station to a conclusion, it became necessary to plunge into debt in the faith that our friends would approve the steps which were being taken by those who were responsible for the station's progress. The needs were brought before our people through the printed word. A Director of Public

Relations was appointed in the person of the Rev. Paul Barth, who contacted individuals in the station's behalf and presented its case before conventions and conferences. The Lord has blessed these efforts and made the hearts of many willing to give liberally, also through memorial wreaths and bequests. As a result, it has become possible to pay off $50,000 of what appeared a crushing debt, and it is confidently hoped that repayment of an additional $25,000 will be made in the first half of the present year. With the continued support of our Christians, the debt should be wiped out entirely within the next year.

The increase in time on the air has also increased the operating cost of the station. More operators were needed, more programs had to be provided, and more office help was necessary to handle the many details of work incident to the operating of a radio station. This meant an increase in the annual budget 'way beyond anything dreamed of when KFUO set out in the attic of the old Concordia Seminary. At the present about $65,000 per year are required to keep the station functioning efficiently. So far the friends of KFUO have staunchly given their support. Synod in 1941 granted a sizable subsidy to the station; congregations, not only those of the St. Louis area, but also beyond hearing distance, have put KFUO into their budget or at given periods lifted collections designated for the station, and thousands of individuals from far and near have sent in larger or smaller contributions to help support our station. It is our prayer that KFUO, in view of its inestimable value as a missionary agency reaching into the populated areas of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, and even beyond, may be supported by the prayers of those who love Zion and by the gifts of their hands.

In view of the increased budget, the suggestion has come to us repeatedly that a simple solution of all of the station's financial troubles would be to become a commercial station. The Radio Committee has taken this matter under serious consideration and discussed it from all angles, even to the extent of making a survey of the revenue that might be hoped for from advertising. The conclusion, however, was reached that going commercial would, under the circumstances under which our station operates, not produce the returns expected and, furthermore, would in many ways prove a definite detriment. The Committee has therefore discarded the plan.

There seems to be some confusion in the minds of our people that the Lutheran Hour and KFUO are one and the same organization. It should be clear to all that our station is an entirely separate project, although the Lutheran Hour broadcasts emanate from it.

The Lutheran Laymen's League, however, reimburses the station for the use it makes of it and also gives it an annual subsidy.

From the above it seems apparent what the needs of the station are. We have a modern broadcasting station, which in its facilities and equipment compares favorably with the best, but it is now necessary to provide sufficient income to continue to operate at least on the present basis. In order that that may be possible, we hope this convention may see its way clear to renew the subsidy of $10,000 per year for the next triennium.

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary, KFUO Radio Committee*

[1005]

Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee

Gratefully remembering our Lord's abounding grace bestowed upon our Church through His pure Word and Sacraments during the century now drawing to a close and looking forward to the Centennial of its organization on April 26, 1847, Synod at its last convention instructed its President to appoint a committee to formulate plans for a God-pleasing observance of the anniversary (*Proceedings,* 1941, p. 420). Pursuant to the direction, the President named Drs. Theo. Hoyer, L. Fuerbringer, H. B. Hemmeter, Pres. E. T. Lams, Prof. F. H. Schmitt, Mr. G. A. Fleischer, and Pastor H. W. Romoser members of the Synodical Centennial Committee. In its seven meetings since December, 1941, the Committee has concerned itself primarily with the spiritual objectives of the anniversary celebration, developing plans to provide suitable historical and devotional materials to the membership of Synod, and thus to stimulate the proper spiritual approach of gratitude and thanksgiving to the Centennial.

The editorial staffs of Synod's organs have been requested to offer their readers in the next years series of articles tracing the various phases of Synod's activities during the century past, and they have assured the Committee of full co-operation.

A list of some sixty essay subjects has been compiled from the synodical reports of the century and been presented to the President of Synod, with the request that the Districts be asked to accept the subjects assigned for consideration at their 1945 and 1946 conventions. It is the Committee's proposal that thereafter these essays be assembled and printed in permanent form for distribution among our people at a nominal price. We believe that this will be an important contribution to the maintenance and improvement of the doctrinal morale of our Synod.

Work has been begun on a history of Synod for general use.

The Committee is informed that the Literature Board and the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, have in hand publication of a series of monographs on the early history of Synod and another of selections in English from the major literature of our Church. Your Committee does not find an exhaustive history of Synod or a biography of Dr. Walther immediately feasible, due to the difficulty of assembling complete source material at this time. A synodical history for use in our schools and among our youth generally is contemplated.

We believe the issuance in English of a devotional work of the nature of the incomparable *Altenburger Bibelwerk* to be a very desirable anniversary project, and we append a sample, giving a general idea of the work. The possibility of beginning the work with publication of one or two of the historical books of the New Testament is now being explored.

Your Committee is also of the opinion that the printing and the dissemination as widely as possible of Dr. Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik* in Prof. W. Albrecht's translation should be a part of the centennial preparation.

A series of four- or six-page tracts on the history and work of Synod, of the type of the familiar mission tracts, for free mass distribution in the year preceding the anniversary is proposed.

Study and worship materials for schools and Sunday schools and sermonic aids will be prepared during the next years.

In order that the informational and educational program here proposed may be executed efficiently, that the necessary works may be procured and edited, and that the materials may be offered to our membership at prices which will stimulate widespread circulation, the Committee requests of Synod an unconditional minimum annual grant of $20,000 for the next triennium to cover the editorial, publicational, and subsidizing expenses.

We recommend that April 27, 1947, the Sunday closest to the date of Synod's organization, be observed with special services throughout Synod as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for our Lord's great mercies; and that, if possible, a nation-wide radio broadcast be arranged for that day and for the Sunday during the session of the 1947 convention. We wish to emphasize the consideration that the anniversary celebration should be planned to come to its climax at the centennial convention in Chicago. Arrangements for the observances there will be made by your Committee working with the committee of the inviting host, the Northern Illinois District.

We recommend that the Committee be authorized to arrange and solicit a centennial offering of gratitude of at least $1,500,000, one third of which shall constitute a permanent endowment fund

for the publication and distribution of Bibles and instructional books in English and other languages, as found necessary, and for the reproduction of the devotional and doctrinal gems of our Church, expressing the faith of our fathers in the language of the children; one third of which shall flow into Synod's treasury for intensification of missionary endeavor for foreign fields; and one third of which shall be retained by the Districts for mission projects at their option.

THE SYNODICAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
THEO. HOYER, *Chairman*
H. W. ROMOSER, *Secretary*

Sample of the Proposed Devotional Book

CHAPTER SIXTH

ABUNDANT BREAD

Since early childhood we have been familiar with the well-known words of Martin Luther: "God gives daily bread indeed without our prayer also to all the wicked; but we pray in this petition that He would lead us to *know* it and to receive our daily bread with thanksgiving."

In other words, we are to recognize the *label of heaven* on every piece of food we eat. It has come to us from our Savior's hand. If that hand would ever withhold its blessing, all the scientific knowledge and all the accumulated skill of men could not produce a single slice of bread to satisfy our gnawing hunger.

How beautifully the psalmist expresses this when he says: "The eyes of all wait upon *Thee*, O Lord; and *Thou* givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest Thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing."

If ever there was a group of people who had every reason to recognize their dependence upon the Savior and to *know* that it was He who was giving them their daily bread, it was the five thousand who followed Him beyond the Sea of Galilee. The eyes of all waited upon

Him, and – He gave them their food in due season! Do we always see the Savior's hand behind the food we eat? The softening rains of springtime, the welcome warmth of summer, the ripening rays of the autumn sun– He holds them all in the hollow of His hand; and by the miracle of His providing love He transforms them into daily bread for all His children, even as beyond the Sea of Galilee He multiplied the loaves of barley.

A striking instance of man's complete dependence upon God also for the things of the body and of the Savior's ability and willingness to provide is given us in the following Gospel story.

JOHN 6:1-14

After these things Jesus went over the sea of Galilee, which is the sea of Tiberias. And a great multitude followed Him, because they saw His miracles which He did on them that were diseased. And Jesus went up into a mountain, and there He sat with his disciples. And the Passover, a feast of the Jews, was nigh.

When Jesus then lifted up His eyes and saw a great company come unto Him, He saith unto Philip, "Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" And this He said to prove him, for He Himself knew what He would do. Philip answered Him, "Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little."

One of His disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto Him, "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?"

And Jesus said, "Make the men sit down." Now, there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about five thousand. And Jesus took the loaves, and when He had given thanks, He distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down; and likewise of the fishes as much as they would.

When they were filled, He said unto His disciples, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." Therefore they gathered them together and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves which remained over and above unto them that had eaten.

Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, "This is of a truth that Prophet that should come into the world!"

Thoughts for Meditation

1. In the Savior's question addressed to Philip, "Whence shall we buy bread?" we have an excellent instance of the way in which God sometimes "tests" His children in order to accomplish His good and gracious purpose. By permitting Philip to measure his limited resources against the tremendous need of the moment, Jesus impresses Philip with the utter hopelessness of their present "bread problem" without the Savior's intervention. We may be sure Philip's appreciation of the Savior's miracle was the greater because of this "testing." – In our own lives, how often have we learned that "man's extremity is God's opportunity!"

2. Philip's reply, "But what are they among so many?" is typically human. His arithmetic is right, but he is figuring *without the Savior.* Many a Christian mother, as she takes stock of the family budget at the end of the month, becomes gratefully aware of the Savior's multiplying hand as she balances her columns. – "How did we go so far on so little!" – Five barley loaves and two fishes with the Savior's blessing are worth more than all the riches in the world *without* His benediction!

3. Jesus prayed before He broke the bread. If the Son of heaven addressed prayers of thanks to heaven for the food He ate, how much more should *we* fold our hands in prayer before and after every meal.

4. In asking His disciples to "gather up the fragments," the Savior has given us an example of God-pleasing frugality and thrift. Nothing was to be wasted. – Are *we* exercising a careful, conscientious stewardship of the blessings He has given us?

O Lord of heaven and earth and sea,
To Thee all praise and glory be;
How shall we show our love to Thee,
Who givest all?

A BREAD KING?

In every age there have been those who failed to grasp the true *spiritual* nature of the Savior's Gospel Kingdom. Thus, for instance, we read that immediately after He had fed the five thousand, there were some who would have made Him their King. Surely, they reasoned, a ruler who could convert scarcity into plenty, poverty into wealth, economic uncertainty into social security – surely, *he* would be the ideal head of any government.

Even the disciples of Jesus themselves were not free from a purely bread-and-butter conception of the Savior's kingdom here on earth; for did they not ask Him even at so late a date as the day of His ascension: "Lord, wilt Thou at this time restore again the kingdom of Israel?"

Two thousand years have not succeeded in erasing this fundamental error. To many Christ is still a "bread king" and nothing more. They look to Him for the solution of almost every problem – except the one which, above all others, He came to earth to solve: the *sin problem.*

They appeal to the Savior for solutions to the problems of economics, politics, morals, and international relations; but they refuse to listen to what He has to say about sin, about forgiveness, and about eternal life in heaven through faith in His atoning blood. To them the Savior is a "social" Savior, His Gospel a "social" Gospel, and His kingdom a kingdom of mere externals.

Just what Jesus thought of such a conception of His kingdom is clearly seen from the following account recorded by the Evangelist.

JOHN 6:15-27

When Jesus therefore perceived that they would come and take Him by force, to make Him a king, He departed again into a mountain, Himself alone. And

when even was now come, His disciples went down unto the sea and entered into a ship and went over the sea toward Capernaum. And it was now dark, and Jesus was not come to them. And the sea arose by reason of a great wind that blew. So when they had rowed about five and twenty or thirty furlongs, they see Jesus walking on the sea and drawing nigh unto the ship; and they were afraid. But He saith unto them, "It is I; be not afraid!" Then they willingly received Him into the ship. And immediately the ship was at the land whither they went.

The day following, when the people which stood on the other side of the sea saw that there was none other boat there, save that one whereinto his disciples were entered, and that Jesus went not with His disciples into the boat, but that His disciples were gone away alone — (Howbeit there came other boats from Tiberias nigh unto the place where they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks) — when the people therefore saw that Jesus was not there, neither His disciples, they also took shipping and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus.

And when they had found Him on the other side of the sea, they said unto Him, "Rabbi, when camest Thou hither?" Jesus answered them and said, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Ye seek Me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled. Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man shall give unto you; for Him hath God the Father sealed."

Thoughts for Meditation

1. "Following Christ" does not necessarily make one His disciple. The Jews who were eager to make Christ their King, surely went to great pains to "follow" Him — they crossed the Sea of Galilee — but they were following a Christ of their own imagination. The Christ whom we Christians follow is the *Savior* revealed in Scripture, the eternal Son of the Father, "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

2. "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life" (v. 27). How similar

to His words on another occasion: "Seek ye *first* the Kingdom of God," or His words to Martha, who indeed was laboring "for the meat which perisheth": *"One thing is needful."* – Have we learned to place proper values on "the meat which perisheth" and the "meat which endureth unto everlasting life"? The scales of our lives, the weights and measure by which we judge the enduring worth of things, need constant testing.

Jesus, Thou art mine forever,
Suffer not my feet to stray;
Let me in my weakness never
Cast my priceless pearl away.

THE BREAD OF LIFE

We read much about food today. With every forward step of science we see more clearly in what a marvelous manner our heavenly Father has cared for the physical needs of His children: in His infinite wisdom He has placed into the food which He provides us exactly those ingredients which are needed to support our body and life.

Similarly, but in an unspeakably sublimer manner, He has provided for the needs of our soul. He has given us a spiritual Bread which will meet our every need, a "Bread come down from heaven." *Jesus is that Bread!* "I am the Bread of Life," He says, "he that cometh to Me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst."

We who believe in Christ have experienced the blessed truth of that promise. There is no need in our spiritual life that Jesus cannot fill, no wish that He cannot satisfy. Peace of mind, peace of conscience, assurance of the love of God and eternal fellowship with Him in heaven – these are the immeasurable gifts which have become ours through Jesus, our "Bread of Life come down from heaven." What precious food! And how perfectly adapted to our needs! – "Lord, evermore give us this Bread!" – This is the thought which the Savior now develops:

JOHN 6:28-51

Then said they unto Him, "What shall we do, that we might work the works of God?" Jesus answered and said unto them, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent." They said therefore unto Him, "What sign showest Thou then, that we may see and believe Thee? What dost Thou work? Our fathers did eat manna in the desert; as it is written, 'He gave them bread from heaven to eat.'" Then Jesus said unto them, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; but My Father giveth you the true bread from heaven. For the bread of God is He which cometh down from heaven and giveth life unto the world." Then said they unto him, "Lord, evermore give us this Bread."

And Jesus said unto them, "I am the Bread of Life. He that cometh to Me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst. But I said unto you, That ye also have seen Me, and believe not. All that the Father giveth Me shall come to Me; and him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out. For I came down from heaven, not to do Mine own will, but the will of Him that sent Me. And this is the Father's will which hath sent Me, that of all which He hath given Me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the Last Day. And this is the will of Him that sent Me, that every one which seeth the Son and believeth on Him may have everlasting life; and I will raise him up at the Last Day."

The Jews then murmured at Him, because He said, "I am the Bread which came down from heaven." And they said, "Is not this Jesus, the son of Joseph, whose father and mother we know? How is it, then, that He saith, I came down from heaven?" Jesus therefore answered and said unto them, "Murmur not among yourselves. No man can come to Me except the Father which hath sent Me draw him; and I will raise him up at the Last Day. It is written in the Prophets, 'And they shall

be all taught of God.' Every man therefore that hath heard and hath learned of the Father, cometh unto Me. Not that any man hath seen the Father, save he which is of God, he hath seen the Father. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on Me hath everlasting life. I am that Bread of Life. Your fathers did eat manna in the wilderness and are dead. This is the Bread which cometh down from heaven, that a man may eat thereof and not die. I am the living Bread which came down from heaven; if any man eat of this Bread, he shall live forever; and the bread that I will give is My flesh, which I will give for the life of the world."

Thoughts for Meditation

1. In these verses the Savior frequently uses such expressions as "I came down from heaven," v. 38, and "I am the living Bread which came down from heaven," v. 51. No other person could speak like that. You and I were *born.* Jesus *"came down from heaven."* He is the eternal Son of the Father, begotten before all worlds.

2. Notice how frequently in these few verses the Savior refers to the resurrection of the body and eternal life in heaven: vv. 39, 40, 44, 47, 50, 51. He is reminding the earthly minded Jews who had come to make Him their "bread king" that His Kingdom is not of this world – that His purpose on earth was to save souls for heaven.

3. The Bread of Life, of which this chapter speaks, is ours in fullest measure. Let us turn to it again and again for spiritual nourishment and strength to bear the burdens of the day. Our only hope for time and for eternity is in the name of Jesus.

It makes the wounded spirit whole
And calms the troubled breast;
'Tis manna to the hungry soul
And to the weary rest.

[1006]

Invitation to Hold Centennial Convention 1847—1947 in Chicago

WHEREAS, Our beloved Synod will, if it pleases God, celebrate its one hundredth anniversary in 1947; and

WHEREAS, Synod's organization was effected one hundred years ago in the city of Chicago, in the midst of St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Wunder's church); therefore be it

Resolved, That the Northern Illinois District extend an invitation to Synod at its convention in 1944, urging it to hold its 1947 convention in Chicago, Ill.; and be it also

Resolved, That we assure Synod of our determination to make the actual centennial celebration as memorable as possible; and be it finally

Resolved, That we humbly petition our God to terminate by His great might the bloody war now in progress to the end that His Church may observe that happy forthcoming event in a year of peace and under the banner of freedom, to the honor and glory of His great name.

Action: The Northern Illinois District extends a hearty invitation to Synod to hold the 1947 convention in Chicago.

[1007]

Support of the American Bible Society

WHEREAS, The present emergency needs of the American Bible Society and the increased responsibility for postwar reconstruction in its specialized field will call for a substantial increase in its budget; and

WHEREAS, The Society must look to the churches for funds to meet its unparalleled present and future opportunities; be it

Resolved, That each church of our Synod be urged to give generously to the American Bible Society both for its increasing regular budget and its War Emergency Budget;

That the needs of the Society be commended to the generous consideration of those administering special funds for the war emergency program;

That each individual church be urged to set aside one Sunday in the year on which the place of the Bible is duly emphasized and the responsibility of the Church in Bible distribution is clearly laid upon the consciences of the people.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, YONKERS, N. Y.

[1008]

Support of the American Bible Society

WHEREAS, The American Bible Society is doing a most necessary and Christian work in translating, publishing, and disseminating the Bible without sectarian comment; and

WHEREAS, The demands upon the American Bible Society are very heavy now and will increase with the war's end; and

WHEREAS, Also our foreign missions lean heavily upon the American Bible Society for Scriptures in the languages used in said missions; and

WHEREAS, The method hitherto in use among us of leaving the support of the American Bible Society up to the individual congregation has in its best year yielded only .42 for the American Bible Society from every one of our 4,200 churches for a total of $1,766.00; therefore be it

Resolved, That the work of the American Bible Society be remembered in the Official Budget of Synod on a percentage basis; and be it further

Resolved, that this percentage be fixed by the Fiscal Conference of Synod.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
ELLINWOOD, KANS.

ALVIN I. H. ISERN, *Elder* LEONARD C. KNOP, *Elder*
GEORGE KNOP, *Elder* FRED KRAMER, *Pastor*

[1009]

Report of Committee on Church Architecture

Rigid restrictions on the use of building materials have made church building impossible during the past three years or so. Few letters have been received. Those who made inquiry were advised to obey the laws of our land and undertake no building until the ban on building materials is removed. Since so very few inquiries have been received, it would appear that our congregations generally are aware of the restrictions that exist on building during wartime.

Doubtless many new materials and methods of construction will be the result of wartime technical research.

While our pre-war churches, in a number of cases, seemed to show an improvement in outward appearance, yet it is an unfortunate fact that thoroughness of construction has been declining steadily. The church buildings of our fathers and grandfathers may have been lacking in many instances of gracefulness of line and form, but many of them were sturdy of construction. The

tendency nowadays, in all denominations, appears to be the attainment of size and of outward ornament at the expense of solidity of construction. It is one of the evils of our day, and it can only result in costly upkeep, more frequent need of rebuilding, and hence a condition of recurring debt. One of our postwar objectives might well be the building of smaller church buildings, a reliance upon excellency of line and proportion rather than upon ornament, and, above all things, a return to the honesty and solidity of construction of our forefathers.

F. R. WEBBER, *Secretary of Committee*

[1010]

Full-Time Synodical Architect

WHEREAS, Synod through its General and District Church Extension Fund annually invests enormous funds in new church or school edifices and parsonages; and

WHEREAS, Under present regulations it has been possible for loans to be defaulted through no apparent fault of the loaning boards; and

WHEREAS, Inexperienced mission congregations have not always obtained full value for their investment and have not always been able to procure expert advice in the planning and supervision of their building project; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod employ a full time synodical architect;

That the plans and full specifications of any congregation applying for extension loans shall be drawn up or approved by him;

That any other congregation of Synod be privileged to consult him for a nominal fee;

That the Synod investigate the feasibility of employing him as architect for Synod's new buildings (colleges, Publishing House, etc.);

That the present architectural committee be an advisory body;

That the synodical architect acquaint the seminary students with the rudiments of sound building principles.

THE MISSION BOARD OF THE NORTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA DISTRICT
B. G. MUELLER, *Secretary*
and
THE MONTANA STATE PASTORAL CONFERENCE
ARNOLD E. GIERKE, *Secretary*

[1011]

Establishment of Lutheran High Schools

The Executive Board of the Lutheran Education Association respectfully requests consideration of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Christian schools on various levels have been recognized by numerous observers as the chief source, under God, for the growth of a sound doctrinal Church; and

WHEREAS, Large numbers of the adolescent youth of our Church are being educated and trained at present in schools that exclude religion from the training of the child; and

WHEREAS, The Christian home, which God has established to care for the needs of the child, is unable to adequately discharge its full educational responsibility; and

WHEREAS, Many Lutheran parents are searching for a secondary school that is concerned with instruction in the fundamentals of Christian doctrine; and

WHEREAS, Several congregations are now preparing plans for the expansion of their educational facilities to secondary levels; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Executive Board of the Lutheran Education Association, assembled in a regular session at River Forest, Ill., March 4, 1944, petition the Hon. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States

a) To include in its emphasis on Christian education the secondary level of training;

b) To authorize its Board of Christian Education to disseminate literature that includes the objectives and the needs of secondary education;

c) To authorize the Board of Christian Education to present plans and policies for the establishment of Lutheran High Schools.

LUTHERAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE BOARD
per C. A. KURTH, *Secretary*

[1012]

Lutheran High School in Twin Cities

DEAR BRETHREN:

The undersigned congregations of the Twin Cities respectfully submit the following for your serious consideration and favorable action.

In recent years there has been in our area a growing desire for a standard four-year Lutheran high school. Such a school would

continue the Christian training of our boys and girls during the most critical years of adolescence and help to keep them with the Church at the time when they are most susceptible to adverse moral and spiritual influences. It would make of them more intelligent church members and better stewards of the manifold grace of God.

According to commonly accepted standards, everyone needs a four-year high school education, and most of our children are getting it. At present our parochial school graduates must seek this education in the public high schools, where they receive no religious training. The only remedy for this situation lies in the establishment of Lutheran high schools.

The committee charged with studying this matter has found that such a high school could be established and maintained with the high school department of Concordia College. There are several reasons for this:

1. Some of the old buildings are standing idle and could be fixed up with little expense as rest rooms, classrooms, etc., to accommodate as many students as we can figure on drawing.

2. Some of the regular classrooms are also unoccupied during part of the school day and could accommodate high school classes to the extent of one hundred or more students.

3. Concordia College has many other fine facilities which are not being used in full measure and which could not be duplicated, such as a beautiful campus, gymnasium, laboratories, etc.

However the proposed arrangement would be of benefit not only to us and to our high school; it would also be of considerable value to our Synod and to the students of our St. Paul Concordia College. Some of these benefits are the following:

1. One of the vacant buildings would be put into shape and kept in repair by our local congregations. Changes contemplated would, of course, not be such as to prevent the future use of the building as a dormitory if such use should again be required.

2. Expenses for heat, light, water, janitor service, etc., would be prorated, and the high school would pay its proportionate share. Furthermore a limited amount of teaching time could be exchanged between the two schools with mutual benefit.

3. The interest of our entire community in Concordia College would be greatly enhanced, a consideration of importance for the future of our school.

4. A larger student body would create greater interest in all activities of the college and help to provide better cultural stimulation for our ministerial students, thus improving their loyalty and morale.

The success of the Fort Wayne congregations in a similar venture leads us to believe that these opinions are fully justified.

We therefore earnestly request that permission be granted to establish such a Lutheran high school in St. Paul at the earliest possible moment.

Since the college has in the past, with Synod's approval, lodged boys in the dormitory who were not ministerial students, we assume that high school boys may be so lodged as long as this does not interfere with the housing of the ministerial students. It is our intention to find lodging for out-of-town girls in Lutheran homes in the city.

Under the above arrangement, salaries of additional teachers, cost of alterations in buildings, running expenses not covered by tuition fees, would be paid by the local congregations. The high school would therefore cost Synod nothing.

Since the financial responsibility for the high school would rest upon our local congregations, we should like the right to fix tuition fees at such figures as we find practicable.

If Synod desires to exercise control over the proposed high school by placing it under the supervision of its own college board, we are ready to enter into such an arrangement.

Since the expenses of the proposed high school are to be borne by the congregations of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and vicinity, we trust that Synod will find no difficulty in granting this request and will act favorably at its 1944 convention.

Mount Calvary, Minneapolis
Mount Olive, Minneapolis
Mount Zion, Minneapolis
Trinity, Minneapolis
First Lutheran, Rose Hill
Bethel, St. Paul
Bethlehem, St. Paul
Gethsemane, St. Paul
Jehovah, St. Paul
Our Savior, St. Paul
Pilgrim, St. Paul
Redeemer, St. Paul
Saint Stephanus, St. Paul
Zion, St. Paul

This overture has been endorsed by

The Twin City Pastoral Conference
The Visitors' Conference of the Minnesota District
The Board of Control, Concordia College,
St. Paul, Minn.

The Committee
O. B. Overn, *Chairman*

[1013]

Re the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America"

WHEREAS, The objectives of the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America are:

1. To help keep young Lutherans with the Lutheran Church,

2. To encourage Bible study and Christian worship,

3. To take part in acts of Christian love and helpfulness,

4. To help win others for Christ and the Church,

5. To promote lasting friendships and co-operation among Lutherans,

6. To provide opportunities for the wholesome use of leisure time,

7. To serve our country and our fellow men; and

WHEREAS, The objectives, the suggested methods, the materials and the leadership being supplied by the organization known as the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America are designed to aid congregations to curtail losses to the church, to avoid juvenile delinquency, and to encourage a God-pleasing use of leisure time; and

WHEREAS, The Central District of Synod convention at Fort Wayne on June 24, 1943, did adopt the following resolution:

"Therefore be it resolved that we encourage the congregations of the Central District to study plans for leisure time activities for boys and girls of pre-confirmation age as suggested in Overture No. 2; and

"Be it further resolved that the plan proposed by Trinity Congregation of Cleveland, Ohio, be referred to the Board of Christian Education for further study"; and

WHEREAS, The Central District Board of Education has since studied the program as outlined in the literature and has adopted the following resolutions:

"1. We find that the program has much merit and should be heartily encouraged. The program suggests much good material for a social and recreational program such as is desirable in a Lutheran school. The flexibility of the program makes it easily possible to fit it into the varying needs of the different localities and environments in which our schools are located. It would fill a need also where no school exists.

"2. It is our hope that the present sponsors and promoters will continue their work until any other arrangement they might desire can be carefully planned in order to insure permanency and continuity of the program"; and

WHEREAS, The Cleveland Lutheran Teachers' Conference on February 4, 1944, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States in General Convention assembled give attention to the work being done by the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America and that such work be recognized and from henceforth be undertaken and supported by the Synod in any manner it deems advisable, in order that the benefits may be made available to all congregations of Synod"; and

WHEREAS, A joint committee representing Synod's Board of Christian Education and Synod's Board for Young People's Work did meet on February 20, 1943, and approve the objectives of the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America and passed a resolution extending a hearty vote of thanks to the Lutheran Business Men's Club of Greater Cleveland for sponsoring this worthy project; and

WHEREAS, Favorable action has also been taken by the following organizations:

Greater Chicago Lutheran Teachers' Conference,

Northern Illinois District Walther League, 18th annual convention,

Ohio District Walther League,

Seminar Group of Lutheran Teachers in Service (summer session at Concordia College, 1943),

Board of Christian Education of the Eastern District; and

WHEREAS, The *News-Sentinel* of Fort Wayne, Ind., did on Monday, June 21, 1943, give front-page publicity to this project under the heading "Lutheran Meeting to Consider Juvenile Delinquency Problem"; and

WHEREAS, The *Cleveland News,* daily newspaper, did see fit to publicize this project in prominent space with large headline and photographs in their issue of Saturday, February 5, 1944; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Business Men's Club of Greater Cleveland has realized the merits of this organization and has sponsored this project for two years in supplying educational and helpful literature to encourage the organization of clubs in different congregations; and

WHEREAS, Much interest and enthusiasm has been shown by over 200 congregations throughout Synod and by various boards, conferences, and conventions favoring Lutheran boys' and girls' clubs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in General Convention assembled, give serious consideration to the work being done by the Lutheran Boys

and Girls of America, and that Synod undertake and support this project in a way that will benefit as many congregations of the Synod as wish to obtain such benefits.

LUTHERAN BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB, CLEVELAND, OHIO
A. B. KUNZE, *President* B. P. DORTNEY, *Secretary*
H. F. HADDE, *Chairman, Advisory Committee*

[1014]

Re the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America"

WHEREAS, Great losses occur to our Church of newly confirmed members shortly after the confirmation; and

WHEREAS, Such losses may be partly curtailed by giving greater attention to the problems of boys and girls before the age of confirmation and before they are lost to the Church (need of association with Lutherans, active participation in church life, lasting affiliation with the Church, assistance in successfully withstanding and overcoming the faith-destroying evils surrounding them); and

WHEREAS, The boys and girls of preconfirmation age often associate with unprincipled boys and girls and are subject to the same temptations that lead many boys and girls to juvenile delinquency and crime; and

WHEREAS, It is possible to substitute wholesome companionship and constructive activities for the evil companionship and the destructive activities that lead to juvenile delinquency; and

WHEREAS, It is possible to counsel and lead boys and girls aright in their leisure-time activities through the employment of competent leaders working in close co-operation with parents, school, and church; and

WHEREAS, The objectives, the suggested methods, the materials, and the leadership being supplied by the organization known as the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America are designed to aid congregations to curtail losses to the Church, to avoid juvenile delinquency, and to encourage a God-pleasing use of leisure time; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention assembled, give attention to the work being done by the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America and that such work be undertaken and supported by the Synod in order that the benefits of this work will be made available to all congregations of Synod.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CLEVELAND, OHIO
M. H. SOMMERFELD, *Pastor*
HERBERT C. J. SCHILLINGER, *Principal*
NORMAN F. LUEKENS, *Secretary*

[1015]

Re the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America"

WHEREAS, The objectives, program activities, materials, and methods of the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America are sound, Lutheran, and practical for use among boys and girls of pre-confirmation age in congregations of the Synod; and

WHEREAS, The benefits to be derived from participation in these activities and from the use of these materials should be made available to all congregations of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The present sponsor, the Cleveland Lutheran Business Men's Club of Cleveland, Ohio, has affirmed that the work of sponsoring the activities of the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America could be done better if undertaken by Synod; and

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that more congregations would avail themselves of the benefits of the program and have their groups of boys and girls affiliate themselves with the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America if Synod would recognize, support, and, preferably, undertake the work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention assembled, give attention to the work being done by the Lutheran Boys and Girls of America and that such work be recognized and from henceforth be undertaken and supported by the Synod in any manner it deems advisable in order that the benefits may be made available to all congregations of Synod.

LUTHERAN TEACHERS' CONFERENCE, CLEVELAND, OHIO
PAUL ENGELMANN, *Chairman*
RALPH HAFNER, *Secretary*

[1016]

A "Daily Journal" During Convention

We understand that at the synodical conventions of 1938 and 1941 there was issued a daily bulletin. This bulletin undoubtedly served a worth-while purpose in that it gave to the delegates valuable information, particularly the language of some of the reports made by convention committees. We believe that the usefulness of this daily bulletin can be increased by making it more complete and inclusive. We therefore propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a daily journal be published during the sessions of Synod's Conventions; and be it further

Resolved, That the daily journal be under the immediate editorship of the Secretary of Synod; and be it further

Committee at Large:

Rev. E. T. Bernthal, Detroit, Mich.;
Mr. Henry Buck, Kansas City, Mo.;
Rev. O. R. Harms, Houston, Tex.;
Mr. A. E. Horst, Philadelphia, Pa.;
Rev. F. Menzel, San Francisco, Calif.;
Rev. R. Ressmeyer, Baltimore, Md.;
Rev. F. J. Seltz, St. Paul, Minn.;
Mr. Henry Vetter, Hinsdale, Ill. (deceased).

Synodical Advisory:

Rev. F. Niedner, Church Extension Board;
Rev. A. Repp, Board of Christian Education;
Rev. E. Roschke, Young People's Society;
Rev. O. H. Schmidt, Board of Foreign Missions;
Dr. Paul Schulz, Board of Directors;
Mr. A. C. Stellhorn, Secretary of Schools.

Lutheran Laymen's League:

Mr. H. G. Amling,
Mr. Oscar P. Brauer,
Mr. Oscar Doerr,
Mr. T. G. Eggers.

Walther League:

Rev. Thomas Coates,
Rev. A. R. Kretzmann,
Mr. Gilbert Muchow,
Prof. O. H. Theiss.

Lutheran Women's Missionary League:

Mrs. P. W. Beinke,
Miss Esther Feddersen,
Mrs. Clara Schmitt,
Mrs. F. J. Schuermann,
Mrs. Otis Stellhorn.

The Church at Work in a World at War

Shifting America

According to Government statistics about twenty-five million United States citizens have moved to a different community in the past four years. This does not include the approximately ten million in the armed forces. According to National Lutheran Council statistics about 300,000 Lutherans have moved in this same period of time.

According to a survey made by our Council about 60,000 members of the Missouri Synod have shifted their place of living since the beginning of the war. Such an internal migration affects every phase of life – social, economic, political, and especially also the moral and religious life of the nation. It affects the work of our Church.

The survey made by our Council showed a three-way effect on our congregational constituency:

a) Congregations lost as high as 60 per cent of their resident membership;

b) Congregations increased up to 300 per cent;

c) Congregations experienced an internal change of membership as high as 40 per cent, moving in and moving out.

During the decade between 1930 and 1940 congregations of the Missouri Synod had a vanishing membership of about 13,000 a year – 130,000 during the decade. Beginning with 1940, the annual loss of disappearing members increased alarmingly.

Thus the first big problem that forced itself upon the attention of the Council was: "How can the moving Lutheran be kept with his Church?"

Surveys in the great war production areas of the Northwest showed as high as 30 per cent of Lutheran people in some of the newly created housing areas. Some of these could be served by pastors and missionaries already stationed in these areas. In other areas, like Van Port, Oreg., a city which mushroomed from farm land to 30,000 inhabitants within fourteen months, missionaries had to be called. In areas such as Richmond and Vallejo, Calif., with normal populations of 20,000 which grew to 120,000 in the early war years, additional manpower had to be procured and enlarged or new worship facilities provided.

In almost all such war-production areas the question of securing Christian educational facilities presented difficult problems. A congregation with Sunday school facilities for thirty children both in housing and teaching facilities which is suddenly confronted with an enrollment of 120 to 150 children has a problem.

The following recent development illustrates vividly the opportunities and work of the Emergency Planning Council. In a certain section of the country an area of 25 miles square (100 miles around) is acquired by the Government. 30,000 homes

are already built. 42 trailer camps, averaging 45 trailers to the camp, are already on the place. 2,500 children have three schools, which they attend in shifts. Additional prefabricated houses are being put up at a miraculous rate. Ninety-five per cent of the population work on shifts. Rumor has it that the enterprise will be one of unprecedented proportions. Our people are among those being employed in this area. These members of ours must receive spiritual ministration, and their children must have opportunities for Christian education. What is one single missionary in an area of such gigantic proportions. The missionary opportunities among children and adults are a wide-open door to us.

Not all of the more than 750 war-production areas present problems as big as this one. However, every District in Synod has its own larger or smaller problems in conserving the migrating Lutherans of our Church and utilizing the opportunities to preach and teach the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

There is probably no brighter page recorded in the Home Mission history of our Church than that of our missionary workers in defense areas during the past year. It reads like a success story. In between the lines you can read the record of hundreds and thousands of hours of faithful, heartbreaking activities. The work of these men should be written into the saga of our Church. Unlike the more romantic and heralded deeds of the Army chaplains, their trek of hundreds of weary miles from trailer to trailer, from housing project to housing project; their weary hours spent in seeking the whereabouts of one moving, wandering, vanishing defense worker, such plodding for God does not lend itself to dramatic story. The many meetings of the District Mission Boards, their efforts to meet the emergency in their areas, their sometimes discouraging and disheartening endeavors to secure workers, their efforts to secure places of worship, their problems with Federal Council of Churches committees, their pleadings with housing co-ordinators for opportunities of worship in the larger defense housing projects — all these tell a story of unremitting, faithful, patient, and courageous effort to keep the Lutheran defense worker with his Church.

The Church at Work

No less glorious a page has been written by hundreds of individual pastors who on their own initiative have done heroic work. In other congregations lay-member conservation committees have been formed by the pastor as "lay workers" for the emergency. The Walther League has taken an active part. The

Lutheran Laymen's League, through its individual members, its seminars, its literature, has again shown itself the willing handmaiden of the Church. The Lutheran Women's Missionary League, especially in its District organizations, has taken up the question of conserving the fellow members of our Church and is attacking it with a view to making available that tremendous latent womanpower to the Church at work in a world at war.

According to a cursory survey there are at the present time more than 750 congregations and pastors in our Synod which are carrying on special work of conservation, evangelism, and Christian education for war workers in the United States.

In the fall of 1942 the Fiscal Conference allocated a fund of $150,000 as a Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund. In 1943 there were allocated to 20 Districts the following amounts:

Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund

For the year 1943

District:	Subsidies Granted	Subsidies Withdrawn	Men at Work	Granted for Buildings	Withdrawn for Buildings
Alb. and Br. C.	$4,550.00	$2,688.34	1	——	——
Calif. and Nev.	7,500.00	6,118.27	5	$10,500	$10,500
Central	1,350.00	675.00	1	——	——
Colorado	2,000.00	——	–	——	——
Eastern	5,420.00	1,855.00	2	——	——
English	9,000.00	——	–	——	——
Iowa East	360.00	330.00	3	——	——
Kansas	5,000.00	3,165.37	2	15,000	1,050
Michigan	6,100.00	4,844.06	4	19,000	19,000
N. Dak. and Mont.	4,400.00	1,579.70	1	——	——
N. Illinois	130.00	——	–	——	——
Oreg. and Wash.	10,400.00	8,790.00	8	——	——
S. Dakota	1,500.00	1,350.00	1	——	——
Southeastern	7,100.00	3,709.59	3	19,500	19,500
Southern	2,000.00	525.00	1	——	——
S. California	13,000.00	8,453.40	3	——	——
S. Nebraska	7,500.00	4,359.33	3	——	——
S. Wisconsin	3,500.00	300.00	1	——	——
Texas	6,000.00	4,773.64	3	——	——
Western	1,620.00	1,170.50	1	——	——
	$98,430.00	$54,687.20	43	$64,000	$50,050

Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund for 1943		$150,000.00
Mission Subsidies	$54,687.20	
Building Subsidies	50,050.00	
Prisoners-of-War Work	6,572.88	
Emergency Planning Council	22,633.57	
		$133,943.65
Unused Funds in 1943		$ 16,056.35

The following tabulation shows the amounts allocated from the War-time Missions and Conservation Fund to the various Districts for 1944.

Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund

Grants for 1944 to date (March 15, 1944)

Atlantic and British Columbia	$ 3,000.00	
Atlantic	2,000.00	
California and Nevada	7,000.00	
Central	1,350.00	
Eastern	1,100.00	
English	9,000.00	
Kansas	2,300.00	
Northern Nebraska	1,980.00	
Oregon and Washington	11,800.00	
Southeastern	9,000.00	
Southern	1,500.00	
Southern California	10,000.00	
South Wisconsin	1,200.00	
Texas	10,000.00	
Western	2,420.00	
South Nebraska	1,200.00	
Total	$74,850.00	
Disbursed in February		$3,383.18

Only $100,000 was allocated to our Council for 1944 and our budget allotment has been almost used up now already.

The mode of procedure is as follows: The Mission Board of the Southeastern District recognizes a wartime mission opportunity in Charleston, S. C., which has grown from 90,000 to 200,000. Manpower is lacking and additional facilities for worship are needed.

The District Mission Board is not in a position to finance this project and approaches the Emergency Planning Council for help.

a) It presents a budget request for $3,500 for additional missionaries.

b) $6,000 to expand its physical facilities.

The Emergency Planning Council carefully scrutinizes the request, compares its importance with that of many other requests from many other Districts, and finds that it is a project which merits attention and help. A recommendation is made to the General Home Mission Board to grant out of the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund the amount of $3,500 to the Southeastern District. A further recommendation is made to the

General Church Extension Board to grant $6,000 to the Southeastern District from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund.

Such appropriations for buildings from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund are made on the following conditions:

"a) Appropriations from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund shall be reviewed with such congregations and District Mission Boards after a period of ten years for the purpose of determining a repayment policy for such congregations with power in said General Church Extension Board to compromise or write off such appropriations if at said time conditions in any such congregations so dictate.

"b) Disposition of any such moneys repaid on appropriations from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors of Synod."

That our Mission Boards and the Emergency Planning Council have not permitted the wartime emergency to stampede them into spending moneys to begin projects which in a few years will become ghosts, is evidenced by the fact that 50 per cent of the moneys allocated from the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund in 1943 have been taken over by the Districts in 1944 as *permanent* work. This does not mean, however, that only such places as have a definite promise of permanency are considered as fields of work. We endeavor to follow our members wherever they go. We adjust our plans to the nature of the locality, whether it be permanent or whether it be of a very temporary nature, as far as that is possible.

Permanency

Manpower Shortage

At the present time we could place a large number of men into war-production areas. But the men are not available. Sometimes it takes six to eight months before a missionary is secured for a place that cries for immediate attention. In a few instances we have been able to secure trained women — but in all too few.

The tremendous upheaval and the trek of 100,000 people coming from all sections of the United States and squatting down in an area of ten to fifteen square miles present an unprecedented mission opportunity to the Church. Thus the work of evangelism

Wartime Evangelism has of necessity gone side by side with the work of conserving our own Lutherans. Gripping stories of winning souls for Christ during these two years by individual laymen and women, by pastors, by congregational effort, and by District planning are recorded in heaven for all time. One congregation reports an accretion of 158 by baptism and by confirmation within one year. – Sunday schools report an increase of unchurched children of anywhere from 25 to 200 and 300 per cent. There has probably never been a time in the history of our Church in which evangelism and the approach to the unchurched has received greater attention than during these past two years. In the work of conservation and evangelism ours is truly a Church at work in a world at war.

Rev. W. C. Birkner's Assistance The Emergency Planning Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to the Central District Mission Board for the loan of Rev. W. C. Birkner in the early stages of its planning and survey. Rev. Birkner did yoeman services in surveying, planning, and consulting with many of the District Mission Boards and missionaries in phases of mission work which had never before confronted them. He served from May to October, 1943.

Results It is impossible to secure statistical data. On the one hand, we are very much discouraged because we know that thousands upon thousands of our fellow Lutherans are being lost to our Church. It would be unwise stewardship not to face this loss. Some members of our Church did not do what they could have done to keep their moving members with the Church. We have heard too many instances where members have been gone from their congregation six months to two years and have never made contact with the Lutheran Church in the community to which they have moved. Others are very infrequent in their attendance at worship. Others attend church promiscuously, sometimes in other Lutheran churches, even though a Missouri Synod church is available, and sometimes in churches of other denominations.

On the other hand, we believe that there is no church body in the world which has been more blessed in its work of conserving its membership in these days of world turmoil than our own Missouri Synod. Our Council takes no credit for this. Next

to the grace of God it has been the work of the pastors, the missionaries, the individual laymen and women, the congregational committees, and the District Mission Boards which makes the above statement possible.

The Trek Back

According to Government surveys about 50 per cent of the twenty-five million migrant war workers will eventually wend their way back to the communities from which they came. Even now the trek back home has begun. Just as there will be a big job for the churches to do in re-integrating the returning serviceman from the war, just so important will be the work of welcoming back the returning war worker. It is the opinion of our Council that every congregation affected by the shifting of its membership to and fro should appoint a special group to study and effect ways and means to follow up its absent members until they are either permanent members in their new community or until they have returned home again.

The Church on Wheels

Trailer Mission

The method of bringing the Gospel to people by Trailer Mission is nothing new. A hundred years ago our pioneering missionaries in Michigan used the speediest means at their disposal – the pony, the buckboard. Later our missionaries were among the first passengers pulled by the "iron horse" as it gradually blazed a trail westward over the Rockies and to the West Coast. Today we preach that same Gospel in the same way, using the modern means of a trailer.

Not all defense areas are located in teeming cities. In Montana there are chrome-mining areas which have jumped to major significance in the war effort. These communities are not made up of tens of thousands, but of hundreds. They are made up of people with souls. Many of these have no access to the preaching of the Gospel except it be brought to them as the circuit-riding missionaries in the days of our forefathers brought it to pioneers treking westward in the covered wagon and to lonely settlers in the vast expanse of the prairies.

When early in the war many of these small, forgotten places began to receive an influx of people, our Mission Boards saw an open door for the Gospel. The communities are too small to justify permanent resident missionaries. What better way of

serving them than by means of a circuit-riding missionary equipped with a church on wheels? Thus the idea of a trailer mission was born. *Trailer Mission Manual* has been issued by Prof. R. Caemmerer, Rev. W. C. Birkner, and Rev. A. Maack.

We have a fully equipped trailer mission at work

In Montana
On the Alaskan Highway
In the Southern California District
In the Atlantic District
In the Central District (beginning the first of July)

Detailed planning for the use of the trailer mission has been done also by the California and Nevada District and the Southeastern District.

The Northern Illinois District Mission Board put a trailer mission to work in Chicago early in the fall of 1943. Rev. A. H. Semmann, chairman of the Northern Illinois District, reports on April 24 as follows:

"The mission started with the trailer and tent last summer, is getting along most wonderfully. Those brethren did a very fine job and laid a very good foundation, upon which our man has been able to build up. A congregation has now been organized in Mount Greenwood (111th Street in Chicago's South Side). They have 13 voters to start with and 86 communicants and some over 130 souls. Prospects are very good."

In the Atlantic District the Lutheran Women's Missionary League is financing the Trailer Mission.

Our Lutheran Trailer Mission is fully equipped. A Trailer Mission outfit is not inexpensive. A complete outfit with automobile, chapel trailer, tent (seating 150) with chairs, platform, loud-speaker system, moving picture projector, reels, slides, literature, mimeograph equipment, charts, etc., costs, under present wartime priority restrictions, approximately $3,500 per unit. Our latest trailers are miniature chapels equipped with altar, crucifix, lectern. A private service with about 25 people can be held in the trailer. If necessary, the missionary and his wife make the trailer their home. Wherever the Trailer Mission has been tried and worked, it has received God's richest blessings. The Rev. W. Sonsthagen from the Montana area tells of the organization of a Sunday school of 142 pupils in one of his stations

on his circuit. Far up in the Yukon on the Alaskan Highway, Missionary L. Jones tells of the joy and gratitude with which a group of construction workers isolated from the rest of the world received a Lutheran sermon; and with what gratitude members of our Church are filled because of an opportunity to attend Holy Communion far away from home. It is the conviction of our Council that the method of Trailer Mission work in the Church is an efficient, modern, successful, and economical way of reaching the most people in the shortest possible time with the least expenditure of money and manpower.

"In Prison and Ye Visited Me"

It has sometimes been said that the pastors of the Missouri Synod are not as aggressive and alert to mission opportunities as they might be. We believe this to be a false and unwarranted characterization. A case in point. Not long after the first prisoners of war arrived in this country and were assigned to various prison camps, our Council began to receive letters from pastors in the vicinity of these camps for religious literature and other materials which would be helpful in bringing the Gospel to these prisoners of war. Our pastors were among the very first to seek opportunities to enter P. O. W. camps and preach to the German prisoners. As the number of prisoners increased, the call for literature increased. Soon it became necessary for the Emergency Planning Council to create a separate committee. A call for German literature was broadcast through our papers to our people. 140,000 books came in from all sections of our Synod. Probably never before in the history of the Church had such a large volume of orthodox Christian literature for the laity been assembled at one place. For years this literature had helped to make and build the Missouri Synod into one of the great churches of the world. These books are now in the hands of prisoners of war, bringing Christ and heavenly healing to tens of thousands in their hour of need.

Prisoners of War

As the number of prisoners of war increased from a few thousand to more than 150,000 in not many months, the work grew apace. Again upon the initiative of a pastor in the Missouri Synod we secured the right of way from the United States Government to work among the Lutheran prisoners of war. According to Army statistics, 45 per cent of all German prisoners

claim affiliation in some form or another with the Lutheran Church. Since our Missouri Synod could not claim to speak for all Lutherans in America, and because the Government is disinclined to deal with individual Lutheran groups, it became expedient to form a Lutheran Commission for Prisoners of War made up of three members of the National Lutheran Council and three members of the Missouri Synod. For the past year this commission has been functioning smoothly. There never has been occasion for a violation of the doctrinal principles which bind the conscience of the Missouri Synod members of this commission. Our members on this committee are Dr. Paul E. Kretzmann, chairman; Rev. Paul Dannenfeldt, chairman of the Army and Navy Commission; Rev. L. Meyer, executive director of the Emergency Planning Council; and Dr. J. W. Behnken, *ex officio*, who has attended every meeting.

Lutheran Commission for Prisoners of War

The primary function of this commission has been to render spiritual services to the more than 150,000 prisoners of war scattered throughout more than 75 P. O. W. camps in various parts of the United States. This service has been rendered by means of literature, a special hymnal, the regular German edition of our devotional booklets series, and *Der Lutheraner.*

At the present time there are 29 civilian pastors of our Synod and 5 of the N. L. C. in charge of spiritual work in 33 camps. In addition there are 19 of our U. S. Army chaplains and 17 belonging to the N. L. C. serving in 36 prison camps. Thus the Lutheran Church is at work in 69 P. O. W. camps.

Of an Easter service Rev. Theo. Brackmann of Puyallup, Wash., writes:

"At six P. M. I started the services among the German prisoners of war, having driven twenty miles to camp. My fatigue of the Easter work earlier in the day vanished when an audience of about 100 German men appeared. The men had even decorated the chapel, placing soft ferns and trilliums on the altar, mostly in tin cans. In this service I was to administer the Lord's Supper for the first time among these men. I never preached to a more attentive audience anywhere, and that same attention characterizes every service."

Does It Pay?

When Chaplain John Kaiser, who had been serving a pris-

oners of war camp, was ordered to another field of duty "die Ev.-Lutherische Kirchengemeinde," P. O. W. Camp Breckenridge, sent a long communication to our commission stating:

"Wir bedauern aufrichtig, dass der Herr Kaplan Kaiser so ploetzlich gezwungen ist, von uns zu scheiden. Wir wissen, dass wir in Herrn Kaplan Kaiser einen Pastor hatten, der seine Arbeit unter uns sehr ernst nahm und sehen ihn infolgedessen mehr als ungern scheiden. Besonders unangenehm beruehrt es uns, dass wir dann auch keine Verbindung mehr mit der Missouri-Synode haben, die uns so gut versorgt hat. Der Film *The Power of God* wurde uebrigens mit grossem Beifall aufgenommen." — In English:

"We regret exceedingly that Chaplain Kaiser has been transferred to another field. To us he was our pastor who worked earnestly and hard. Especially do we regret the loss of our relationship with the Missouri Synod, which served us so faithfully. The film *The Power of God* was received by us with great enthusiasm."

There are scores and scores of letters in our files from prisoners of war expressing heartfelt gratitude and sincere appreciation of the work which the Lutheran Commission for Prisoners of War has done among these prisoners.

Clergy P. O. W.

Germany did not exempt pastors nor theological students from military duty. According to information over 9,000 pastors in Germany had been drafted into the German army. More than 3,000 have already become war casualties. Besides these there is a large number of theological students. Our commission is putting special emphasis on contact with this group of prisoners, providing them with theological study materials of all kinds.

The Rev. F. J. Seltz

It is, however, also true that to a large number of prisoners of war the preaching of the Gospel is foolishness. Some resent it. Some persecute those who do come to services. But by and large we believe that in this work, too, the Lord has opened up a wide door, and we are confident that our work will bear fruits not only in the prison camps here in America but, please God, after the war in Germany itself.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to Rev. F. J. Seltz of St. Paul, Minn., and his

congregation, which heeded our plea to grant us his services for a period of six months, terminating May 1, 1944. As field secretary for the Lutheran Commission for Prisoners of War Rev. Seltz rendered valuable services to our Church in visiting more than a score of prison camps and consulting with our civilian pastors. In P. O. W. work our civilian pastors meet with many problems which do not come up in the ordinary work and life of a civilian pastor.

Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council

Co-operation with Other Lutheran Bodies in Externals

In certain instances our commission found it advisable and possible to co-ordinate our efforts with those of other Lutheran bodies. This can best be illustrated by telling the story of Lutheran work in Washington, D. C. According to a survey there have migrated to Washington, D. C., in the past years 30,000 Lutherans. A Government figure states that in 1943 there was a turnover of employees in Washington amounting to almost 80 per cent. In one Government housing area there live 12,000 girls. Among these are scores and scores of Lutherans from all branches of the Lutheran Church in America.

It would not be wise stewardship, nor would the government allow it, if every Lutheran group in America were to send its own canvasser into this Government housing project to seek out the members of its own Church. Good stewardship demanded that the Lutherans get together, appoint one canvasser who would ferret out the various Lutherans in that housing project and then refer them to their own Lutheran church.

Thus if our Missouri Synod worker found an Augustana girl, she would refer this girl to the Augustana church in Washington. And if the Augustana worker working in a different part of the city found a Missouri Synod girl, she would refer her to one of our Missouri Synod churches. A Lutheran civilian service center has been opened up in Washington, D. C., jointly by the Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council. Of the 30,000 Lutherans who have migrated to Washington, only 17,000 have maintained their church connections. The job of our staff in Washington is to seek out and keep with the Church the other 13,000.

Government Relations

The times in which we live are fraught with much danger to the Church. It is of the utmost importance that the Church keep in touch with what is happening in the State.

Here again the Lord has opened doors to our Church which have turned out to the advantage of the preaching of the Gospel. Soon after the organization of the Office of Civilian Defense the executive director of our Council was asked to serve in an advisory capacity on the OCD. In this capacity many opportunities presented themselves to bear witness to a keener line of demarcation between Church and State. We were successful in keeping every meeting which we attended a purely civic meeting. We were furthermore instrumental in bringing about a policy on the part of the housing directors in large defense areas which would give all church bodies the same rights and privileges in the use of existing Government facilities in those communities. We believe that many Government officials today have a clearer understanding of why we Lutherans cannot and will not join hands with the Federal Council of Churches. At one of these meetings where this was discussed in detail and we insisted on the right to close Communion because it was a matter of conscience with us, and where we were vehemently opposed by some members of other protestant bodies, a Government official closed the discussion with the words "That's one of the things we are fighting for" – that is, the right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience.

Christian Citizenship

The secretary of our Council, at the invitation of the Government, is also an advisory member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Government Youth Committee of the OCD, and the General Religious Advisory Committee of the Government.

The Council also wishes to express its appreciation to the Rev. E. T. Bernthal, who was appointed by Dr. J. W. Behnken as associate *government representative* with Dr. F. Wenchel in Washington, D. C., for the emergency. Rev. Bernthal has rendered valuable service to the church at large in presenting our Church to the Government as loyal American citizens. He has rendered a special service to our Council by helping to secure building priorities for very necessary church buildings, especially in defense areas.

Rev. E. T. Bernthal

When the Lights Go On Again All over the World

There are probably few organizations of either a secular or a religious nature which have not concerned themselves with postwar planning. Vast departments in the Government are planning on a global scale the relief and reconstruction of war-torn countries. Thus also our Church. Many hours have been spent by the Council in research, survey, and planning for the postwar era both in this country and abroad. The Rev. O. H. Schmidt, executive secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, rendered valuable service in research and planning until his duties took him to the Far East.

Postwar Planning

The opportunities which present themselves are so great and so many that it is difficult to select even a few without doing injustice to others. Our Church, too, will have to carry its share of the burden of physical relief and rehabilitation in the postwar era. But its primary duty continues to be: Go and preach the Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth.

We know we shall not be faulted for not presenting to the Church at this time definite blueprints for execution in the postwar world when we do not know just what the postwar world will be like. We do, however, know that the Church will have a tremendous job to do. And as far as God gives us wisdom and understanding, we must plan today for this world of tomorrow.

No Blueprints

The Council would call your attention to just a few of the outstanding postwar opportunities for the Church which we must be prepared to meet and for which our Council is planning action.

1) At the suggestion of the Emergency Planning Council a number of meetings have been held by the chairmen of all major synodical Mission Boards with a view to planning and integrating postwar mission and expansion programs. We are happy to report that under the leadership of the chairman of the various Mission Boards, the Rev. F. C. Streufert, secretary of missions, plans are under way to enable our Church to seize the greatest evangelistic opportunities ever given to any church body in the history of the New Testament Church.

Mission Chairmen's Council

2) This great war and postwar job cannot be done by boards or committees alone. It must be done by the rank and file of our whole Church. It must be conceived as the great war and postwar job of every individual member of our Church. Today there are more than sixty-seven million unchurched people in the United States that belong to neither Catholic nor Protestant nor Jewish nor Lutheran churches. They live "without God and without hope in the world." Today there are twenty-six million more such people in the United States than forty years ago. God is using this war to make many people humble and thoughtful and to help them sense their need of God as they never have before. Every follower of Christ in the Missouri Synod must, by virtue of his membership in the body of Christ, take part in the harvest. Many of the members of the Missouri Synod have forgotten this. This creates a situation which threatens the very life of our churches. And our Council believes it to be a part of its functions to challenge the membership of our churches and our pastors and teachers to undertake to win more people for Christ – beginning now.

The Whole Church at Work

3) There is the problem of the returning soldier who must be re-integrated into congregational life. This is a large and more complex problem than most people realize. Even now the military branches of our Government are releasing an average of 75,000 men a month. There is a special committee at work preparing a brochure for guidance to our congregations on this problem. – It has been said that after the last world war the Church let the returning soldier down. The Church has been accused of falling down on the job of lifting up spiritually those who needed it most during the years of depression. Pray God that He will lend us wisdom and understanding and action in meeting the spiritual and physical and social needs of our men and women as they come back to us.

Returning Servicemen

4) China after the war will, we pray, present a new world to conquer for Christ. A gallant group of our Chinese and American mission workers is doing heroic work comparable to that of any in mission history. Not so many decades ago a similar opportunity presented itself to the Christian Church in Japan. Our Church at that time was not pre-

China

pared to enter Japan. Japan's transition from gross paganism to materialism resulted. Today we have a sequel to that lost opportunity for the Christian Church. God grant us a vision to see and grasp the opportunities among the four hundred million Chinese. Never before in the history of any pagan nation has the door been so wide open to Christian missionaries as it is in Free China today. Surely, if we plan today for a postwar expansion of our Mission in China, God will not let our planning come to naught.

India

5) Up to the present time our actual work in India has probably suffered less from the war than that of any other foreign mission field. And even now there come insistent calls for expansion of the work. Here, too, there is a great lack of workers in the harvest fields. We pray and hope that the political and economical upheaval which is now being suppressed in India, but which will doubtlessly boil over, will not close the door to missions in India.

Latin America

6) Latin America presents great and vast opportunities for mission work today. The strangle hold which the Catholic Church has exerted in many of the countries in Latin America is gradually being broken. In spite of much propaganda on the part of the Catholic Church under the guise of "Good Neighbor" policy to keep evangelicals from entering these vast mission fields, more and more missionaries are being sent to Latin America by the Protestant church of North America. The Emergency Planning Council is financing the cost of special Spanish classes at Concordia Seminary. About 42 students are taking Spanish. The cost is about $275 a year. We hope that the Church will make funds available and that God will open up further doors in South America to permit a vast expansion of our work there.

Postwar Work in Europe

7) When we begin to think of postwar work in Europe, it is necessary that we think in terms of a long-range program. Europe is a shambles already today. It will be a heap of rubble tomorrow. Governmental and church organizations are undertaking vast plans of physical reconstruction and rebuilding. Our Church must, however, think in terms of the larger and more difficult task of reconstructing the spiritual and church life of Europe.

8) We, as Lutherans and children of the Reformation, believe we have a special postwar obligation to fulfill not only in Europe at large, but especially in the land which gave birth to the Reformation. Conflicting reports as to the status of the Christian Church in Germany forbid an accurate portrayal of the situation. There are, however, a number of facts which seem to be generally accepted. Even though

The Land of the Reformation

a) the Church has been persecuted,
b) youth has to a large degree been weaned away from the Church,
c) Christian education has been reduced to the minimum,
d) the great majority of civilian pastors have been drafted into the army,
e) practically all seminaries have been closed,
f) large numbers of church buildings and Christian institutions have been bombed out of existence,
g) church life has been generally disrupted,

there nevertheless exists in Germany today a stronger nucleus of Christianity than in many of the preceding decades.

Especially unto Them Who Are of the Household of Faith

Our primary concern begins, of course, with our brethren of the Freikirche. We have heard that the Zehlendorf seminary in Berlin has been bombed out. Three of Pastor Willkomm's sons were killed in action. Two of these were pastors in the Freikirche. Even before the United States entered the war the printing of literature by the Freikirche was restricted. We shall have to rebuild the seminary and make it financially possible for as many qualified students as possible to enter the seminary. To build up a native German ministry must be a first objective. We shall have to supply German Christian literature to help counteract the great waves of Communism which now already sweep over Germany and other European countries. We shall have to undergird charitable institutions of our Church in Germany – orphanages, old folks' homes. We shall have to be ready to lend physical aid. We shall have to be ready to rehabilitate church buildings and schools.

Free Church

All this and much more will not be the work of a one-time peace collection. We shall have to be ready to stand at the side of the Lutheran Church in Germany for many years to come. And we want to be there as soon as possible after the armistice has been signed.

Russia

Before the advent of Bolshevism there were 7,000,000 Lutherans in Russia. The gates of hell were not successful in rooting out the Church. It still prevails in Russia. Today churches are again being opened. Probably the Lord will open a great door for us there. At the request of Dr. L. J. Sieck the study of Russian is being taken up by a number of students at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. Our Council is to supply a small fund to finance those studies. If and when the opportunity comes to enter the door, we want to be prepared.

Undergirding Lutheranism in Europe

Before the war 90 per cent of all Protestants in Europe were classified as Lutherans. The Catholic Church would gain a big advantage if those 90 per cent were split up into many different denominational groups, as is the case here in America. The Lutheran Church of Europe is in serious danger of disintegration unless it receives help from the Lutheran churches of America.

Surely our Church, blessed as it is spiritually and physically, probably more than any church body since the days of the apostles, will not confine its postwar relief to the Freikirche. Our labor of love to the fellow members of the body of Christ in stricken Europe will have to extend as far as our means permit. Before the war there were seven million Lutherans in Russia. In Slovakia there was an Evangelical Lutheran Church of more than 400,000 members, a Silesian Church of 178,000 members; Denmark is almost wholly Lutheran. The same applies to Norway and Finland. Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia have large Lutheran populations. Germany numbered over 35 million nominal Lutherans before the War. The Catholic Church has only 21 million. The Catholic Church is in much less danger of disintegration because of its oneness of organization, while the Lutheran churches are split up. We do believe that the Missouri Synod is vitally concerned in the preservation of Lutheranism in all of Europe.

Lutheran World Convention

To effect physical relief and rehabilitation of Lutheranism in Europe is a bigger job than any one Lutheran church body in America can carry out. To do it as efficiently and economically as possible, it is necessary that in some fields we co-ordinate our work of physical relief and rehabilitation with that of other Lutheran churches in America.

A re-organization of the American section of the Lutheran World Convention gives representation on this committee to every Lutheran church body represented in the National Lutheran Council. At a meeting requested by the Emergency Planning Council with members of the Lutheran World Convention held in New York on January 28, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Dr. L. J. Sieck, and Rev. L. Meyer met with Dr. F. H. Knubel, Dr. Ralph Long, Dr. O. Bersell, Rev. J. A. Aasgaard, Rev. A. R. Wentz to discuss ways and means of co-operation with the Lutheran World Convention in postwar work in Europe.

Lutheran World Council

This Committee even now is in consultation with the American Section of the Lutheran World Convention, working out plans by which co-operation of the Missouri Synod with the Lutheran World Convention will be effected without in any way violating the conscience of the Missouri Synod.

The first definite step to be taken is an exploratory trip to Stockholm, Sweden, for a meeting with the Bishop of Sweden and other Lutheran leaders to gather and compile information which will be helpful in making plans for work in Europe as soon as it is possible for the Church to enter. A committee consisting of Dr. Ralph Long of the American Lutheran Church, Dr. Bersell of the Augustana Synod, and Rev. L. Meyer of the Missouri Synod is planning to leave by Atlantic clipper for Stockholm as soon as passports can be secured and other arrangements can be made.

The National Advisory Emergency Planning Council respectfully requests:

a) The approval of the appointment of this committee and the continuation of its work as outlined in the above report and instruction to carry on such other work incident to the war as may be assigned to it from time to time by the President of Synod;

b) The convention to encourage the Fiscal Conference to allocate such moneys to the Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund as may become necessary and are in proportion with the general make-up of the synodical budget.

c) That Synod encourage the Fiscal Conference to authorize the Board of Directors to inaugurate in the fall of this year a special Postwar Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund and that the expenditure of this fund be at the direction of the Board of Directors. We suggest as a goal $1,500,000.

Larger Horizons

Down through the centuries there have been wars undertaken in the firm conviction that they would "end war," "abolish despotism and imperialism," "make the world safe for democracy," "overcome injustice," "eliminate misery," and "bring about a more adequate distribution of the things which belong to all mankind." But we Christians know that all these efforts have been futile and will continue to be futile until we can put the Spirit of Christ into the hearts of men. Only this will make this world a better place to live in. To do this, we must ask God for a large measure of His Holy Spirit for our own lives. We must begin to think not only as individuals but as a Church in terms of larger horizons. We must recapture the Savior's vision of world conquest: "Go ye into all the world."

To Teach Preach

Today we see the world as it was in the beginning, a chaotic, shifting, seething mass over which there hovers a great darkness. It is through us that God wants to move over the face of the world with His Holy Spirit to bring order out of spiritual chaos and to re-create men and women in this world into a faint semblance of what they were before sin entered. The hour is at hand.

For the

NATIONAL ADVISORY EMERGENCY PLANNING COUNCIL
L. J. SIECK, *Chairman*
L. MEYER, *Executive Director*

[1018]

REPORT

of the

Department of Publicity and Missionary Education on the establishment of

A Visual Education Department

SYNODICAL RESOLUTION

The Fort Wayne Synod resolved:

1. That this department (Department of Publicity and Missionary Education) be encouraged and authorized to develop visual educational material as soon as possible and as permitted by funds allocated by the synodical Board of Directors;

2 That this department (Department of Publicity and Missionary Education) also be instructed to lay plans for the establishment of a Visual Education Department under its direction and to submit a program or survey for this Visual Education Department to the next triennial convention;

3. That the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education be asked to compile, publish, and distribute a list of available and suitable films, slide lectures, and photographic materials;

4. That the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education issue material for the instruction of those who take motion pictures or who prepare visual-education material for synodical, District, or church purposes, and that the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education act as a clearing house for all who need information or can offer help regarding the production of such materials.

"THE POWER OF GOD"

CONGREGATIONAL SHOWINGS One of the first things done toward the development of a visual education program was the production of "The Power of God." Released in the fall of 1941, this film was shown in 3,187 congregations of Synod, with a total attendance of more than 495,000 people. The film was very favorably received and has done much for the development of visual education in Synod.

SHOWINGS FOR SERVICEMEN In reply to urgent requests received from chaplains, twenty prints of "The Power of God" were purchased for exclusive showing to men and women of the armed forces. Since January, 1942, the Visual Education Service has sent these prints of "The Power of God" to Army and Navy posts in the United States, to camps in Canada, Hawaii, Alaska, South America, New Guinea, Africa, Australia, the West Indies, Canal Zone, India-China Transport Command. Chaplains of all churches have given "The Power of God" nothing but the highest praise as a religious training film. In one camp "The Power of God" was regularly shown to inductees as a part of their induction training. There have been about 1,200 showings to unknown thousands of servicemen.

OUTSIDE SHOWINGS Churches of other denominations became interested in showing "The Power of God." Because of an increasing demand, rental arrangements were made

by which "outside" churches could use the film. To date over 700 rentals have been completed in churches of nearly all Protestant denominations. The reaction to the film may be briefly summed up in: "That's the best religious film I have ever used. Keep up the good work."

THEATER DISTRIBUTION In order to give "The Power of God" a greater audience, arrangements were made in the fall of 1942 to release "The Power of God" through the nation's theaters. To date only a limited number of showings have been completed. Theater bookings present distinct difficulties, but efforts are still being made to gain greater theater circulation.

IN RETROSPECT "The Power of God" is the first religious feature film professionally produced by any Protestant church body. It has ushered in a new era in religious films, in which the Church can and will produce the kind of film it wants and needs. "The Power of God" has not only demonstrated the value of the motion picture for church work, but at the same time has rallied interest and efforts necessary for putting across a visual education program for the Church. And aside from all this, "The Power of God" has given our Synod global publicity and has created general good will, which we could not have bought in advertising space many times the investment for the film. Because of "The Power of God" other churches are looking to Synod for leadership in developing a program of religious visual education.

INVESTMENT AND INCOME Production cost of "The Power of God," equipment, prints (73 16mm., 12 35mm.), salaries, traveling expenses of fieldmen, advertising, mailing, etc., made for an expense of over $92,000.00. Total income in the form of collections and rental fees amounted to over $83,000.00, leaving a deficit of $9,053.33. With projection equipment on hand valued at $4,000, this leaves a deficit of $5,053.00.

LOOKING FORWARD Although records show a small deficit, the future for "The Power of God" looks bright. Rental requests for the film are showing an encouraging increase. Advertisements and reviews in church magazines are beginning to bring results, and, best of all, "The Power of God" is being advertised by word of mouth. Inquiries for information and rentals for "The Power of God" are received almost daily. During the past three months we had 140 bookings, with a gross income of over $2,300 and a net gain of $2,011.

THE VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE

SCOPE OF WORK As part of the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education, the work of the Visual Education Service throughout the whole period (1941—1944) has included the routing of "The Power of God" in Synod's congregations, the booking of "The Power of God" for Army and Navy camps, as well as for "outside" churches, the booking and servicing of Mission Films and Slides, the production of new Mission Films and Slides, the booking of religious and secular films, the development of a visual education program (circuit plan), the previewing of approximately 400 films, preparation of the Visual Aids Catalog — some 100 films — and the planned supplement — 200 plus films — conducting of visual education surveys, preparation of visual education bulletins, etc.

COST OF OPERATION Because the Visual Education Service more or less grew out of "The Power of God" showings, accurate expense records are not quite complete. During the transition period, October, 1942, to January 31, 1943, and during the past year the Visual Education Service showed a total disbursement of $5,997.91, with an income of $1,591.34. During the past year, disbursement for salaries, new slide sets, film replacements, office supplies, Visual Aids Catalog, office rent, telegrams, etc., total $4,607.78, with an income of $422.18, leaving a net cost of $3,654.89 for the year.

THE VISUAL AIDS CATALOG

LISTING OF SELECTED FILMS In order to give Synod a much-needed listing of selected films, a committee carefully previewed many films of religious, missionary, and secular nature. Every title listed in the Visual Aids Catalog and the forthcoming supplement was carefully checked as to content and technical quality before it was included. All descriptions were prepared to give a true picture of content value and technical quality.

VISUAL EDUCATION SURVEY With the catalog the Visual Education Service conducted a Synod-wide survey. A total of 664 congregations reported. Of these 1 out of 12 had sound projection equipment, 1 out of 9 had silent machines, 1 out of 5 had slide projectors. This survey clearly demonstrated the lack of proper projection equipment in Synod and the need for a thoroughgoing program of visual education.

RESULT OF VISUAL AIDS CATALOG Bookings for films and slides increased more than three times during the two months after the Visual Aids Catalog was released. During the past year (March, 1943, to March, 1944) the Visual Education Service completed over 2,100 bookings, of which 950 were for "The Power of God." During a five-day period in April, selected at random, the Visual Education Service confirmed a total of 41 bookings. Although this increase is encouraging, it is but a very small part of Synod's potential. Even at this rate most of Synod-owned films are in constant use, coming in one day and going out the next.

NEW PRODUCTIONS

YOUR WORLD CALL Last fall the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education released a new mission film, "Your World Call." This film stresses the general world need for the Gospel and was planned as the first of a series of new Mission Films. Toward the production of "Your World Call" Synod's Board of Directors allotted a special fund of $3,000.00. "Your World Call" is Synod's first mission film in color and sound. From comments received, the film is a step forward.

MISSION SLIDES Since July, 1942, four new slide sets were prepared on Missions. They are: "Aloha Hawaii" (color), "The Cross in China," "Christ for South America," and "Prospecting in the Philippines." The last three are in black and white.

THE CIRCUIT PLAN

OUTLINE OF PLAN Briefly stated, the circuit plan provides for visual education committees in each circuit of Synod. Every Visitor was asked to appoint a pastor, teacher, and layman to serve as regional director of Visual Education in his circuit. These circuit committees serve as contact men for the Visual Education Service in gaining greater use of films, in encouraging the purchase of projection equipment, in training pastors and teachers in the use of visual aids and in applying Synod's program to the local needs of the individual congregations.

REPORT ON PLAN Of Synod's 318 circuits 250 circuits have appointed their visual education committees. Of this number about half have returned their survey sheets on projection equipment. Results show about one fourth of Synod's circuits have arranged or are able to arrange for sound projectors. Only a limited number of circuits have scheduled film programs so far. Many circuits are waiting till this fall to begin their series of film programs.

COURSE IN VISUAL EDUCATION To train pastors and teachers in the proper use of visual aids, the Visual Education Service is preparing a practical survey course in Visual Education. Bulletins dealing with different phases of visual education are being sent to all circuit committees. During the past year the Visual Education Service has also taught a one-hour course in Visual Education at Concordia Theological Seminary. A handbook which will help the local pastor and teacher introduce and administer a program of visual education is in preparation.

SUGGESTION

In making our suggestion, we recognize that there is a time when Synod should establish a Department of Visual Education. However, since visual education is still in the experimental stage, we suggest that the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education continue to develop the synodical program of visual education as outlined and begun during the past three years.

L. MEYER, *Director*
PAUL G. KIEHL, *Secretary*

Nominations of Boards, 1944

Board of Control, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis

Slate 1	Slate 2
Rev. J. Oppliger *	Rev. P. Juergensen
Rev. A. Doerffler *	Rev. K. Kurth
Mr. Wm. Drees *	Rev. G. Wittmer
Rev. R. H. C. Meyer	Mr. L. Rupprecht
Mr. Emil Hartmann *	Mr. Jos. Franz
Mr. T. Heinecke *	Mr. Arthur Hanser
Mr. E. C. Schuettner *	Mr. Wm. Seibert
Mr. R. Waltke *	Mr. Gus. Wangerin

* Present incumbent

Electoral College, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis

(To be nominated by Nominations Committee)

Board of Control, Concordia Seminary, Springfield

(None reported)

Electoral College, Concordia Seminary, Springfield

(To be nominated by Nominations Committee)

Board of Control, Concordia Teachers College, River Forest

(To be nominated by Nominations Committee)

Electoral College, Concordia Teachers College, River Forest

Slate 1	Slate 2
Rev. A. W. C. Guebert	Rev. Martin Pfotenhauer
Rev. W. C. Martens	Rev. Edgar Pflug
Rev. F. H. Brunn	Rev. A. T. Kretzmann
Mr. C. H. Meier	Mr. Karl F. Roemer
Mr. A. H. Kramer	Mr. H. D. Bruening

Board of Control, Concordia Teachers College, Seward

Rev. F. Worthman
Rev. H. C. Marting
Mr. Fred Kolterman
Mr. Wm. Sieck
Mr. Carl Eikenhorst
Mr. Arthur Beck
Mr. Henry Schlieske
Mr. George Hartmann
Mr. H. C. Riggert
Mr. W. Wiemann
Mr. J. C. Petri
Mr. August Rolfsmeier

Electoral College, Concordia Teachers College, Seward

(To be nominated by Nominations Committee)

Board of Control, Concordia College, Fort Wayne

SLATE 1	SLATE 2
Rev. A. C. Scholz	Rev. Walter Klausing
Mr. Clarence Brenner	Mr. Otto Scheimann
Mr. Paul Knothe	Mr. W. H. Franke
Mr. Truman Hey	Mr. Karl Krudop

Electoral College, Concordia College, Fort Wayne

Central District	Michigan District
Rev. Louis Wambsganss	Rev. A. Zeile
Rev. A. C. Oldsen	Rev. F. A. Hertwig
Rev. Theo. Dorn	

(Incomplete)

Board of Control, Concordia College, Milwaukee

Rev. Geo. Beiderwieden
Mr. Eric Erdman
Mr. Edward Pritzlaff
Mr. John Sichling
Rev. Hy. Bleeke
Mr. E. O. Berger
Mr. John C. Fritz
Mr. Paul Tegge

Electoral College, Concordia College, Milwaukee

Rev. J. F. Boerger
South Wisconsin District
Rev. Wm. Burhop
South Wisconsin District
Rev. Fr. F. Selle
South Wisconsin District
Rev. W. C. Meyer
South Wisconsin District
Rev. Walter Plischke
North Wisconsin District
Rev. Walter Sievers
North Wisconsin District
Rev. Marcus Wagner
Northern Illinois District
Rev. C. Pfotenhauer
Northern Illinois District
Rev. Walter Wangerin
Michigan District
Rev. L. Nuechterlein
Michigan District

Board of Control, Concordia College, St. Paul

Rev. F. J. Seltz
Rev. John Schumacher
Mr. H. F. Beltz
Mr. W. Randt
Mr. Herbert Kuhn
Mr. Henry Neils
Mr. J. Henke
Mr. O. Paschke

Electoral College, Concordia College, St. Paul

Rev. M. Weinhold
Rev. Gerh. Schmidt
Rev. A. Fehner
Rev. W. Poehler
Rev. C. Bramscher
Rev. H. Winter
Rev. J. Bertram
Rev. P. Ross
Rev. T. Dorpat
Rev. F. Wessler

Board of Control, St. Paul's College, Concordia

Rev. Wm. O. Schmidt *
Mr. Louis Dierker *
Mr. Louis Pinkepank *
Mr. H. E. H. Mueller *
Rev. T. A. Weinhold
Dr. Scholle
Mr. O. Henning
Mr. B. Fischer

* Present incumbent

Electoral College, St. Paul's College, Concordia

Slate 1	Slate 2
Rev. O. Graebner *	Rev. A. J. Korris
Rev. F. Niedner *	Rev. A. B. Senne
Rev. H. Frohn *	Rev. J. H. Gassner
Rev. A. Vogel *	Rev. Arthur Miessler
Rev. E. C. Pardieck *	Rev. Lawrence Acker

* Present incumbent

Board of Control, Concordia College, Bronxville

Slate 1	Slate 2
Rev. L. Wagner *	Rev. Henry Koepchen
Mr. James Kemp *	Mr. Albers
Mr. Charles Nehring *	Mr. Behrens
Mr. Fred Overbeck *	Mr. Fred Nessner

* Present incumbent

Electoral College, Concordia College, Bronxville

Slate 1	Slate 2
George Meyer *	Karl Kretzmann
F. W. Weidmann *	Paul Woy
A. Wismar *	A. F. Von Schlichten

* Present incumbent

Board of Control, St. John's College, Winfield

Slate 1	Slate 2
Rev. F. Kramer Ellinwood, Kans.	Rev. L. H. Deffner Wichita, Kans.
Mr. Arthur Bruggemann Enid, Okla.	Mr. Lester Nuss Wichita, Kans.
Mr. L. L. Sauer Wichita, Kans.	Mr. Albert Hillmer Sylvan Grove, Kans.
Mr. Walter Wulf Humboldt, Kans.	Mr. John Brase Orlando, Okla.

Electoral College, St. John's College, Winfield

Rev. H. Kroening
Lincoln, Kans.

Rev. A. O. Rast
Leavenworth, Kans.

Rev. E. H. Wilms
Newton, Kans.

Rev. P. C. Kraus
Humboldt, Kans.

Rev. A. C. Traugott
Bremen, Kans.

Rev. K. J. Karstensen
Haven, Kans.

Rev. Paul Hoyer
Okarche, Okla.

Rev. M. Porath
Blackwell, Okla.

Rev. C. A. Gieseler
Denver, Colo.

Rev. Henry H. Hartner
Denver, Colo.

Board of Control, Concordia Academy, Portland

SLATE 1

Mr. E. Muck
Portland

Mr. O. Teyler
Portland

Mr. P. Neils
Portland

Rev. H. Trinklein
Portland

SLATE 2

Mr. Geo. Ude
Portland

Mr. F. Wagener
Portland

Mr. E. Balgemann
Portland

Rev. E. Eichmann
Portland

Electoral College, Concordia Academy, Portland

Rev. H. Gross
Salem, Oreg.

Rev. H. Schulze
Eden, Idaho

Rev. M. Kauth
Kennewick, Wash.

Rev. H. Kahle
Nampa, Idaho

Rev. F. Haedicke
Oakland, Calif.

Rev. F. Schumann
Salt Lake City, Utah

Rev. C. Fickenscher
Sacramento, Calif.

Rev. W. Wolbrecht
Missoula, Mont.

Mr. M. Arkebauer
(Teacher) Seattle, Wash.

Mr. H. Riekenberg
(Teacher) Idaho Falls, Idaho

Board of Control, California Concordia College

SLATE 1

Dr. G. Gaertner *
Oakland, Calif.

Mr. M. Heise *
Richmond, Calif.

Mr. Albert Theiss *
Oakland, Calif.

Mr. Edwin Meese, Jr.*
Oakland, Calif.

SLATE 2

Rev. A. H. Haake
San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Fred Brandt
Oakland, Calif.

Mr. Otto Hoecker
San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. H. Schwertfeger
Burlingame, Calif.

* Present incumbent

Electoral College, California Concordia College

Rev. P. Felten *
Gardnerville, Nev.
Rev. G. Jacobsen *
Stockton, Calif.
Rev. G. Witte *
Los Angeles, Calif.
Rev. W. F. Schlueter *
Lodi, Calif.
Rev. C. W. Berner *
Los Angeles, Calif.
Rev. A. W. Koehler
Oakland, Calif.
Rev. J. P. Maier
Walla Walla, Wash.
Rev. R. Messerli
Oregon City, Oreg.
Rev. F. H. Menzel
San Francisco, Calif.
Rev. E. J. Rudnick
Fresno, Calif.

* Present incumbent

Board of Control, Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta

SLATE 1	SLATE 2
Rev. V. L. Meyer	Rev. E. Eberhardt, D. D.
Mr. D. C. Appelt	Mr. J. Armbruster
Mr. H. Enders	Mr. Ph. Enders
Mr. A. Nickel	Mr. J. Kulak

Electoral College, Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta

Rev. C. C. Janzow	Rev. P. Wiegner
Rev. W. A. Raedeke	Rev. F. A. Miller
Rev. A. Appelt	Rev. G. H. Raedeke
Rev. A. Fuhr	Rev. Alf. F. Miller
Rev. J. Lucht	Rev. C. F. Baase

Board of Control, Concordia College, Austin

Rev. F. H. Stelzer *	H. Ritter *
Rev. W. M. Schreiner	Chas. Doering
R. F. Leschber *	A. A. Klein
P. Nerger *	H. Fehr

* Present incumbent

Electoral College, Concordia College, Austin

A. F. Michalk	W. W. Stratmann
J. H. Kollmeyer	Geo. Heinemeier
W. H. Holls *	W. H. Hafner
H. B. Roepe *	G. A. Schmidt
O. H. Hoyer *	Paul Hoyer

* Present incumbent

Board of Control, Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil

(None reported)

Board of Control, Colegio Concordia, Crespo, Argentina

SLATE 1	SLATE 2
Enrique Jakobi	Jorge Schneider
Alexander Hujo	Konrad Schneider
Jorge Schneider	Alexander Wolf
Rev. Carlos Truenow	Rev. Schutt

Board of Control, Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina

SLATE 1	SLATE 2
Franz Ahnert	Jorge Balg
Clemens Mencke	Rudolf Abraham
Jorge Balg	Emil Glaser
Rev. Jacob Fehlauer	Rev. Reinhold Schmidt

Board of Directors, Concordia Publishing House

Mr. Alfred Leimbach	Mr. A. Drochelmann
Rev. R. H. C. Meyer *	Rev. C. Peters
Mr. Harry J. W. Niehaus *	Mr. E. Sagehorn
Mr. M. J. Roschke *	Mr. P. Weeke

* Present incumbent

CONTENTS

	I. Seminaries and Colleges:	PAGE
101	Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.	1
102	Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.	7
103	Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.	10
104	Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.	17
105	Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.	21
106	Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.	24
107	Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.	26
108	St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.	28
109	Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.	30
110	St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.	34
111	Concordia College, Portland, Oregon	35
112	California Concordia, Oakland, Calif.	38
113	Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.	39
114	Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Tex.	41
115	Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil	46
116	Chapel at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.	49
117	Physical Education at St. Louis Seminary	50
118	Against Closing Springfield Seminary	50
119	A New Library Building at River Forest	52
120	A Dormitory for Women at River Forest	53
121	Remodeling of the Older Buildings at River Forest	55
122	An Additional Full-Time Professorship at River Forest	55
123	Not to Close St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.	57
124	New Building at Bronxville	58
125	New Building at Portland, Oregon	59
126	Retirement of Professors	60
127	Free Professors' Garages	61
128	Free Professors' Garages	62
129	Report of the Board for Higher Education	62
	II. Elementary Education:	
201	Report of the Board of Christian (Parish) Education	63
202	Sunday School Teacher Training	78
203	"News Service" Free to Pastors and Teachers	79
204	Endorsement of Lutheran Education Association	79
	III. Young People's Work:	
301	Report of Board for Young People's Work	80
302	Report of Student Welfare Committee	84
303	Traveling Expenses of Student Pastors	85

IV. Missions: PAGE

401 Report of the Secretary of Missions 86
402 Report of the General Church Extension Board 100
403 Report of the Board for Home Missions in North America 102
404 Report of the Army and Navy Commission 106
405 Report of the Board of Missions in South America 108
406 Report of the Board for European Missions 113
407 Report of the Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind 113
408 Christian Training of Blind Children 116
409 Petition to Appoint a Special Mission Board for the Blind 117
410 Report of the Board of Foreign Missions 118
411 Report of the Board for Colored Missions 122

V. Constitutional Matters:

501 Report of Special Committee re Article VII 124
502 Clarification of Constitution, Art. VII 124
503 Supreme Authority of General Convention 127
504 Enlarging Electoral Circuits 127
505 Reduction of Number of Delegates to Convention 128
506 Prorating Traveling Expenses to Synod 129
507 Formation of a Separate Montana District 129
508 Changing Line Between N. and S. Nebraska Districts 131
509 Trustees of Concordia College, Portland, Oregon 131
510 Changing Constitution, Art. VII, By-Laws VII, C. 2 132
511 A Change in the Method of Electing Professors at River Forest 132
512 Changing Name of Synod. Report of Committee 133
513 Re Changing Name of Synod 134
514 Department of Public Relations 135
515 Creating a Board of Publicity 135
516 Censorship of *Lutheran Witness* 136
517 A Board of Adult Education 137
518 To Delay Adoption of *Handbook* Revision 137
519 To Postpone Acceptance of *Handbook* Revision 137
520 To Postpone Acceptance of Revision of the *Handbook* 138
521 To Postpone Adoption of *Synodical Handbook* Revision 139
522 Disapproval of Revision of *Synodical Handbook* 139
523 Re Proposed *Synodical Handbook* 141
524 Postponing Acceptance of the Revised *Handbook* 142
525 Suspension, Expulsion, and Appeals 142
526 Proposed *Synodical Handbook* 151

VI. Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters: PAGE

601 Report of Committee on Doctrinal Unity 243
602 Memorial on Lutheran Union, Resolutions of 1938, etc. 246
603 Basis for Lutheran Unity 249
604 To Rescind Resolutions of 1938 on Church Union 250
605 To Rescind 1938 Church Union Resolutions 251
606 To Annul St. Louis Union Resolutions 252
607 St. Louis Resolutions No Basis for Union 253
608 Questions on Status of Lutheran Union 254
609 Request of Norwegian Synod 256
610 Supporting Appeal of Norwegian Synod 257
611 Re Request of Norwegian Synod 257
612 Committee to Study Objections to Chicago Theses 257
613 Letter to the American Lutheran Church 258
614 Clarification of Synod's 1941 "Prayer-Fellowship" Resolution .. 260
615 What Is Prayer Fellowship? 261
616 Lay Representation on Committee on Doctrinal Unity 261
617 Membership in the National Lutheran Council 262
618 Re National Lutheran Council 263
619 A Serious Complaint and an Urgent Petition 264

VII. Publication Matters:

701 Report of Concordia Publishing House 265
702 Report of the General Literature Board 270
703 Report of Young People's Literature Board 273
704 Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics 275
705 Hymnal for Children 279
706 Report of the Catechism Committee 280
707 Catechism Correction 282
708 Report of Press Committee 284
709 Report of Committee on English Bible 285
710 Full-Time Editor in Chief of *Lutheran Witness* and *Lutheraner* 286
711 Combining Our Professional Journals 287
712 Free Distribution of Church Papers 287
713 Translation of Complete Works of Luther into English 288
714 Spread of Christian Literature 290
715 Petition for Publication of Devotional Booklet in Braille 290
716 Publication of Lutheran Literature in Spanish Braille 291

VIII. Financial Matters:

801 Triennial Report of the Board of Directors 292
802 Report of the Treasurer of Synod 301

		PAGE
803	Detailed Financial Reports — *Statistical Yearbook*	318
804	More Detailed Financial Reports	318
805	Adjustment of Professors' Salaries	319
806	Report of Board of Support and Pensions	319
807	Pension Plan Allocation to be Discontinued	329
	IX. Appeal Matters:	
901	Report of Board of Appeals	331
902	Appeal of the English District from the Decision of the Board of Appeals	338
903	Statement of Trinity Ev. Luth. Church, Oak Park, Ill.	342
904	Appeal of Western District in Owensville, Mo., Case	343
	X. Miscellaneous Matters:	
1001	Report of Bureau of Information on Secret Societies	345
1002	Report of Concordia Historical Institute	347
1003	Report on Lutheran Women's Missionary League	348
1004	Report on Station KFUO	351
1005	Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee	354
1006	Invitation to Hold Centennial Convention 1847—1947 in Chicago	364
1007	Support of the American Bible Society	364
1008	Support of the American Bible Society	365
1009	Report of Committee on Church Architecture	365
1010	Full-Time Synodical Architect	366
1011	Establishment of Lutheran High Schools	367
1012	Lutheran High School in Twin Cities	367
1013	Re the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America"	370
1014	Re the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America"	372
1015	Re the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America"	373
1016	Daily Bulletin at Convention	373
1017	Report of the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council	374
1018	Report of the Visual Education Department	397
	Nominations of Boards, 1944	402

Notes

Notes

BX 8061 M7 A25 1944 LUTHERAN CHURCH-MISSOUR
PROCEEDINGS OF THE 39TH REGULAR CONVEN
020482

NO LONGER PROPERTY OF

CENTRAL LIBRARY
The Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod
INTERNATIONAL CENTER